reafter.
please copy.
5 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 31, from urth son, of. U. C. and Margaret as months and 24 days.
ept. 1, from late residence, 1467 WILL CONDUCT THE NOON-

TON SALES. GORE & CO., TRADE SALE

GOODS. SEPT. 2, 9:30 A. M Cloaks, Embroideries UCTION SALE

CUSTOM-MADE SHOES,

AND PPERS.

pt. 3, at 9:30 a. m., prempt

Buff Goods in Men's Wear, and not Co.'s Men's Calf and Grain in any market, as well

RADDIN & CO., AUCTION SALE

B&SHOES lay, Sept. 2.

GOODS. sday, Sept. 3.

8 & SHOES day, Sept. 4.

BBERS IN TUESDAY'S SALE. SANDERS & CO.,

ALL TRADE SALE OF & SHOES. AUCTION, ing, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock. S. P. Menamara Auctioneer. CELEBRATED THROUGH ut the Union—expressed ill parts, 1 lb. and upward. 25, 40, 60c per lb. Addi Orders, GUNTHER, Conf.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CLOTHING. 2,000 SCHOOL SUITS

e on our counters ready for plect a Single One from all the immense number.

\$2.00 SUIT

NUTTING & CO., 104 & 106 Madison-st.,

C. O. D. Fine Tailors. C. O. D. Clothiers, C. O. D. Furnishers.

EXPOSITION.

GRAND

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The Great Exposition Buildings will be opened to the public at 7 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 3, with every Department complete, and forming the Grandest Display of the TRI-UMPHS of SCIENCE, INDUS-TRY, and ART ever yet at-

MUSIC BY THE LOESCH ORCHESTRA, Admission, 25 Cents.

PARLOR STOVE.

The Wellington Base Burner Entirely New-Elaborated New Design-Octacon Base—Three Separate Flues.
The handsomest PARLOR STOVE ever put on the market. Sold at WHOLESALE by

Maclean & Retterer, 38 STATE-ST. WESTERN AGENTS. EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE, REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar chools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For fur-her information apply to Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis. MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED. nufacturing concern wants a business man in and in every city (not already taken), to represent a few hundred dollars necessary to pay for delivery, after he has obtained orders for the 150 to 250 a month guaranteed in a legitimate his business. Money absolutely secured. The wehing investigation solicited, F. E. Vall. & mer Thomas-st. and Broadway, New York. MAGIC HAIR STAIN

For brown, or black, prepared by GEO. OHMSBY, with His simple, safe, and easily applied; contains lead poison. Use it once and you will never use and the History of the Hi

MASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN) VIS RICELES BUILDING Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

PAPER. Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST.

EXCURSIONS. HE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY" Ill leave Clark at, Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m., south shift Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds with you there until 4:30 p. m. South of the 25 etc. for water Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Owtenment Piera 2:30 p. m. every day. Bound trip, 9 etc. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at victor. Fare only 50 etc. Band on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

rm of Schwabacher. Frowenfeld & Pfeifer, of sans and Chicago, expires this day by limited towenfeld & Pfeifer will continue business in leans, as successors to the old firm.

Po, Sept. 1, 1879.

M. SCHWABACHER.

J. M. FROWENFELD.

MOSES PFEIFER.

Of Schwabacher. Frowenfeld & Pfeifer.

DISSOLUTION. Partnership herefolore existing between us is also day dissolved by mutual second. Mr. Goodsaming all accounts of the firm.

WILHELM CLEMENS.

CHARLES GOODEID. MOCKING BIRD FOOD.

RIDDS Mocking Bird Food

FOREIGN.

The Golden Stream Still Tending from England to the United States.

Home-Rule Demonstration in Limerick Results in Riot.

England Resists the Turkish Imposition of a Tax on Foreigners.

The United States Demands Representation in the Egyptian Debt Commission.

A Liberal Bishop Appointed for the See of Amiens, France.

Destruction of a Whaleship by Ice-Ploes in the Arctic Sea.

REDUCING WAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The reduction of wages by the Staffordshire earthenware and china manu-facturers is partly attributed to the American turn to the scale of wages paid in 1871. Fifty thousand workmen will be affected. The proprietors of the Burnley coal fields

GREAT BRITAIN.

give notice of a reduction in the price of coal and wages. WORKS CLOSED.

Thomas W. Brooke & Co.'s sheet-iron and tin-plate works, near Cardiff, in operation since 1740, were closed Saturday last by order of the official liquidator of the East of England and South Wales District Bank, and 1,500 workmen were paid off. Three villages had grown up around the works, the inhabitants consisting ely of working people and their families, and ese, numbering 6,000, are now destitute.

EMIGRANTS. Another party of farmers, numbering about wenty, left Liverpool Saturday for America. BIOTOUS HOME-RULERS.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the Home-Rule member of the House of Commons for Meath, addressed a disorderly mob of from 10,000 to 20,000 persons in Limerick, Saturday, upon the land question. He advised the farmers to combine and pay no rent until they got a reduction.

The crowd applauded the address and shouted in favor of shooting the landlords and agents. The platform was finally stormed, and much rushing and fighting ensued. PEDESTRIANS COMING.

Some English pedestrians leave Saturday the United States.

DECLARED A DEFAULTER. John Mackintosh, the speculator in American nilways, whose checks were returned Friday night, has been to-day declared a defaulter by the Stock Exchange.

BULLION PROM ENGLAND. brought \$100,000 in gold bars.

LONDON, Sept. 1,—The Financier says: "It understood that £176,141 worth of bar gold, due from the East, will go to meet the American demand. One hundred thousand pounds, brought by the steamer Para last week, bas already been disposed of for America. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds is due here from the East on the 28th inst. As these mounts are all that are now in transit from the East, the whole of whatever demand may arise from the United States will fall on the stock held by the Bank of England, unless remit-tances from France should come to our aid." The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of En

gland on balance to-day is £23,000. KILLED BY A CAPSTAN. ADEN, Sept. 1 .- While the anchor of he Majesty's corvette Euryalus was being lowered to-day the capstan swung around, killing two men and seriously injuring several.

THE EMIGRANTS. LONDON, Sept. 1.-The farmers who sailed in the steamer Ohio Saturday were bound for the Western States. The Ohio also took eighteen Durham and Northumberland miners to Lancas-

LONDON, Sept. 1.—John Henry Puleston, M. P. for Devonport, did not sail for the United States on Saturday, being unable to obtain a

ROWING MATCH. The match between Joseph Kempster, of underland, and J. M. Feeley, of Barrow-in-Furness, for £200, over the Type champi course to-day, was won easily by Kempster t twenty lengths.

RESUMED WORK. LONDON, Sept. 1.—The fustian weavers at Oldham, numbering 3,000, resumed work to-day at the reduction. The spinners are likely to follow.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Gold to the amount £27,-000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterlay, and £50,000 withdrawn for New York.

RIOTING RENEWED.
Rioting was renewed in Lurgan, Ireland, veserday when a funeral procession of Catholics was stoned by a mob.

WANT NO OUTSIDE ADVICE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Sir Henry Tyler has writ-ten Col. Grey that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, can arrive at a satisfactory onclusion with the Great Western Railway Company without outside advice.

MR. PARNELL IN LIMERICK—A SERIOUS RIOT-THE BI-METALLIC CONVENTION.

THE BI-METALLIC CONVESTION.

By Cubic to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The meeting addressed by Mr. Parnell at Limerick in pursuance of his policy of agitation in favor of "obstruction" in the next sessions of Parliament and Home-Rule was very large and very disorderly. The platform was erected in George street, not far from the new barracks, where the garrison had been confined to quarters, and Mr. Parnell had not spoken long before the mob made a vigorous and determined attack upon it, and the speaker was severely injured and compelled to retire. The meeting then broke up in confusion, some of the mob cheering for Fenians and revolvers. It is evident that, since the death of Dr. Isaac Butt, the late member for Limerick, the Home-Rule party has fallen to pieces.

the late member for Limerick, the Home-Rule party has fallen to pieces.

Advices from India report bad prospects for all crops, and a special falling off in indigo.

It is believed here that Messra. Fenton, Walker, and Groesbeck—who so ably represented the United States at the Paris Convention—will be again chosen to represent that country in the forthcoming Bi-metalic Conference.

ASIA.

Bombay or are receiving gratuitous assistance

THEBAW'S CLAIM. THERAW'S CLAIM.

The Vicerov of India doubtless will demand, and perhaps has already demanded, the prompt withdrawal of the outrageous claim of the King of Burman to Karennee territory, and, if neces-The best hope of avoiding hostilities lies in the probability that King Thebaw's claim is only one of his drunken freaks. The general opinion is that King Thebaw will avoid giving a casus belli.

A MISSION VACATED.

A dispatch to the Times from Rangoon save that Col. Brown, British Resident at Mandalay, has left, as the Government could not keep an officer of his rank where he was not treated

with respect. The Moderate party is gaining INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Tehikislar says that great indignation is felt at the English diplomatic action in preventing supplies being sent from Persia to Gen. Lazareff's expedition

FRANCE.

against the Teke Turcomans.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The question as to the ap pointment of a Bishop to the vacant See of Amiens, which caused considerable discussion between the Vatican and the French Government, has been settled by the Vatican consent ing to the appointment of Guilbert, at present Bishop of Gap, who recently caused a sensation by declaring the Church and the Republic could live on good terms with each other. He will be succeeded at Gap by Roche, another Liberal. PARDONED COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.-The transport Var, with the amnestied Communists, has arrived at Port Vendres. There was no demonstration. The Communists are entirely destitute. The majority will be sent here to-night.

THE PERRY BILL. Advices thus far show that thirty Councilsleneral favor the Ferry Educational bill, and thirty-two oppose it. Nineteen have not yet discussed the question.

ALFONSO'S BETROTHED. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The Paris corresponde of the Standard telegraphs that the Arch-duchess Marie has arrived there, and has been visited by ex-Queen Isabella. A Paris dispatch to the Daily News reports that the Archduchess Marie has invited ex-Queen Isabella to her wedding, and Isabella has accepted the invitation.

La Granda, Sept. 1.—It is stated that the Council under the Presidency of the King will to-day finally fix Nov. 28 as the date for the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess composed of Spanish Senators and Deputies, will go to Vienna to escort the bride to Spain by way of Trieste and Barcelona. The vesse conveying her to Barcelona will be escorted by four iron-clads.

PARIS, Sept. 1.-The Austrian Archduches Marie has left on her return to Vienna.

MORE FIGHTING.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—Advices from Hayti to
Aug. 20 state that the Liberals captured two Port-au-Prince sent troops against the Liberals at Genaives. After a bloody struggle Gonaives took fire. Two-thirds of the town was burned, and the remainder pillaged. After the defeat at Gonaives, Voier Bazelais and his adherents embarked for Jerenvie, which pronounced in his favor, and where he intends to make a stand. Gen. Monpoint, aided by the National troops from Port-an Prince, recaptured Cape Haytien, thus depriving the Liberals of two strongholds

The fire at Jacmel caused immense losses.

GERMANY. MANTEUFFEL'S MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Berlin German Gov. ernment, answering inquiries by foreign diplo-natists, stated that Gen. Von Manteuffel's mission to Warsaw is a mere act of courtesy, with no direct political importance.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—It is rumored that the Emperor will start for Kænigsberg to-morrow to witness the military maneuvres, and will have an interview en route with the Emperor of

BISMARCK AND ANDRASSY. BERLIN, Sept. 1.-It is asserted that Bismarck will visit Andrassy on the 14th inst., and that Andrassy will remain in office until that date. THE VISIT TO STRASBURG.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
Berlin, Aug. 31.—The Kings of Saxony and Wustemburg will accompany the Emperor William on his visit to Strasburg on the 18th of next month. Great preparations are in progress to secure the success of the political objects of the journey.

TURKEY.

THE TURCO-GREEK FRONTIER. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1 .- At the sitting of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission Saturday, the Turks accepted, with important reservations, the protocols of the Treaty of Berlin as a basis

TAX ON FOREIGNERS A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says: "A meeting of Englishmen was held here Sunday, at which a memorial was adopted, to be sent to Lord Salisbury, protesting against the proposed new taxes on foreigners in Turkey."

AUSTRIA.

THE GERMAN AUSTRIANS. VIENNA, Sept. 1.—A caucus of the German Constitutional party at Linz, at which sixty Deputies were present, unanimously passed a resolution expressing apprehension for the safety of the Constitution and interests of the German-Austrians in view of the political situation. ion created by the elections. The resolution advocates the maintenance of religious liberty, free institutions, and a reduction of expenditures, especially in the army.

ARCTIC DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The whaling ship Our Queen, of Dundee, Scotland, with fourteen whales, was caught in the ice in Lancaster Sound, between Beffin's Bay and Barrow Strait, and rushed. The crew were saved.

DEMAND REFRESENTATION.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1.—The American Consulbas officially notified the Egyptian Government and States demand to be represent that the United States demand to be repr ed upon the Commission on the liquidat the Egyptian debt. RUSSIA.

DEATH OF GEN. LARRENTY.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The report of the leath of Gen. Larezeff is officially confirmed. ITALY.

GARIBALDI.
CIVITA VECCHIA, Sept. 1.—Garibaldi has
started for Caprera. He continues troubled
with arthritic pains. SUICIDE.

ERIR, Pa., Sept. 1.—Charles Burnham, an st-torsey, shot himself to-day. He fired two shots in his head. One will prove fatal. Domestic unhappiness is said to be the cause.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879-TWELVE PAGES POLITICAL.

> Preliminary Notes Suggested by Scenes at Saratoga.

More Concerning the Attempt of the New Governor of Kentucky

To Infect Northern Cities with Yellow-Feyer in 1865---Horrible State

Gov. Gear, of Iowa, Addresses His Peopl on State and National Politic

Thurman's Remarkable Reticence Regarding Ewing's Cam-

NEW YORK.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A Saratoga special to the Times says: The overshadowing incident in the canvass preceding the Convention continues to be the game of brar played by Cornell and his friends. They have the best opportunities of pressing their views upon uninstructed delegates, and make the very best use of them. It has always been the custom among representatives upon arrival to report to the State Central Committee, of which Cornell is Chairman. The moment a delegate known to be approachable puts in an appearance, be is pounced upon by one of the many henchmen retained for that duty, and informed that Cornell's nomination is assured on the first ballot; that he has 250 or 500 votes—they are not particular as to the number—pledged to him already; that all the other candidates are only to receive complimentary votes, etc. tinues to be the game of braz played by Cornell

the other candidates are only to receive complimentary votes, etc.

It cannot be denied that many delegates, not familiar with the ways of gentlemen who so politely invite them to walk into their parlors, have been deceived, and, anxious like most men to be on the winning side, are now wavering between self-interest and inclination, between Cornell and duty to their constituents. Conding himself has done much to contribute to this result. He arrived here early this afternoon, and has, from the moment of his coming, made no secret of his purposes and desires. He is unqualifiedly and avowedly in favor of Cornell, and, with his, peculiar arrogane, insists that all other candidates are committing unpardonable offense in allowing their friends to come here in their behalf. To-day and this evening he has equally with the most insignificant of his followers, appeared in the lobbles of the hotels, advocating the claims of Cornell. That he descends to such tac ics is sufficient proof that he is not nearly so sure of the success of Cornell as some of that gentleman's less distinguished is not nearly so sure of the success of Cornas some of that gentleman's less distinguis

as some of that gentleman's less distinguished supporters profess.

White the friends of Cornell are thus boasting, the best elements of the Convention, the men who support Messrs. Robertson, Starin, Hiscock, and Pomeroy are each hour gaining new hope. All the gentlemen named, excepting Mr. Starin, are now on the greund pressing their claims in person. George William Curtis and George B. Sloan are also here. They, together with other independent Republican leaders who believe Cornell's now ination would be unwise, have, during the evening, received many assurances that they are largely in the majority, and will succeed in uniting on some man who may bring out the full strength of the party in the coming contest, and make a Republican victory certain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. DES MOINES, Sept. 1 .- Gov. Gear delivered very strong speech in this city this evening on National and State politics. He said we were engaged in the skirmish which precedes the Presidential campaign of 1880,—a campaign which was, in his coinion, as important as any the Nation had witnessed. Nearly every man in Congress from the States lately in rebellion was endeavoring, by the help of the Democratic they failed to gain on the field of battle. The question at issue was not one which was new by any means. It had been a dominant one since the foundation of the Government. To state this issue in brief it was whether the United this issue in brief it was whether the United States was a Nation or a Confederacy of States. The Governor dwelt at some length upon the financial condition of the country, and showed that by resumption of specie payments the country has added to its circulating medium all the gold and silver which had to a great extent been lying idle for many years, giving us a circulating medium of over \$21 per capita, as much, with one exception, as that of any other nation in the world. Upon the subject of National banks he said that "under the present banking system the exchanges of the country are made at a less cost to the people than under any banking system the Nation has ever had. We are gravely urged by our Democratic and Greenback friends to do away with this best system of banking known to the civilized world, and in lieu thereof permit Congress at its pleasure to issue greenbacks, thereby changing the prices of property as Congress may dictate, or return to the old system of 'wild-cat' and 'stump-tail' of State banks. I am of the opinion that Iowa farmers, and laborers, and mechanics who look to their own interests will decline to cast their suffrages with either of the political parties who are thus asking their support in opposition to the business and industrial interests of the constry."

Upon the subject of Iowa finances, the Governor showed that during twenty-five years past that State has expended for public buildings and other expenses \$16,973,331.17. While Iowa has no State debt the debts of seventy-five year past that State has expended for public buildings and other expenses \$16,973,331.17. While Iowa has no State debt the debts of seventy-five of the minety-bine counties is \$1,234,337.07, and 174 cities and towns show an indectedness of \$2,-112,480,13. "I do not," said the speaker, "believe that so favorable a condition of affairs as exists in Iowa can be shown in any State governed by our Democratic friends."

Speaking of "hard times," he said: "I am satisfied that in Iowa hard times are a thing of t States was a Nation or a Confederacy of States.

satisfied that in lows hard times are a thing of the past, and that we are entering on the high-way of prosperity. If there were anything in the charge made by our opponents, that the Re-publican party is responsible for the hard times which have existed, by parity of reasoning the Republican party should have the credit of the prosperity now opening up to the nation."

KENTUCKY. Special Dista A to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—The official return of the Kentucky vote were examined and certified to to-day at Frankfort. The following are of the Kentucky vote were examined and certified to to-day at Frankfort. The following are the majorities: Blackburn, for Governor, 43,167; Cantrill, Lleutenant-Governor, 43,167; Hardin, Autoraey-General, 43,673; Hewitt, Auditor, 43,675; Tate, Treasurer, 43,106. The Greenback candidate for Governor received 18,954 votes. Dr. Blackburn ran ahead of his ticket, it is claimed by the Democrats, in consequence of the revival of his connection with the scheme to infect Northern cities with yellow-fever in 1865. The publication to-day of absolute evidence from the records of the Toronto courts that he was the originator of that conspiracy produced something of a sensation in Kentucky, where extensive preparations are in progress for his inauguration to-morrow. The story is one of aimost upparalleled horror, but the Democrats affect not to believe it, characterizing it as a Radical lis. The testimony of witnesses from the Island of Bermuda showed that he actually sweat yellow-fever patients to death in order to more thoroughly infect the clothing that he had wrapped about them, and that he covered the garments intended for distribution in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia with black yomit. Every effort to induce Blackburn to speak in reference to these charges has falled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. I.—There is gen-ral uneasiness here among Democrats over the sinctance manifested by There

friends to enter heartily into the campaign for Ewing. The information received here by Dem-ocrats in regard to the fallure of the attempt made to induce Ewing to make some concession to the hard-money German elements of the party gives the matter even more importance than first reports from Columbus seemed to indicate. Eastern Democrats look upon Thurman's silence as caused by a desire on his part to restore himself somewhat in fayor at the East by creating the impression that he is at least only lukewarm in support of Ewing.

ILLINOIS.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Republicant

of Macoupin County held their County Conven-tion here to-day, with M. M. Duncan, of Girard, tion here to-day, with M. M. Dunean, of Girard, as presiding officer. The following ticket was placed in the field: For County Treasurer, Robert Bacon; County Surveyor, F. H. Chapman. The Convention passed a series of resolutions taking advanced grounds on all the questions that are agitating the country to-day. Speeches were made and the greatest of enthusiasm prevailed. The attendance was large. The prospects were never better for a Republican victory than at the present time. The party is well organized, and the Democracy are divided.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 1.—A large meeting at Spottsylvania Court-House was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Curry, member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, in favor of sustaining the McCulloch compromise as a final settlement of the Virginia debt, and a candidate was sominated on that platform.

MINNESOTA. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1 .- The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow. The city has been filling up with delegates to-day. The supporters of Gov. Pillsbury claim a clear majority of the delegates, and expect his renomination on the first ballot.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

DREWS' CONFESSION. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribusie.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 1.—Charles Drews, the

ldest of the Raber murderers, and who was convicted mainly on the testimony of his daughter and her busband, made the following cor ession last evening, which, as did the confession of Wise, made some days ago, implicate the whole gang in the conspiracy to kill Raber It will be remembered that Charles Drews, Frank Stechler, Henry Wise, Josiah Hummer Israel Brandt, and George Zechman procured insurance policies on the Elder for \$10,000, after which they laid a plan to murder him, which was fully carried out. Brandt, who is the leader of the gang, kept a small place called the St. Joseph's Tavern at Indiantown Gap, about twelve miles from Lebanon, and it was here that the infamous plot was agreed upon. After the trial and conviction of the parties, it was generally supposed that some of them would confess. Zechman was granted a new trial, but after the confession of Drews and Wise there seems to be little chance for him to save his neck. Here is the story as told by the eldest of the blue-eyed six:

"Went to the St. Joseph's Tavern. Brandt and I drank beer until we both felt it. He then said he could tell me how to make money, but that I should keep quiet about it. The plan was that Brandt, Hummel, and Wise would insure old Joe Raber, and then work him out of the way, and that I had been agreed upon to do the job. Brandt afterwards brought the other men to where I was in order that I should know them. They met me several times after this, and I objected. They said there was lots of money in it, and that I should go ahead, and that if I did not they would kill me. To save my the same, but for all this I could not muster up courage to kill old Raber. I then hunted Elijah Stechler, uncle of Frank, but he refu Then went to Frank and offered him \$300 if he would do the killing. After some talk,

Frank agreed to it, saying be did not care; that he could kill any one, but made me promise to go along and see that it was done, to which I agreed. The first plan agreed upon by Brandt and the rest was that Raber and myself were to go fishing in Kitzmiller's dam, and there I was to throw Raber overboard. My heart-failed me while our in the boat. Shortly after this Brandt planned that Raber should be drowned in Indianto Creek, a short distance from my house. I engaged Frank Stechler. Raber came to my house. Stechler was there. Stechler, Kaber, and myself lett the house and went down to the creek, myself leading the way. I bassed over the plank. When Raber was in the centre of the stream Stechler came up behind and caught him by the legs, threw him in the water and jumped in on him, and held him under. "Since we have been in jail, Stechler has beseeched me not to confess, having called at the cell daily for that purpose." After the re-cital of this terrible tale, the old man nervously inquired if it would spare his life. When told

ere was no hope, he was deeply affected.

What the next move will be is shrouded in

mystery.

To the Western Associated Press.

READING, Pa., Sept. 1.—Charles Drews, under sentence of death as one of the principals in the Raber murder, has made a confession. He says: "I went to Brandt last summer, and we sat on the porch. He treated me to beer, and both felt its effect. He said we could make money, and told me how. I said I would con-He replied there were three others with him. He mentioned Hummel and Wise, and I said I did not know them. He then offered to bring them up. I saw them, but I only knew Wise; from boyhood up I knew him. I then agreed, and they insured Raber. I said it was a hard thing to kill Raber. He said they could make money. When they again met, Brandt said there were five interested. Hummel also spoke about it. Wise came and asked whether I was to kill Raber, I told him I was whether I was to kill Raber. I told him I was not certain. He urged me to go ahead, and said they would shoot me if I didn't. I promised, but I never intended to do it, as the insurance had all been effected. Brandt afterward said they had a plan ready, and if I did not kill him they would shoot me, and to save my life I promised. A week or two afterward Wise said that I should not do it so far as he was concerned, as the said he did not like the was concerned, as he said he did not like the job. Think it was on the same day he said I had to kill Raber. I then asked Frank Stiehler to do it because I could not. Stiehler and be did not care. He could kill any one, but he bargained that I should go along, which I prom-ised, but declared I would not touch Raber. Then Raber came to my house, and we went off together with Stichler. I was first, Raber was in the middle, with Stichler following. I went over the plank, and Raber got on it. Stichler got Raber by the legs, threw him in, and jumped on the top of him. Raber fell below the plank. I then went back to the fance. It was ed on the top of him. Raber fell below the plank. I then went back to the fence. It was first intended to drown Raber in the dam. Brandt had planned that Raber was to go fishing at Kitzmiller's to catch fish for Brandt and wife, and then I was to drown him. We went, and Peters went with us. When I saw the dam I could not do it, and said we would raturn, when Raber replied, 'Yes, it was too cold, anyhow.' I pitted him. The drowning at the plank afterwards was also the plan of Brandt's. Brandt had promised me \$300, and that others should get the same. He promised Stichler nothing. I had tried to coax Eitjan Stichler, but he would not go with me. I said to Frank that I would give him \$300 after I was paid.

"When it was done they tried to awindle me out of all and kill me. This was planned behind the shed at Brandt's. This they told me in iadi. When they asked me to go via Rankstown I thought they wanted to kill me then. Brandt always urged me in jail to keep quiet about that natter, as they hoped to get clear. I did not

see the conspirators so very often about the matter. I engaged Frank Stichler to do the ob after the Kitzmiller plan failed. I did not go into the water. After the drowning Stichler walked up to my house and went to Brandt. I did not see the old man's struggles. The plank was made wet by the splash when Raber fell. Brandt had Raber insured in another company to kill him, but the company failed, and with it the plain. Brandt told me what to say before the Coroner's inquest. It was part of the general plan. Brandt often urged me while in jail not to confess. He called at my cell to-day for that purpose. I am afraid of him, but not of the others. If you hang me you will hang an innocent man."

FOULLY MURDERED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—Prof. Deham, well nown throughout the country as the author of several popular books on music, and who was a teacher of that accomplishment in the Pittsburg Female College, was murdered about 10 o'clock to-night, at his summer residence at Castle Shannon, a few miles from this city. At the time mentioned he was aroused from sleep by nis wife, who told him she heard some one in the yard. Prof. Debam got out of bed at once, and, seizing a revolver, proceeded out o doors to investigate, his wife following him closely. She says they could see no one, but heard a noise as of a man walking. Prof. De Ham called out once or twice, but receiving no answer raised his pistol and fired, with what flect is not known. Scarcely had the report died away, when another shot was fired from the rear part of the yard, the ba striking Prof. DeHam in the left side, just

striking Prof. DeHam in the left side, just below the heart, causing him to fall to the ground. His wife and a hired man picked him up, carried him into the house, and laid him on a sofa, where he died in a few minutes. He was 76 years of age, but looked to be muce younger. Up to this time, 1 a. m., nothing is known as to the murderer or his whereabouts.

Prof. DeHam was a native of Belgium, where in early life he held a high position under the Government. He brought a colony of Belgians to Elk County, Pa., about thirty years ago, by which he lost a large fortune. He had been twice married, has thirteen children by his first wife and three by the last. Several of his sons are priests in the Catholic Church. One is a contractor somewhere in the West.

THE CHISOLM TRIAL SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 1.—The September term of the Circuit, of Kemper County began at De Kalo, the county-seat, to-day, Judge Hamm presiding. The State docket is set for to-morrow, when will commence the trial of the cases of the State vs. Henry J. Gully, Virgil Gully, of the State vs. Henry J. Gully, Virgil Gully, Houston Gully, and Slocum Gully, indicted for the murder of W. W. Chisolm, Miss Chenils Chisolm, and J. P. Gilmore on the 29th of April, 1879. The prosecution will be conducted by District-Attorney Thomas S. Ford, assisted by Stewart L. Woodford of New York, sx-Attorney General Morris of Vicksburg, and ex-Chancellor Ware of Jackson, Miss. Over 500 persons, mostly white, are in attendance. While there is no excitement, great interest is taken in the trial. W. H. Gully, one of the defendants, has died since he was indicted.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 1.—Richard Stevenson, United States Deputy Marshal, was shot to thief, who escaped to the Iudian Territory. He had arrested the thief at Wellington, and was eturning the thief and property to Kingman Both men, together with a drummer, were in the carriage. In descending a sudden declivity the thief snatched Stevenson's revolver and shot him through the breast. He then disarmed the commercial traveler, mounted the best horse, and fied. Stevenson is well known in the State. The family were formerly from Monmouth, Ill. Two of his brothers met sudden deather in that State.

Se. Louis Sept. 1 -- Info ceived here of the murder of Samuel Ham, a sarmer living near Roscoe, in Cedar County. he was engaged in boiling sorghum and shot bim dead. He was supposed to have a consid-erable sum of money. After searching the body and failing to find the money, they rode off cursing. Parties are scouring the country round about, but so far have not come up with the desperadoes. Ham was recently from Ken-tucky, and one theory is that the homicide was the sequence of an old feud,

WANTS A PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribum.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Parties from

Fountain County were in the city to-day for the purpose of presenting a petition for the pardon of Edward Kelly, who murdered Tom Minns during the Coal Creek riot a year ago, and was during the Coal Creek riot a year ago, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Among the signatures are those of the Republican county officers, who ciaim, in private letters, that they were induced to sign through false representations that Judge Davidson, who tried Kelly, recommended the pardon. All he did was to furnish a letter to applicants introducing them as citizens of Fountain County. It is likely the petition will fall.

SALARY DOCKED. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the Police Board to-day a communication was received from the Mayor, stating that Commissioner Wheeler was indebted to the city to the amount of \$2,112 for buttons sold, and was not entitled to salary until the amount had been made good. The Commissioner's salary for August (\$500) was thereupon stopped.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 1.—David Contrill, agad 18, shot and killed Frank McConnell, aged 10, in Coldwell County, Saturday evening. Contrill claims the shot was accidental. He was arrested, and, in default of ball, was jailed. HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

New York, Sept. 1.—The body of a boy has been picked up in the North River, with the hands and feet securely bound. ADMITTED TO BAIL. San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Charles De Young was to-day admitted to bail by Chief-Justice Wallace in the sum of \$25,000.

FIRE AT BURLINGTON, IA. Burlington, Ia., Sept. 1.—About 7 o'clock this evening a fire'broke out in the Old Orchard City Mills, on the corner of Valley and Front streets, in this city, and, in an hour and a half, atrects, in this city, and, in an hour and a half, the entire building, with its contents, was consumed. The building cost originally \$105,000, and was occupied by C. E. Olmsted & Co. as an elevator, they having just completed the necessary alterations and put in a lot of new machinery. The value of the property before the fire is estimated at \$80,000, which is a total loss. The insurance on the building and con-The insurance on the building and con-tents is \$32,000, in the following companies: tents is \$32,000, in the following companies: Fairfield, Connecticut, \$2,500; Fireman's, Dayton, O., \$2,500; German, Freeport, III., \$2,500; Mechanics' Mutual, Milwaukee, \$2,500; New York City. \$2,500; Niagara, \$2,500; Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y., \$2,500; Mestern, Turonto, one-half reinsured, \$2,500; Lamar, New York, \$1,050; Merchants', New York, \$1,050; Merchants', New York, \$1,250; Adriatic, New York, \$1,250; Alliance, Bostou, \$1,375; Standard, Newark, N. J., \$1,375; Peonle's, Newark, N. J., \$2,000. J. G. Cameron had \$1,000 worth of housenold goods stored in the building, which were destroyed. The Minnesota four store, adjoining the mills on the north, was damaged by water, but the amount cannot be ascertained to-night.

WHERLING, W. Va., Sept. 1.—Nails were advanced to-day to \$2.00 card under an active demand. The mills have been declining orders at the old price for some days. The Belmont Mill started up to-day, and all the mills are now in full blast. *NAILS.

CATTLE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 1.—The to
the st the Stock-Yards here during the
try-sight hours was 2,480 head.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Very Latest Moonshine Dodge to Swindle the Govern-

Entire Distillery Neighborhoods Are Made Particeps Criminis.

Encouraging Reports of Trade from All Parts of the Country.

Decrease in the Public Debt During the Month of August, \$3,527,395. MOONSHINERS.

THEIR LATEST DODGE BY WHICH THE LAW IS Special Dispatch to The Pribuna
Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The following letter, received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Mr. E. Latham, Revenue Arent, reveals a new method adopted by the moossing distillers in the South to protect themselves from prosécution for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. It also alludes incidentally to Bourbon Democrats to vote the necessary sup plies for the support of the Marshala'

The letter is dated at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 27, 1879. Mr. Latham says:

In conversation with a United States Commissioner a faw days since at Gadaden, in the Second Collection District of Alabama, I learned that only a short time since he had arrested and brought before him for examination three or four citizens of Dexalb County, charged with illicit distilling. The cases when the affidavits were made were believed to be clear, and no doubt was entertained as to being able to bind over for trais, but when the witnesses for the Government were examined they testified that they knew nothing of the pull of the parties accused. It has since come to light that the distillers bave fallen upon the plan of compelling very man visiting their distilleries to do a certain smount of work, such, for instance, as cutting wood and firing the furnace, and breaking ap maan, so they, too, may be fairly guilty of illicit distilling to the extent of "working" at the same. This dodge of the distillers is intended to work a protection in this way, that no person can be compelled to criminate himself, and in this manner the testimony is worthless.

has to some extent emboldened violal law, and this difficulty can only be the utmost perseverance and economic

REVIVAL OF TRADE. INCOURAGING REPORTS PROM ALL PARTS OF

THE COUNTEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Washington, D. U., Sept. 1.—The uniform testimony of persons arriving in Washington for the last ten days or two weeks, from various sections of the country, has been that there is very marked revival of trade. This is especially true of visitors from New York City, and reports received from the iron manufacturing regions of Penusylvania and New Jersey are very encouraging. THE COUNTRY.

The political letters received from M

outgoing steamers on Saturday, show that they carried nearly 300,000 bushels of grain, 3,500 barrels and 14,000 sacks of flour, and 140 tone and 792 quarters of fresh meat.

The Government is making full provision for furnishing coin to New York in exchange for the gold bullion which is coming in so rapidly from France and England to pay for the enormous quantities of grain now being exported to those countries. Countries.

A French line of steamers running to Baltimore has been established of late for the express purpose of transporting grain.

The report of the business of the Port of Baltimore for the month of August, just closed, shows an increase in the amount of grain received of over 1,000,000 bushels, the raceipts being 5,548,000 bushels, all but about 300,000 bushels of which was exported.

THE TREASURY.

SETTLING FOR YOUR PER CENTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Since last Saturday the sum due the Government from National banks subscribing for 4 per cent bonds has been reduced \$7,000,000, which is a more state of actilement than the Secretary had rapid rate of settlement than the Secretary had expected when he authorized an extension of the time for closing the accounts of these banks.

THE DEST STATEMENT. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The monthly debt statement is as follows:
Six per cent bonds., \$283, 681, 350
Five per cent bonds., \$283, 681, 350
Five per cent bonds., \$508, 440, 350
Four and haif per cent gonds., \$250, 000, 000
Four per cent bonds., 738, 388, 000
Refunding certificates 4, 396, 500
Navy pension fund., 14, 000, 000

Total without interest

CUBRENT ZIABILITIES

Total AVAILABLE ASSETS Cash in Treasury.

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway
Companies, interest payable in
lawful money, principal outstanding.
Interest accruea and not yet paid.
Interest paid by United States.
Interest repaid by transportation of 64, 623, 519 646, 235 43, 712, 460

12,710,18 During August the silver payments fr Juited States Treasury and United States mounted to \$1,865,000, exclusive of the eturned for silver certificates. The ag-reight of the coin thus distributed is

THE WEATHER.

tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rainy weather, winds mostly from north to east,

For the lake region, cloudy weather, with fre-

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds

CHICAGO, Sept. 1-10:18:

N.E., gent. .06 Lt. rain N.W., fresh .45 Lt. rain

.... Cloudy. .02 Lt. rain .03 Lt. rain .03 Threat's

W. gent Clear.
W. gent .20 Threat'g.
E. brisk 2.30 Hy. rain.
E. fresh Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Georgia, from New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 1 .- Arrived, the State of

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamer The Queen, from Liverpool.

An Astounding Discovery.

An Astounding Discovery.

London Athenaum.

A correspondent has sent us a startling letter from Mas M. Betham-Edwards, from which we give an extract: "I send you the following particulars of a recent scientific invention, just patented, and destined without doubt to play a very important part in our economic history. I think it must be recarded, as a solution for once and for all off the great coal question, not only among ourselves bet abroad. M. Bourbonnel, of Dijou, the celebrated lion and panther slaver, lighted upon the following discovery by hazard, and after six vegar's persistent investigation brought it to entire workable perfection. He discovered by means of two natural substances, inexhastible in nature, the means of lighting and maintaining a fire without wood or coal; a fire internation and intervention of a strength of the property of the means of lighting and maintaining a fire without wood or coal; a fire international lighting and are very light.

fire instantaneously lighted and extinguished; a fire causing no dust, smoke, or trouble; a fire costing one-tenth at least of ordinary fuel; and, what is more wonderful still, a fire, the portion of which answering to our fuel is everlasting—that is to say, would last a lifetime. Mr. Bourbanel's invention comprehends both store and

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind: | Rain. Weather

Albaay. 29,92 76 8, gentie. Albean. 29,98 69 N.W. gent. Boise City. 80,00 73 N.W. gent. Breckinridge 29,95 55 8, E. fresh Buffalo. 29,98 74 N.W. gent. Cairo. 29,90 70 N. fresh. Cheyenne. 30,07 55 N.W. fresh

Keoguk

The Recent Diabolical Political Assasination in Mississippi.

Communication to the Public from the Widow of the Murdered Man.

She Denies the Charges that the Democrats Have Brought Against Her Husband;

and Fixes the Responsibility of His Burder upon the Democratic Organization.

TO THE PUBLIC. Political animosity and personal batred have it length accomplished their dire purpose. My susband was murdered in the streets of Yazoo City, on the morning of the 19th, by James A. Barksdale, Democratic candidate for the office of Chancery Clerk. Still, persecution and outrage are not yet spent,—calumny and prejudice pursuing him. even into his grave. Charges cannot now harm the proud soul they were intended to crush. It stands in the presence of a Higher Tribunal. But, above the storm of rage

hat is now sweeping over his family, may

THE VOICE OF A WIFE

sheard in behalf of the memory of the father
[ber six helpless little ones? Without proof, yet without remorse, have the epithets of list del. murderer, gambler, etc., been heaped in him. That this was done by a body of no single one daring to offer the resolu-but simply moving that what was laid on table should be read (before the mass conon called by Dr. McCormack, Chairman o ng. 15), makes it none the less hurtful, even sough it left a brave man without the opportunities of manly defense. Of his enemies I expect neither justice nor mercy; but to his friends, and to the public here and everywhere, do I appeal that the memory of a brave man be not blackened for party purposes or private

I CAN REFUTE EVERY SLANDER produced against him, and it was the in-ion of him who was so ruthlessly and vio ily torn from the arms of his wife and little

This so-called liar, infidel, murderer, gambles te, was the same whose name brave men work adly upon their bosoms in 1875, as indicating leadership of them in the hour of his countreets of Yazoo City, my husband and his brave omrades received the commendation of Lamar, ingleton, George, and others, for his courage and fidelity to his country. Fair and true woma evinced their gratitude in souvenirs, poetry, nusic, etc.; and, in the illumination of our city usic, etc.; and, in the illumination of our city nich followed the political triumph of that ne, his name blazed from the windows of our PROPLE DELIGHTED TO HONOR:

nd, in proof of my assertion, I have, amo private papers, letters from the first and best nen of this State commending his course. Yet the events which so glorified him at that time are now distorted by his enemies and discussed to his injury. From the murder which is so rated in the scurrilous resolutions adopted in the mass convention, he was exonerated by the testimony of Col. Campbell, Capt. Wallace, the testimony of Col. Campbell, Capt. Wallace, W. A. Mangum, and others of equal integrity and intiligence. If the jury by whom he was acquitted lacked virtue and intelligence, as the Democratic resolutions declared, let the Sheriff and counsel for the prosecution, whose duty it was to select proper jurymen, be responsible. In this present campaign, which has cost him his life, when charged with midnight meetings and incendiary influences upon the colored sees here.

I these charges, and chellenged his accusers to reduce any responsible man, white or black, to sert this upon his personal knowledge, and

Friends of my forefather, friends of my youth, riends of my murdered husband, AT THE PERIL OF YOUR HONOR AND YOUR

dare not deplore or comment upon an act that took the life of a fond nusband and father, a faithful and true friend. My ancestors lived and died among you without stain or reproach. I was born and reared on Yazoo soil; yet the sympathies of good men and women must be denied me, and mine for fear of injuring the murderer of my husband. If this be not a political murder, why is the Herad so careful to stifle public sentiment, and so eager to prejudge this case? When before was a citizen of any town shot down without warning, the case tried, and judgment rendered beforehand by the journals? And, if this was not a political matter, why did the Democratic Convention make that significant appendage to their scurilous resolutions passed on the 15th of August, which reads as follows?: "The names of two reliable men have been handed to the Secretary of this meeting stating that threats of assasination have been made by H. M. Dixon againt James Barksdale, Democratic candidate for Shancery Clerk." Pointing to this, my husband said to some of his friends: "That means murder;

this is another way to prepare the public mind for it; I shall demand the author of this slander, —hold him responsible; also inform James Barksdale I have never made such threats"; all of which he swears in his dying testimony, under oath, and in view of eternity, to have done the day before he was murdered.

My husband was an infiel, say his accusers, the Democratic Committee. No one of their falsehoods has less foundation than this. In the privacy of his home, and in his serious moments, did he always avow his firm belief in the Christian religion. While he was not a plous mann, I AM TO BE ASSASINATED;

HE WAS NOT A SCOFFER NOR A SKEPTIC. No man for his means contributed more largely to the support of the churches of this place than he. A few hours before his death he was baptized in the Catholic Church, and his last word was "Bible." When dving he forgave his murderers. safing: "I had rather been killed than to have killed any of them." And at his bedside knelt two Sisters of the Holy Order of Nazareth, and offered up prayers for the departing soul of him who during the epidemic of last year had nursed their priest and assisted in laving away their dead.

parting soul of him who during the epidemic of last year had nursed their priest and assisted in laying away their dead.

Immediately after the shooting of my husband, telegrams were hastily sent from this place by the Chairman and others of the Democratic Committee, stating that he was killed in a "street-fight," "personal encounter," etc. It takes two parties to make an "encounter," a "street-fight"; and in this affair

takes two parties to make an "encounter," a "street-fight"; and in this affair

THE MURDERER WAS THE ONLY ACTOR.

My husband, after being shot in the back, with broken and mutilated hand, and in a faint-ing condition, crawled up a stairway opposite, and fired his pistol four times, with broken right hand supported by the left hand. Here is my husband's dwing testimony, taken by our estimable and faithful Mayor, who was the only officer who dared perform his duty when the mob of the 25th of July threatened to rush into our home and tear my husband from his family, to commit the deed of violence for which they were thirsting. At 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., my husband was brought home on a lounge, borne by the populace, naked to his waist, the City Physician having torn off his clothing down the street, to examine his wounds. When placed upon his bed, my husband gasped: "Oh! I'am murdered"; then, after a moment or so, "for nothing. If I could only live long enough to tell it all." Then, upon the arrival of Mayor Holt, my husband, being duly sworn, made the following statement: "I was walking down the street. As I neared McCornick's drugstore I saw Jim Barksdale and W. D. Gibbs [who, by the way, is Democratic State Semator] standing in the door. I thought I could get by without being attacked (although for two weeks I have not gone down the street expecting to get back alive), when, just as I got opposit Me-

middle of the street, and

BEGAN FIRING AT MB.

I felt that I was badly shot, and made for a stairway near; crawled up, sat on the top sten, and fired my pistol until I fainted." In a cross-examination, Mr. Holt asked him if he saw Jim Barksdale with a gun. "I did see him with a shot-gun." Mr. Holt asked if he saw any one else shoot. "I did not." Mr. Holt asked if Jim Barksdale spoke at all, and if Barksdale fired first. "I did not hear a sound, and did not dream of immediate danger until I felt that I was badly shot in the back." Mr. Holt asked my husband if he had ever threatened Jim Barksdale's life, or made any threats of any nature. "Never in my life, and only yesterday sent a friend who told him I was innocent of all charges. I wrote the same to the Democratic Executive Committee, also to John

tack them. I again sent to him that I did not,—had

NO DESIRE OR WISH TO HARM ANY ONE,—
only wished to clear up the groundless charges and the plot which I had seen gradually thick-ening against me. He again refused the names, saying that he would confront me." My husband said, before dying; "I had rather been killed than to have killed any of them"; and, when I exclaimed: "O no! I would that you had killed them all, and your life had been spared to me," he said. "No, no, you must not say that." He also said: "I wish Jim Barksdale was here to see a brave man die."

Then some members of the Democratic Executive Committee, or those who indorsed those scurrilous resolutions of the 15th of August, have reconsidered the convictions they held at the time of my husband's imprisonment for the murder (as they in those resolutions call it, the cold-blooded murder) of Samuel Harrison, I herewith append an extract from a letter written my husband by the Hon. Jehn C. Prewitt, brother-in-law to James A. Barksalle, while my husband lay in prison. He states in a letter of March 5, 1878: "I know you are an innocent and persecuted man, and I sincerely hope that you may come out

man, and I sincerely hope that you may come out

REDEEMED AND CLEANSED FROM ALL STAIN.

The people are always right; they will vindicate you in the end; and they will never forget the gallant man who drove out their plunderers and oppressors in the historic year of. 1875." Then again, April 13, he says: "With kindest regards and the hope that you will be acquitted, not only on account of yourself, but your wife and children, and because of your inscense, I am, very truly and sincerely, J. C. Prewitt." Thus, a man of legal shifty, and never at any time a particular friend of my husband, declares his opinion that he was an "innocent and persecuted man."

This ends my statement, honest and true, sacred to the memory of my murdered husband.

MRS. H. M. DIXON.

BICYCLE FATALITY.

Succial Disputch to The Tribune.

PHILADILPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—A singular fatal secident happened to a young bleycle-rider yesterday. Markoe Hulsenan, clerk in the Reading Railroad office; left home on a bicycle in the morning, taking the Lancaster road. Just after passing the five-mile stone he was obliged to descend towards a small bridge over a rather steep grade. As he reached the bridge he fell from the bicycle, struck a rough parapet of stone which guards the bridge on either side, and fell headlong over into the bed of the stream, seventeen feet below. The bottom of the stream is covered with rocks, and Mr. Hulsenan struck these with such force that he became unconscious. He was so badly injured that he was unable to move, and was not discovered by the people of the neighborhood for a full hour afterward. He was then taken home, when he soon expired.

ON A STRIKE.

Oumberland, Md., Sept. 1.—The coal-miners of this region are on a strike. Their demand is 50 cents per ton.

Dr. Newman Hall, of Lordon, wrote to his friend, Dr. Caylor, of Brooklyn, immediately after the verdict in the divorce suit: "Glory be to the faithful and prayer-nearing God, who has given me the victory! It was no light trial to me to listen to a sneech of eight hours against me, full of spitchul and specious lenuend, et and to know that the peat morning the would would be reading only that. I hope you will read Sir Henry James' able defense of me, and especially the Judge's charge, which was a complete violication. The jury did not deliberate saxly seconds. After the verdict great hand-shaking followed, and 2,000 poople thronged Westminster Hall and cheered me to the echo. I get away from the crowd and went into Westminster Abbey, and had a happy season of devotion. Large numbers followed in there and gathered around, and I was glad to escape further demonstration by hastening house. Since the trial see vidence has appeared to confirm the givent parts of the verdict. I leave to-morrow for some rest in Switzer-lend."

THE SPRAGUE TROUBLE.

Gov. Sprague Speaks Out in Justification of His Recent Conduct,

and Says the Wife May Go, but He Intends to Recover the Children.

If More Is to Come of the Scandal It Will Be the Bitterest Part.

Mrs. Sprague at Present in an Interior Rhode Island Town.

ecial Dispatch to The Tribune NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- A Times' special from Narragansett Pier says: "Many stories are affoat about the flight. One of them is that two teams were employed at the Whailey House to take Mrs. Sprague and the children to Green-wich, this State. The driver of one of these teams was extremely reticent and had apparent ly been 'fixed' to keep still, for he was willing to say where he left the party until he had been paid \$300 for the information. From a gentleman intimately ac quainted with Mr. Sprague, and who has conversed with him since Mrs. Sprague left, the Times correspondent to-day obtained informa-tion which can be relied upon as true from Sprague's point of view. The gentleman says he found Mr. Sprague, as he had observed him to be for a month past, unusually calm and self-possessed. Whatever his habits, they have receptly been careful. The ex-Governor indigantly denied that he had been violent toward Mrs. Sprague on Saturday or at any other time. He referred to the statement from Mrs. Sprague, published in a New York paper, that he made her a very miserable being, without care for his family, and without respect for himself. He was unwilling to have Sprague make any state-

ment at that time, but SOME INFLUENCE MORE POTENT THAN HIS. own had constrained her to place herself before the public in a justifiable way, and to speak of

her busband as she saw fit. "Mr. Sprague spoke with profound sadness of the loss of his daughters. He had found the presence of these children at home once more He spoke of his disappointment in being thwarted in his desire to establish a home for his children, justead of having them constantly moved about the country from once place to another. Then the charge came that Mrs. Sprague had been a prisoper in her own house. The reply was that she was entirely free to come and go, but not free my hands,' said he, 'but legally as much in my ossession as on Saturday morning.' As for he assertion that the servants were set to watch

MR. SPRAGUE OPENED ALL LETTERS and dispatches to her. It was denied utterly.
All letters to her were delivered into her hands by her own servants, and it was apparently the opinion of the ex-Governor that it was only be-cause the servants were all Mrs. Sprague's, had been employed in the Washington House, and were disposed to please her, that she was enabled to get away with the children when it was known that he was opposed to being separated from them.
"Some reference was made to the connection

of Senator Conkling's name with the report that Mrs. Sprague had been constrained return to Canonchet through his intervention Mr. Sprague is reported to have stared at the speaker for a moment, and then replied:
'Perhaps so, but if she came for any such reason, why did she go away just at this time? Not for any violent act of mine, then at whose advice? My friends, enough of this painful story has been told. But if more of it must

come, it will be the bitterest part,'
"Mr. Sprague was all day at Canonchet. The
Times correspondent visited him, and house, and the stories got abroad about the affair, that I would make no statement about it. I have seen no reason yet to change my mind. Until the necessity becomes very clear for me to say something, I shall adhere to my determina-

tion to say nothing in defense of my action on that day.'

The Times' Providence special says: "The report recently published regarding Mrs. Sprague's flight are contradicted by all the persons except the lady herself. It is certain she drove finally a European steamer. Her counsel
DISCOURAGED HER DEPARTURE

however, she will not live with ner husband. The latter is calm and resigned. The reports of the use of physical force distinctly denied by Mr. Sprague are corroborated by the testi-mony of A. H. Watson, of Froyl-dence, the guests at Cononchet, and the latly's counsel. The rumors of intoxication are unfounded, as the Governor has been abstemious for several months. He was asleep when his wife went away. She had sent her jewelry, papers, and furniture in ad-vance, which fact was known to Mr. Sprague. After Mrs. Sprague's departure, he drove with Watson to Kingston, eight miles, and then quietly returned to Cononchet, where he wrote

After Mrs. Sprague's departure, he drove with Watson to Kingston, eight miles, and then quietly returned to Cononchet, where he wrote THE FOLLOWING LETTER to Mrs. Sprague's counsel:

NARHAGANSKIT PIER, Sunday, Aug. "312 Gentlemen." Of course I have a natural desire to know of the present well being and situation of my torce caldren, who, without my knowledge or consent, were taken from my jurisdiction and control vesterday afternoon. My purpose is to contribute to their comfort as far as possible. The object of this note is to say that their wearing apparel and personal effects are ready to be forwarded to them in any way that you, as counsel for Mrs. Sprague, will indicate. The brother of the three little girls, William Sprague, Jr., is the beares of this note. I am. etc., William Sprague, Jr., is the beares of this note. I am. etc., William Sprague, Jr., is the beares of this note. I am. etc., William Sprague, Jr., is the beares of this note. I am. etc., William Sprague, Jr., is the beares of this note. I am. etc., William Sprague it not the children. A reconciliation is now thought impossible. The fate of the children is a matter of law, with the points in favor of Mr. Sprague. Public sympatry in this city is rather in favor of the father. Mr. Sprague is desirous of conciliating Z. Chaffee, the trustee of the Sprague estate, and will go quietly to work to earn his living."

Later—Mrs. Sprague arrived Sunday noon at Lonsdale, R. I., a little village north of Providence. Her horses were used up, and she gave her driver \$30. She then gave Warren Mosber, a stable keeper, \$50 for retting a fresh team ready. Her new driver has not yet returned. She is on the way to Boston, avoids the principal road, and dreads pursuers.

Daniel Boone's Snake.

The Cincinnent Commercal is now the country's principal reservoir of snake stories. A recent issue contains a dozon or more among which there is one of peculiar merit. The narrator tells how he was engaged in biasting with gunpowers and internative powers. The surface of the

its undecided, besitating movements when it first came from the log. A strange crease appeared about the neck, just back of the head, which I found to be caused by a stout thoug of leather, about which the fiesh of the scrpent had grown until it was sunk almost out of view. Cutting this thoug and removing it, I found attached to jts under side a copper plate which had been heretofore hidden by the body of the snake, and on one side of which was scratched. D. Boone, April 15, 1779. I split the log in two, and near the lower end of the holiow I found where there had once been an opening, but long years are it had been closed up with a plug made of oak wood, about and over which the maple had grown until it was almost concealed. The dead appearance of the small portion visible of the oak plug was all that called my attention to its existence. My theory of the matter is this: Daniel Boone many years ago, probably on the date recorded upon this piece of copper, caught the snake, then young and small, fastened the copper-plate about its neck, and imprisoned it within the holiow of the tree by means of the oak plug, where his snakeship had remained until the day I delivered him to the free air and sunlight again." NORDENSKJOLD. Letters from the Explorer Received in Sweden.

Life in the Arctic Region --- Circumnavigating the Northern Coast of Asia.

Intercourse with the Natives --- Loss of the Relief Steamer Nordenskjold.

Correspondence New York Herald, CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 6, 1879.—A few days since a parcel of letters directed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs arrived in Stock-holm from Prof. Nordenskjold and his companions, containing detailed accounts of their remarkable circumnavigation of the northern coast of Asia. The letters were sent on the polyth of Foreign by the coast of the partiers of the OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2-1 a. m.-Indica-20th of February by one of the natives of the coast overland to Irkutsk, and their arrival there had long since been announced by tele-graph. According to a telegram received here stationary or lower temperature, and falling vesterday (the 5th of August) from Stockholm, Prof. Nordenskjold expresses the hope of get-ting out of the ice in June and proceeding to Japan. The expedition had still plenty of food and 4,500 cubic feet of coal on board. We quent rains, variable winds, mostly northeast to northwest, stationary or lower temperature and give subjoined a translation of several interest-ing letters addressed by Prof. Nordenskjold to Dr. O. Diekson, at Gothenburg, the great ecenas of Swedish naturalists and the liberal promoter of the present expedition. One of the letters is dated in the northern part of The rivers will remain nearly stationary.
Cautionary signals continue at Toledo and
Sandusky, and are ordered for Port Huron, Detroit, Sec. 4. Cleveland, and Sec. 5. hring Strait (the winter quarters of Vega), Jan. 7, 1879, with a posteript of Feb. 20.

Bebring Strait (the winter quarters of the Vega), Jan. 7, 1879, with a posteript of Feb. 20. Prof. Nordenskjold writes as follows:

"The whole crew is in good health and cheerful. Our relations with the natives in the camps of Jintlen and Phileray, close to our winter harbor, as well as in the rest of the country, are as good as possible. Formerly the Tchukchi were a dangerous people, who engaged large bodies of Russian troops; but that time is past. At present the whole population of the Peninsula of Tchukchi could not prevail against the crew of the Vega, should it come to a fight. The vessel is uninjured. As far as we can see, she lies here as asfely as, for instance, in an outport of the northern part of the Bothnian Gulf, and certainly it has the same prospect of escaping from the ice as a vessel frozen in in those waters. But to be locked in less than a Swedish mile from the open sed has been a hard lot, with which I have found it more difficult to reconcile myself-than with any other misfortune of my life. But, at all events, it is some consolation that we have now completed, perhaps, the most important of all voyages of exploration in the Arctic Seas, and that we now have at least as fair prospect of circumpavigating Asia as a vessel hound for China, from the have at least as fair prospect of circumnavigating Asia as a vessel bound for China from the "What I am most in dread of is the fitting out of some expedition of rescue by our own or some foreign country, anxious at our having passed the winter here. That is quite unneces-

Prof. Nordenskjold's short postscriptum of eb. 20, when the letter was sent, says: "All The above-mentioned letter of Prof. Nordenskjold, giving a complete report of his journey from the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia, and forming a continuation of his first report, pub-lished by us last January, is as tollows:

SECOND LETTER TO DR. DICKSON.

On board the Vega, frozen in on the coast of Siberia, in the vicinity of Behring Strait, 67 deg. 6 min, northern latitude, 173 deg. 15 min, west longitude of Greenwich, Nov. 25, 1878.

DEAR DR. DICKSON: In case I should have an Dear Dr. Dickson: In case I should have an opportunity of sending letters bome during the winter I am beginning now to write down a continuation of the report I sent you from the Lens by Capt. Johannesen on one of the last days of August. The letter-must have arrived at Yakutas in the steamer Lens before the middle of September, and the letters intrusted to him must have reached Sweden two months later. If you have received that report and the accompanying chart, you are aware that the voyage from the Jensey, around Cape Techeljuskin, to the mouth of the Lens, was but little impeded by ice; that both the vessels which were at my discosal during that part of the expedition reached safely and with all hands on board in good health that cart of the Arctic Sea where they were to separate, according to the plan of the expedition. I also preaume that it appeared from the letters we sent home on that occasion that we all of us felt quite sure of reaching Japan this year. Our hopes have not been fulfilled. After struggling with ice obstructions further on our course the Vers froze in at the end of September at the

since canains no dust, smoke, or trouble; a irrecosting one-tenth at least of ordinary fuel; and conting one-tenth at least of ordinary fuel; and of which savering to our fuel it severiasting—that is to say, would last a lifetime. Mr. Bourbonnel's invention comprehends both stows and fuel. The fires could be on the minutest scale or on the largest. They would be used for healting a buby's food, or for reasting an ox. Being areast economy of sime. M. Bourbonnel is buby's food, or for reasting an ox. Being areast economy of sime. M. Bourbonnel at once patented his invention, and a body of engineers and essuration Paris visited him and pronousced his discovery one of the most remarkable of the are. He has had several offers for the purchase of the patent in coccupation being in another line. Any English gentleman or firm wishing to see his fires or sloves could do so by writing to him a day or two beforehand. His address is M. Bourbonnel, Dijon. ... I have seen these fires and the state of the patent in the patent i

Three years later, however (1769), the nase was circumnavigated by Laptieff himself—one of the many instances of how possible many "impossibilities" really are. The same voyage was made in 1761, in an apparently rather ice-free sea, by the Siberian merchant Schalauroff. I am convinced that the sea here is navigable every year, not only for stosmers, but also for usual fishing vessels, provided they are manned by capable, experienced seamen.

The Arctic Winter.

The nights now began to grow so dark, and

The nights now began to grow so dark, and the sea so filled with ice, that we were obliged to lie quies every night, the vessel usually moored to a large block of ground ice. When day dawned on the 6th of September we found ourselves so surrounded by ice that it was innossible to proceed further directly eastward. It then became necessary to find a sea more free irom ice, either porthward or in the channel along the coast, which is almost always free from ice, but shallow. We choose the latter, but it was rather a difficult task to benetrate toward land through the surrounding masses of ice, whose extent we could not estimate in the darkness of night.

of ice, whose extent we could not estimate in the darkness of night.

We had hardly arrived near land when two boats, constructed like the Unnaks, or woman boats, of the Esquimeux, were assounced, filled with natives, the first we had fallen in with since we left Chabarova, pear Gugarachar. We stopped to allow them to come on board. We gaye them a friendly reception, but unfortunately none of them could speak Russian or any other language understood by us. One boy, however, could count up to ten in English, which would seem to prove that the natives here have been more in relation with American whalers in Behring Strait than with Russian merchants. We have since been in daily contact with the natives of the coast, but have not yet whalers in Bearing strait than with tussian merchants. We have since been in daily contact with the natives of the coast, but have not vet met with one, not even among the Reindeer Tchukchi, whose rovings extend far and wide, who has been able to utter an intelligible sentonce in any European language. On the other hand, Lieut. Nordquist, who, when opportunity offers, still seems dispused to devote himself to a careful exploration of this part of Siberia, has studied their language with zeal and success, and I have also allowed Jonson, one of the fishermen, complete exemption from his other duties on the condition that he shall be together with the Tchukchi as much as possible, to study their language and habits, I sherefore hope later to be able to offer quite a faithful picture of the customs of this people, which, together with the large and complete collection of implements and costumes which I am taking home, will, perhaps, be of all the more interest, as the Tchukchi still use implements of stone or bone, and as this people, living on the original thoroughfare between the Old World and the New, bear an unmistakable resemblance in features to the Mongolians of the Old World and the Esquimaux and Indians of the New.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

of the New.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

On the opposite side of Cape Schlelagskoj we steamed on the 6th and 7th through a narrow, open, and ice free channel close to the beach, but with slackened speed, not knowing the water, which is often quite shallow in the coast channel. In the night of the 8th of September we were moored, as usual, to a plouk of ground ice. The beach is here formed by a low wall of sand, running between a small lagoon and the sea. Further inland the country gradually rises to barren, free from snow-hills, or here and there thinly powdered by the snowfall of the last days. Lagoon formations of the kind we saw here for the first time are characteristic of the northeastern coast of Siberia. The villages of the Tchukchi are usually constructed on the wall itself which separates the lagoon from the sea. The dwellings consist of large, spacious tents, containing one or two pleces for sleeping. The latter form a kind of separate tent, surrounded by warm reindeer skins, and lighted and warmed by a train oil lamb. In the summer, but not in winter, a wood fire is made in the middle of the outer tent, and for this a hole is made in, the top of the tent roof. We were everywhere received in the most friendly manner, and they offered as what they had. For the time being the supply of food was abundant. In our tent reindeer meat was cooked in a large pot of cast-iron. Near another they were occupied in taking out the entrails of two reindeer just shot or killed. In a third a woman was acount to take out the green, spinace-like pluck from the bowels of the reindeer and to stuff it into a bag of seal-skins was quidently to be preserved as vegetable atock for the winter. The pluck in the bowels of the reindeer is also considered a delicacy by the Esquimaux of Greeni and. Besides that unpalatable dish the Tchukchi gather during the summer a large supply of leaves and fresh aprous of several kinds of plaqs, among them a species of osier, which when fermented and frozen is either eaten with meat without a

ice formed in the night had rendered so firm that it required an hour's, work with axes and the hatches to cat a canal through it. On the other side of this ice-girdle we found the water tolerably clear, but the fog became so thick that, to avoid danger, we had to moor again to a mass of ice, which was situated further out at sea, but more to the west than our former anchorage. During the night following there was a great deal of motion in the ice. Fortunately, the air cleared in the morning, enabling us to continue our course, between broken ice, until the evening came on, when, as usual, we had to make fast to a block of ground-lee. The next day, the 12th, when we passed Irkaipi, or North Cape, by some distance, we met with ice of such enormous thickness that advance was impossible. Compelled to retrace our course, we cut our way with the greatest difficulty to the most northern point of a tongue of land, near which, on the inner side of a stranded block of ice, we moored our ship. There we remained, awaiting more favorable circumstances, until the 18th of September. Upon the isthmus connecting irkaipi with the mainland is a village composel of eighteen tents. We have ruius even here! The traces, namely, of a number of old dwellings, vestiges of a people who once fababled these regions, and who, as the Tchukchi assert, were driven thence by their ancestors to some distant islands in the Polar Sea. Wrangel cites several legends of a most romantic nature regarding the final struggles of this people, which are said to have taken place upon the rugged and precipious cliffs of these parts. Wrangel also tells us that this tribe were called the Onkilon. ARCH'EOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

very thick crust of newly-formed ice. As the drift-ice appeared somewhat broken up, we de-

Lient. Nordquist and Dr. Almqvist had the ground dug up where onee stood the village of this Onkilon people, and collected many stone and bone implements. Several houses had stood together. They are nartly built of while bone and driftwood, were covered with earth, and connected with each other and the open air by a long passage. Scattered heaps near these old ground plots contain the bones of whiles, walrus, seals, reindeer, bears, dogs, foxes, white sha and different kind of birds, also stone and bone implements. Notwithstanding that these things minst have been buried in the earth for 250 years, stone implements still in their hafts were met with among them. Even the strap with which the stone axes were bound to their handles were in a good state of preservation. were met with among them. Even the strap
with which the stone ares were bound to this
handles were in a good state of preservation.
The teeth of the walrus furnished the impablants of that period, as they do the Tebukchi
now, with a substitute for fron; spear-bean
arrows, fish-hooks, tee-axes, etc., bein
made of them. Whale bones and probably mammoth bones were also largely
used. The former were found in immense
quantities. Many of the old Onkilon dwellings
were used by the Tehukchi for storing the
hubber; some showed signs of having been du
up, probably in search of walrus teest. Far
above, between the stone heaps of Irxajo,
some old ground plots were found. These were
probably built during the fighting which preceded the expulsion of the Onkiloa. Upon sereral places on the slopes of the hill great heaps
of bears' skulls, overgrown with reindeer moss,
were found. These were ranged in a circle,
with the face turned inward. A less regular
circle was also met with of skulls of reinder,
bears, and walrus confusedly mixed together, in
the centre of which daers' antiers and hore
were heaped up. Near these large frontal
bones, having parts of the horns of the elk, er
of some large species of stag, still firmly attached to them, were mot with. Beside the
other bones lay innumerable beaps of the temporal bones of stals. Among the other remains
were searcely any belong ag to seals, which
seems to indicate that these temporal bones do
not form the remainder of decayed skulls, but
were specially sagrified portions of the
animal. As human bones were not found in the
neighborhood, and as also the natives assert
that these bones are relies from the time of se animal. As human bones were not found in the neighborhood, and as also the natives assert that these bones are relies from the time of the Onkilos, it appears probable that these spot were formerly places of sacrifice. There soon arose the most friendly relations between ourselves and the inhabitants of the above-mentioned Tehukehi camping ground on the shore of the Bay of Irkaipi. A somewhat corpulest though remarkably tall, handsome, and well-grown man, named Tscheparin, appeared to be the chief of the place. He was several times treated by us in the guproom, and then received. the chief of the place. He was several times treated by us in the guproom, and then received little presents to draw one bonds of friendsub closer. Tsobopurin had apparently a great weakness for trinkets, and could now, by means of his barter with us, satisfy his love of show to an extent never before dreamed of. When he visited us upon the last day, on board the Vega, he had put on a red woolen shift over his coat of reindeer-ship; at each ear hungs a good coat of reindeer-skin; at each ear hung a gold watch-chain, at the end of which were hanging large gold coins. Tachepurin had awo wives who lived in harmony together in one and assume tent, provided with separate skeping

some Tro matality their chairs (pr receitable, which is the pickers, the one species of rows floring visit update, "The one species of rows floring read tubers, some large than headings, and an advanced to the control of the contro

THE .CO Passage of a Mor

Relative to

Wea

Granite Pillars Reported Or

The Oobble-Stone Or ceive a Vote

A Failure to Conn

The Council held a last evening, Ald. Dixo present except Ballard Nally, Knopf, and Wetu large lobby, as the co Ferguson and J. E. Ga 100 feet of the lake-fr

of the Exposition Buil skating rink. They rental of \$1,000. It was referred to ings and Grounds. Ald. Lawler, by co

are cleaning sewers und getting \$2 a day and a be same work. Lawle men told him, and the

same thing.

It was referred to the -yeas, 21; nays, 6,—Sa Lawier, McNurney, and CONCEAL

Ald. Cullerton, by co dinance amending that ing of concealed weap penalty, upon convictio more than \$200, or im of Correction for six said that scarcely a grancy but had on his ited by the ordinance discharged, and the re to them. The penalty and he believed the inc checked by the amenda Ald. Meier believed thought they ought no dinance didn't go far did not enforce the pre did it make whether

arms to any one unde Ald. Cullerton said prohibiting that, and 1 Ald. Meier said it Ald. Everett, Jonas,

and Dixon presented use of cobble-stones They were laid over THE NEW
The Building Comproposition to substitution for the columns City-Hall, and recor Thomlinson & Reed's Ling to \$108,000.

The report was read moved that it be place Ald. McNurney seed was lost by a vote of 3 The report was the neeting at 9 o'clock. THAT IN

porting the testimony gation was refered to it The Police Committe the bond of William M lice Court of the North A communication was troller, submitting a proid Hospital property from James Kirby, and 600 for the property, and, after a thorough

asid, after a thorough favorable offer.

Ald. Cullerton move

newly-formed ice. As the newlat broken up, we de-pur voyage. A detour tour voyage. A detour to-first necessary to avoid ice which surrounded us, too, our course was soon fold ice, which the new that had rendered so firm our's work with axes and ght had rendered so arm our's work with axes and canal through it. On the gurdle we found the water the fog became so thick the fog became so thick we had to moor again to a as situated further out at west than our former an night following there was a in the ice. Fortunately, m in the ice. Fortunately, a morning, enabling us to between broken ice, until between broken ice, until when, as usual, we had to of ground-ice. The next we cassed Irkaipi, or North ice, we met with ice of such that advance was impossible trace our course, we cut atest difficulty to the most ongue of land, near which, a stranded block of ice, we here we remained, awaiting

a number of old dwellings, who once inhabited these stee Tchukch assert, were it encestors to some distantica. Wrangel cites several mantic nature regarding the people, which are said to in the ruzged and precipiarts. Wrangel also tells us alled the Onkiljn. AL EXPLORATIONS.

and Dr. Almqvist had the c once stood the village of and collected many stone ats. Several houses had by are partly built of whalewere covered with earth, such other and the open air Scattered heaps near these tain the bones of whates, er, bears, dogs, foxes, white nd of birds, also stone and Notwinks anding that these

ned inward. A less regular with of skulls of reindeer, and used together, in deers, antiers and horse Near these large frontal of the horns of the elk, or s of stag, still firmly at-were met with. Beside the imerable beaps of the tem-Among the other remains belonging to seals, which t these temporal bones do der of decayed skuils, but rifleed portions of the ctore dreamed of. When he last day, on board the a red woolen shirt over his a red woolen shirt over his o; at each ear hung a good end of which were hanging cheparm had two wive-ty toze ther in one and the d with accurate skeeping

optember the condition of changed. It was, however, arry longer if we wished to y of wintering there. The re weighed, and the Vena along the coast in only from tour and a half fathoms of ga draws exteen or sevene consequently only some mader her keel, and that bequite unknown channel. In less from the time of leaving came upon a girdle of her through with the grentest of the strong bow of the Verathstand the glgantle blows a wife we were able to consistent of the strong has a strong the verathstand the glgantle blows a wife we were able to consistent of the strong has a solid property of again until the following for a strong the for the most part susfice we were went on in the same for the most part susfice with the most part susfice with the following the past winter. We get we were the lee was so close bout twelve to fitteen feet of under the ground-ice and wait for more ances. On the 22d I made an interest with Lieut. Palander, a survey in an easterly directionate enough to discover channel, not too much filled in the 23d the Vega according. In the night of the row moored the ship to the crably large opening, which, the survey is an easterly directionate enough to discover, we were proceeding.

In the night of the ready large opening, which, the opening which, the commission of the row moored the ship to the leady large opening, which, the difficulty, but afterward in un to a point of land called the map. The natives also and here give the place the call dirty. On the 27th we water tolerably free from ice law, which we have entered, rable curve, and, crossing to opped anchor at the northeast some hours before sunset. A ion was then undertaken, being also sent out with the nearest channels, and one of this being but a slight alwas soon covered with newly, in open places, delayed also the few miles which seed further case firmly together have several times left this spot dele of October. This hope, cas yet been fulfilled. For the first channer of wind, and were onliged to seek a n Passage of a More Stringent Law Relative to Concealed

THE COUNCIL.

Weapons. Granite Pillars for the City-Hall Reported On Favorably.

The Oobble-Stone Ordinance Fails to Receive a Vote of Concurrence.

A Failure to Connect on the City-Hall Report.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair, and all present except Ballard, Clark, Mallory, Mc-Nally, Knopf, and Wetterer. There was a very large lobby, as the cobble-stone ordinance was

special order.
A communication was read from M. W. Ferguson and J. E. Gardner, proposing to sease 100 feet of the lake-front property just north of the Exposition Building for the purposes of a skating rink. They propose to pay the city a rental of \$1,000.

It was referred to the Committee on Build-

ings and Grounds.

Ald. Lawler, by consent, presented a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to increase the wages of the men who are cleaning sewers under Cooney from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. All the other gangs were getting \$3

Nobody could see how one set of men were getting \$2 a day and another set \$1.75 for doing the same work. Lawler said that was what the men told him, and the Commissioner said the

same thing.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance. -jeas, 21; najs, 6,—Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Lawier, McNurney, and Throop. CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Ald. Collecton, by consent, introduced an or-dinance amending that in relation to the carry-ing of concealed weapons, so as to make the penalty, upon conviction, not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in the House of Correction for six months, or both. He said that scarcely a man was arrested for vagrancy but had on his person a weapon prohib ited by the ordinance. They were generally discharged, and the revolver or knife returned to them. The penalty now was from \$1 to \$100 and he believed the increase of crime caused by the carrying of concealed weapons could be

checked by the amendment.

Ald. Meier believed in suppressing crime, but thought they ought not to be hasty. The ordinance didn't go far enough. As the Justices did not enforce the present law, what difference did it make whether the minimum fine was \$1 or \$1001 His idea was to prohibit the sale of arms to any one under 18.

Ald. Cullerton said there was an ordinance

prohibiting that, and it imposed a fine of from \$20 to \$100. Ald. Meier said it ought to be enforced. The amending ordinance was passed, Lawler

Ald. Everett, Jonas, Throop, Purcell, Phelps, and Dixon presented remonstrances against the use of cobble-stones by the railway companies. They were laid over temporarily.

THE NEW CITY-HALL.

The Building Committee reported on the proposition to substitute granite for Bedford stone for the columns and pilasters of the new City-Hall, and recommended the acceptance of Thomlinson & Reed's bid for the work, amounting to \$108,000.

The report was read, whereupon Ald. Lawler moved that it be placed on file. Ald. McNurney seconded the motion, which was lost by a vote of 3 to 26.

The report was then laid over and ordered printed, and made a special order for the next

meeting at 9 o'clock. THAT INVESTIGATION.

The bill of the stenographers, \$425.60, for rethe City-Hall investi gation was refered to the Finance Committee.

The Police Committee reported favorably on the bond of William Meyer for Clerk of the Po-

A communication was read from the Comptroller, submitting a proposition to purchase the old Hospital property. The proposition was from James Kirby, and he proposed to pay \$35,000 for the property, which the Comptroller

Ald. Cullerton moved that the document be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act. He thought the price was a good one. The most that had ever been offered for it before was \$18,000.

Ald. Stauber did not want the Committee to have any such power. It had been suggested to convert the property into a deaf and dump asylum, and he was opposed to hasty action.

The motion to refer with power to act was lost by a vote of 11 to 18. The proposition was then referred to the Finance Committee.

The special order—the ordinance granting permission to the street railway companies to use cobble-stones between their tracks, except in the business section north of Van Buren street, and on Indiana avenue, the property-owners on that street having a special agreement with the Railway Company that they should use the same material as the property-owners—was then taken up.

material as the property-owners—was then taken up.

Ald. Turner said the majority of the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys was in favor of cobble-stones, believing that the streets ought to be paved with something other than wood; but, in view of the remonstrances which had come in against cobble-stones, he moved that the whole subject be placed on file.

Ald. Smyth hoped it would not take that course. In view of the interest taken by the people the issue should be met squarely and the report voted up or down. He thought the matter should not rest in the hands of the Council unacted upon, and thus cause the people to feel uneasy about its being taken from the files some other time, when the opposition was forgotten, and passed.

Ald. Waldo said there were two sides to the question. While some were opposed to cobblesions, a great many were in favor of them. People who drove over the streets knew that there must be some other pavement than wood. The railway companies used blocks, and they versussafe. He always drove on the sides in we weather. The experiments with cobblesions showed that they made a reliable street. He believed the ordinance should pass. Those is favor of the pavement had taken it for tranted that the Committee would report as they did, and therefore made no move.

Ald. Lawler also wanted a square vote. The people would be satisfied with nothing else. He didn't wish to be hung by his constituents, who had sent in a remonstrance twenty feet long. He wanted Turner to withdraw his motion.

Ald. Lawler—I am a candidate for nothing.

The Chair said if the report was placed on file, a two-thirds vote would be required to take hold.

Aid. Cullerton said the subject was not a new one; thad been in the Council for two years.

and.

Ald. Cullerton said the subject was not a new one; it had been in the Council for two years. This was the first time he had seen such crawlabing on the part of "gentiemen on the floor." He desired to see all the people treated fairly, and, therefore, moved to amend as follows:

This was the first time he had seen such craw-fishing on the part of "gentiemen on the floor," lie desired to see all the people treated fairly, and, therefore, moved to amend as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions be placed on file; and be it further
Ordered, That the peopriment of Public Works be and is hereby, directed to forthwith cause all cobule-stones now laid between the tracks of all attent railroad companies to be removed.

The Chair said the "amendment" embodied an order and could not be entertained.
Ald. Waldo objected to its introduction any-how.

After a spat between the Chair and Ald. Cullerton and the report would not be placed on file.
Ald. Rawleigh hoosed a vote would be taken, and hist the report would not be placed on file.
Ald. Waldo said if the people wanted abble-stones the companies need not come to the Council for permission; they could put them down. He was opposed to them. Why should the West Side bave them, and not the South Bide! The object of the ordinance was simply to drive travel out of the car-tracks, so that property-owners would have to pay three times as much as now for payement. The people

were opposed to cobble-stones, and he hoped the report would not be adopted.

The previous question was then ordered.

Ald. Throop called for a division of the ques-

A vote was taken on Turner's motion, and it was not agreed to,—yeas 13, nays 17,—as fol-

was not agreed to,—yeas 13, nays 17,—as follows:
Yeas—Dixon. Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Riordan, Purcell, McNurney, Thompson, Meyer, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas—13.
Nays—Phelps. Grannis. Culierton. Altpeter. Lawier. Smyth, Peerey, Eiszner, Throop, Swift, Rawieigh. Everett. Stauber, Lorenz, Waldo, Meier, McCormick—17.
The Chair said the question was, "Shall the report be concurred in!"
Ald. Culierton claimed that no motion had been made to concur.
The Chair held that when a subject matter came up in its order, and was read, it was in the possession of the house, and it was the duty of the Chair to require the Clerk to call the roll to dispose of it, even if the Council sat three hours without making a motion to concur.

Ald. Cullerton said if sephlestones ware dis-

motion to concur.

Ald. Culierton said if cobble-stones were distasteful to the remonstrators, were they not to those in front of whose doors they had been placed without authority? He wanted all treated alike. He thought the ruling of the Chair was The Chair—Suppose the Council should adopt

The Chair—Suppose the Council should adopt the report?

Ald. Cullerton—You know it will not.

And then he appealed from the decision.

Ald. Lawler believed the gentleman from the Sixth (Cullerton) was trying to get the Council into a bad position. The Chair should be sustained. The only thing to do was to kill the ordinance. As for the cobble-stones now laid, the people seem to be satisfied with them.

Ald. Cullerton asked if he would vote for an amendment, allowing the companies to lay the

Ald. Cullerton asked if he would vote for an amendment allowing the companies to lay the stones, if a majority of the property-owners consented?

"Yes," said Ald. Lawler.

A dispute then arose as to the question before the house, which was ended by the calling of the yeas and nays on the appeal.

The Chair was not sustained, —yeas, 14; nays, 15,—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Altpeter, Lawler, Eiszner, McNurney, Rawleigh, Thompson, Stanber, Loreaz, Waido, Meyer, Meier, Jonas.

Nays—Phelps, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Calleron, Riordan, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Throope, Swift, Everett, McCaffrey, Barrett, McCornick.

The question was then put on Cullerton's

Swift, Everett, McCaffrey, Barrett, McCormick.

The question was then put on Cullerton's amendment, which was lot, yeas, 10; nays, 19, —as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Cullerto. A.: peter, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Stauber, Lova—: Meier, Barrett. Nays—Sanders, Phelps, Cannis, Turner, McAuley. Riordan, Pucceil, Eissner, McNarney, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Thompson, Waldo, Meyer, McCaffery, Jonas, McCormick.

Ald. Cullerton didn't think a matter of such importance should be treated in that way. It ought to be discussed.

The Chair held that the previous question was operating.

operating.

"Shall the report by concurred in?"

Ald. Cullerton appealed for the reason that there was no such motion on the record. The previous question was clearly exhausted. The bare report of the Committee was before the Council, and it should be discussed.

The Chair was not sustained.

After some talk about parliamentary law, Ald. Waldo moved that the subject matter be recommitted.

Ald. Waldo moved that the subject matter be recommitted.

Ald. Lawler said it had already been in the hands of the Committee since June 30. Did the Alderman want it to go back?

All. Waldo said "Yes." He wanted to give the people who favored cobble-stones a chance to be heard.

Ald. Lawler moved that the motion be laid on the table. on the table. This was agreed to,-yeas, 19; nays, 9,-as fol-

lows:
Yess-Dixon, Sanders, Phelps, Grannis, Altpeter, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Eiszher,
Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Stauber,
Lorenz, Meier (Sixteenth) Barrett, Jonas.
Nays-Turner, McAuley, Riordan, McNurney,
Thompson, Waldo, Meyer (Fifteenth), McCaffrey,
McCormick.

McCormies.

Ald. Lawler moved that the report be concurred in and the ordinance be passed, calling for the previous question.

Cullerton protested, but it was ordered.

The motion was lost, —yeas, 7; naye, 22,—as follows:

follows:
Yeas—Turner, McAuley, Riordan, McNurney, Waldo, Meyer, McCornick.
Nays—Dixon, Sanders, Phelps, Grannis, Cullerton, Aitpeter, Lawier, Purcell, Smyth, Peever, Eiszner, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Meier, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas.

Jonns.

Aid. Cullerton moved to reconsider for the purpose of introducing an amendment allowing the railway companies to lay cobble-stones, provided they get the consent of a majority of the property-owners in any one block.

Aid. Rawleigh moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

recent investigations with reference to the con-struction of the new City-Hall were then taken up as a special order.

Ald. Phelps moved the adoption of the ma-jority report, and several seconded the motion.

Ald. Lawler presented the following as a sub-stitute for both reports:

Resolved. That the "experts" Committee's report on the City-Hall be adopted, and the Mayor be instructed to secure or build up the piers found defective by said, "experts," and that all bud stones that will in any way endanger the building be removed and good ones substituted for the same; and the Mayor is hereby instructed to see that the stone that goes into the City-Hall be, according to the terms of the contract, cut in the City of Chicago.

The Alderman moved the adoption of the resolution, and read a lengthy document as an argument why it should be concurred in, which was derisirely received. He reviewed the history of the letting of the contracts, and charged that they had been let in corruption, and that the whole thing was a stupendous steal. He

tory of the letting of the contracts, and charged that they had been let in corruption, and that the whole thing was a stupendous steal. He knew money had been used, for it had been offered him.

Ald. Waldo was in favor of adopting the majority report, and since the Committee was composed as it was it was but courtesy to adopt it. There never would have been any trouble in the matter if the stone had been cut in the city. He believed the taxpayers were satisfied with the building, and that all of this hurrah had come from persons having no interest in the matter except that which came of their prejudices. He hoped, the majority report would be adopted, and that there would be an end to all this noise about nothing.

Ald. Meler was opposed to the majority report, and fell in with Lawler's screed. He reviewed the history of the work, taking Lawler as authority for his facts, and went on to commend the report of the "experts," and to urge its adoption. He wanted to take the work out of the present contractors' hands and give it to some one else, but he did not say whom.

Ald. McCaffrey said he had signed the majority report, and that he had come to his conclusions from the testimony of the "experts," He had taken every possible pains to get at the facts along with the Committee, and believed that the conclusions reached were just and correct. There were some defects in the building, but whatever they were the Council was to blame for. But none of the defects were serious, for, according to the testimony of the "experts," the building was good and substantial. The trouble had been that the work had been done without a head. This could, however, and ought to be remedied, and he hoped the majority report would be adopted and the whole question settled.

Ald. Thompson was in favor of the majority report, except so much of it as accepted the work as it was. To accept it would relieve the contractors from all responsibility, which he did not think would be the right thing to do at this time.

Ald. Lawler then called for

vote:
Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Puscell, Peevey, Esszner,
Stauber, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteeth), Barrett.
Navs—Phelps, Grannis, Cullerton, Smyth, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Rawieich, Everett,
Thompson, Waldo, McCaffrey, Jonas, and McCormick.

Ald Cullerton resired the point that since the

Cormick,
Ald. Cullerton raised the point that since the adoption of the report involved an expenditure of money it required nineteen votes—or a majority vote—to adopt the report. He referred to the city charter to show that a majority vote

only sole to note on this, as their position was upon treacherous ground, rendering their own safety perilous. But with the arrival of additional help, after much exertion, conducted with great care, they were able to rescue the terror-stricken Mr. Abbott. His feelings while in the water and the reaction following his reacue can be better imagined than described. resolution.

Ald. Cullerton made the point that the resolution was a substitute and could not be amended, and was sustained by the Chair.

Ald. Lawler then asked leave to withdraw his resolution, but objection was made.

Some further parleying was induged in, and a motion was made to table the substitute, which was lost by yeas, 14; nays, 16.

Ald. Lawler again moved the adoption of his resolution or substitute.

Ald. Lawler again moved the adoption of his resolution or substitute.

Ald. Swift said the adoption of the resolution would be saying that the contract had been let dishonestly, of which there was no proof of any kind. The resolution was adopting the report of the "experta" by the Council, which was notoriously false in many particulars, and he hoped the Council would look well before actions at

ing, etc.

Ald. trannis said the evidence taken by the Committee showed that the "experts'" report was false, and the Council had the testimony of the "experts" themselves to that end. He was a practical builder, and was ready to say that the City-Hall was equal to any building in the city of its again. was a practical builder, and was ready to say that the City-Hall was equal to any building in the city of its size.

Ald. McCaffrey called attention to the fact that there were men present lobbying in the Council, and pouring falseboods into the ears of the Aldermen. He had just heard "Judge" Felch charging that members of the Council were interested with the contractors, which he knew was false. If there was anything of the kind, the blace for such characters to go was to the Grand Jury. It was outrageous, and he was tired of hearing of it,

Ald. Lawler-There is where it is going, and we will prove that the Building Committee are partners of the contractors.

Ald. McCaffrey-That is the place to go.

Ald. Everrit said he was satisfied now that the whole thing was an attempt at buildozing. He had seen a crowd hanging around Lawler every time the City-Hall question came up, and he believed more than ever that there was nothing to this whole controversy but spite and malice. He was tired of hearing these charges of corruption, and wanted the substitute voted down and the question taken to the Grand Jury as had been threatened.

Ald. McCaffrey said he had made a mistake in reference to the lobbvist. It was not Felch, but a man named Dunston who had been circulating among the Aldermen and trying to influence them.

Ald. Throop said he didn't think it worth

Ald. Throop said he didn't think it worth

Ald. Throop said he didn't think it worth while to clear up his character. The Committee went to the building. The charge that they had not gene was faise. The public understand what the building was; it showed for itself. A better building, with the exception of the brick-work, had never been erected in the city. Nothing was said about the brick-work, and all this huilabaloo was raised by the men engaged in the brick-work. The Superintendent saw do necessity for looking after it, saying as long as a portion of it was poor it might all be so. The trouble was there had been no steal. The building would cost \$800,000 less than the county's half, and be better in every respect. The piers in the county's part were not as strong as those in the city's part, which would bear three times the weight to be but upon them. Even the experts said, "Do not pull it down, but put in a Superintendent who will do his duty.

Ald. Everett moved to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 13;—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Phelps, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton, Eiszner, Throop, Swiff, Bayleich.

—as follows:
Yeas—Dixon, Phelps, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton, Eiszner, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett. Thompson, Waldo, McCaffrey, Jonas, McCormick.
Nays—Sanders, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney, Stauber, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meler (Sixteenth), Barrett. So the Council at 11:15 adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Brief. Dr. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed his report yesterday for the months of July and August, which is as follows: RECEIPTS.

П	RECEIPTS.	
9	Balance at date of last report	\$21,837.14
3	Real estate	8, 254.00
3	Collateral loans	5, 652, 00
3	Bills discounted	21.00
3	Interest	838, 94
9	Rents	
9	Bills receivable	12, 252, 24
3	Tax account (taxes retained)	
1	Safe depository	1,401.53
	The day 1966 and the Other Steen Bare	
1		\$54, 257. 82
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
9	Real estate \$ 5,400.00	Sale stoot Sale Sale
9	Prior incumbrance 3,213.26	
1	Other interests on real es-	
8	tate 5,375.91	
1	Court costs 80.40	
	Insurance 354.87	
	Recorder's fees 2.10	
d	Abstracts 61.95	

..\$17, 218. 23 Balance on hand .. THE LIVINGSTON HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Joseph H. Livingston, the Western manager of the United States Home & Dower Association, who was arrested last week for alleged

tion, who was arrested last week for alleged embezzlement from the Company, filed his second petition yesterday for habeas corpus, stating that he is in jail under a mittimus issued by Justice Brayton, and claiming he is innocent of the charge made against him in the mittimus. The first petition was filed last week before Judge McAllister, but could not be heard on account of the Judge's illness.

Mary E. Burnham filed a bill for divorce year. Mary E. Burnham filed a bill for divorce vesterday from George E. Burnham on the ground of desertion.

Samuel H. Melcher complains that his wife has left him to keep house alone the last five years, and now he wants to break up house-keeping and go to boarding by himself.
Charlotte Connor also wants a divorce, alleging desertion and cruelty on the part of her husband, William T. Connor.

Lastly, Jennie A. Truax came in with a similar request, and she, too, can only charge against her husband that he left her about four years ago.

years ago.

BANKRUPTCY.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Luther C. Keeler, and R. E. Jenkins of John H. Smith.

Smith.

In the case of Charles Tatum a dividend of 100 per cent was declared in favor of all creditors who have proved their claims, leaving enough also to pay all other creditors in full.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Daniel McGeine and John F. McGuire. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Sarah A. Gleason and Alouzo C. Gleason each commenced a suit for \$50,000 damages for alleged libel against the Chicago Daity Telegraph, W. S. Walker, and Charles W. Northup.

CIRCUIT COURT. Michael Coffey commenced a suit for \$5,000 damages against Armour. & Co.

Anne Lyman brought suit against the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Mary J. Sherman began a suit for \$5,000 against William Kemp.

W. T. Baker & Co. sned John C. Wiswell for \$10,000.

THE CALL

THE CALL,

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers,

JUDGE GARY—774 and 797, and 799 to 831,
inclusive. No. 724, Howard vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1,068, 1,070 and 1,071, 1,073
to 1,095, 1,097, 1,098, 1,099, 1,102 to 1,108,
1,110 to 1,123, 1,125 to 1,143, 1,145, 1,146,
1,147, 1,150 to 1,168, 1,168 to 1,179, 1,181 to
1,184, and 1,186 to 1,191, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—1, 2, 3, 4, of new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—In court Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—COMPESSIONS—Patrick O'Neill

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Patrick O'Neill
vs. Patrick Murphy. Sl. 331. 42.
JUDGE GARY—Henry R. Glover et al. vs. James
and Rishs W. Cole. \$2,088.—E. E. Floyd et al.
vs. Bernard Asl, \$1,067.58.
JUDGE JAMESON—Edward Wing vs. Elizabeth
Ewing. \$150.50.—Hester Malcolm vs. Patrick
Mullins. \$463.70.
JUDGE MOORE—Preston, Kean & Co. vs. Mary
Hutchinson: decree of deficiency, \$868.00.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROBERS—W. J. Brown
et al. vs. Sigmund Backman, \$1,326.

Almost Over the Falls.

Buffale, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The most narrow escape from going over Niagara Falls that has been reported this season was experienced vesterday by V. H. Abbott, of Bedford, Ky. He was one of a number of pleasure-seekers from the South who were visiting the Falls. The party, when this accident occurred, was on Luna Island. Mr. Abbott was walking along the brink of the rapids, when he stepped upon a wet stone, and was thrown into the water. Fortunately, several of his companions were so close at hand when he went in that, in very much less time than it takes to tell about

it, they seized him just in time to save him from being carried beyond their reach by the current. At first they were only able to hold on to him, as their position only able to hold on to him, as their position treacherous ground, rendering their

CASUALTIES. FOUR BOYS CRUSHED.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—Seven little boys of ages ranging from 6 to 14 years were playing in the Iron Mountain Railroad yards this afternoon and keeping a sharp eye on a car-load of watermelons which stood on a side track near watermelons which stood on a side track near the Miller street crossing. When they were contemplating the delightful possibilities which lay undeveloped in that car, a sudden shower came up, and, to escape the great drops of rain which fell, they all crawled in under the melon magazine. They sat on the ties between the rails, chaffing and enjoying themselves as little boys will, all unsuspicious of the frightful catastrophe in which they were about to figure. It was just a quarter past 2 o'clock when an engine pushed eight or ten cars more into the siding, and moved quite briskly down to the train of which the melon-car formed a part. The two trains came together with a great bump, and the stationary cars moved down the to the train of which the melon-car formed a part. The two trains came together with a great bump, and the stationary cars moved down the track a few yards. The seven boys heard the collision, and instantly realized the dangerous situation in which they were placed. If they remained still they would be caught, drarged along, and torn to pieces by the brake-beam. If they attempted to crawl out they were liable to be caught by the wheels. They all adopted the latter alternative, and made a desperate dash to get outside the rails. Three of them went unscathed in a bean down the little embankment, and the other four were mangled. Reinbold Koof, aged 12 years, and living at No. 1411 Columbus street, had one leg crushed flat at the ankle. Joseph Fritz, aged 9 years, living at No. 510 Miller street, had his right thighbone crushed into fragments. John Goebel, aged 6 yeass, living at No. 1431 Jackson street, had both of his legs fairly cut off above the knees. Henry Potte, aged 13 years, and living at No. 143 Jackson street, also had his legs crushed at the knees. The greatest excitement soon prevailed in the vicinity, and the relatives of the mangled boys arrived and took possession of the victims. Physicians were summoned, and amputations were determined upon in the cases of the last two above named, while they will probably be necessary also in the other cases. It is not improbable that there will be one or two cases for the Coroner to-morrow morning. The conductor and engineer are locked up. It is a curious fact that at the very time this co-curred the Coroner was holding an inquest on a lad 11 years old, who was killed at the Union Depot under precisely similar circumstances. In that case the lad dragged his crushed legs out from under the cars, and then lay on the platform and called the train-men all the vile names in the calendar. In a few hours afterward he died.

A NEW TELEPHONE.

Mr. Edison Explains the Features of His Electro-Chemical Instrument to a Large Audience.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mr. Edison occu-pled the evening session of the Science Associa-tion to-night with a description of his new electro-chemical telephone, giving illustrations of its power and mode of operation. An immense audience was present, filling the Town-Hall to its utmost capacity, and the experiments enthusiasm. The telephone was operated from an apartment in the building ence between the new instrument and the or-dinary telephone consists in its capacity to con-vey the voice to a room full of persons without vey the voice to a room full of persons without any ear-piece. The sounds of the voices were very distinct, and one of the most curious festures of the experiments was the conveyance of two voices distinctly at the same time, the one singing and the other repeating the sifabet. Mr. Edison stated that he could not attempt to explain the reasons for the remarkable results obtained, as he did not fully comprehend them himself. The features of the instruments are the use of carbon points, and, in obtaining the wave, he explained that the current was broken by the friction occasioned by the revolution of a piece of chalk against the metallic bar attached to the disphram. Several thousand vibrations of this were produced in a second vibrations of the sound of the most curious festions. Suffer the content of the most curious festions with fronts. Suffer to suffer the content of the con attached to the diapram. Several housand of time. The revolutions are produced by the turning of a crank worked by a person in the room to which the sounds are transmitted, thus placing the transmission of sound in the hands of that person. The chalk used is saturated with a solution of phosphate of potash, which rather than any other sait produces the required result. Mr. Edison could not explain why. He only knew that he could not obtain results in any other way. Mr. Edison asserted his belief that before long a person making a speech in New York may be heard through the electro-chemical telephone by a hall full of people in Saratoga, or that a concert may be given at any place by artists in another city. During the experiments the cornet was played and "John Brown's Body" was sung and transmitted with perfect distinctness and heard as platit by all as if the instrument and voices were in the room. Mr. Edison leaves to-night for New York.

WESTERN STEAMBOAT COMPANIES. St. Louis, Sept. 1.—A called meeting of stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Jine stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Jine Packet Company was held to-day, 7,120 shares being represented. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 4,142 to 2,979 indorsing the present management, and instructing the President, W. F. Davidson, to proceed at once with the prosecution of such persons with suits for damages as have been endeavoring to harass and embarrass the Company in its business. The resolution declares that the Company and its officers have been subjected to much annovance and persecution and malicious litigation by parties engaged in trying to break the present management, and it is these the suits are to be brought against. They are known as the anti-Davidsan party in the Company. A resolution was also adopted to put light-draught-boats on the upper river, in place of the side-wheelers, during the low water.

A meeting of the Keokuk Northern Line

water.

A meeting of the Keokuk Northern Line stockholders to-day agreed to bring damage suits against Commissioner P. C. Gray and others; also agreed to sell boat stores. This Company's stockholders are in a wrangle.

FINANCIAL.

Ban Francisco, Sept. 1—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company to-day it was decided to go into liquidation. The report of the Committee appointed to examine affairs showed the capital had become impaired by a loose manner of doing business, for which the officers are censured. It is also shown that the bank had never fully recovered from the disaster of 1875.

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Board of
Trade to-day elected the regular ticket, headed
by William Gallup, grain merchant, for Fresident. Only fifteen votes were cast for the independent ticket. The present Secretary, Henry
C. Wilson, will be retained.

THE TRIBUNE SRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charred at the Main Office, and will be received until 80'clock p. m. du hig the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday:

on Saturdays:
J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-aw. corner of Halstade-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agant, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between Lassile and Wells. PARTNERS WANTED. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-agricon. Each additional line, 10 cents.

DARTNERSWANTED-TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the sach, door, and bilind manufactory and build-ing business; \$5,000 to \$4,000 capital required. Ad-dress D 45, Tribune office.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggles, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at b. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 180 W. Mearce SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED-A BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE-BAR-reled shot-gan, latest improved, No. 10 hors, 34 inch barrel; must be perfect and cheap. L. E., 210 Laballe-qt., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO TOOK Medison-st. car. going east, at Hoyne or Leavit st., last Friday morning, wore a white ite, and whi shawl with colored border, and blue plaid dress, as carried a small package, please send her full name as address to 6 93, Tribune office? PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES THE sequeintance of some middle-aged or elderly gentleman of means as a friend. Address 6 98, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN UNDER 30 WISHES the acquaintance of a young lady with black hair, blue eyes, light complexion, merry disposition, and good education. She will be appreciated. Address H 2, Tribune office. PERSONAL - A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES to meet a young lady who is refined; dark hair and blue eyes preferred. Address H 1, Tribune office. blue eyes preferred. Address H 1, Tribane office.

DENSONAL—MONDAY, 9 P. M.—HAVE NO LETter yet, Golden opportunities should be improved to utmost limit. I am ready day or night, only awaiting letter or telegram.

RAPHAEL.

DERSONAL—BON—MAY SEE YOU THIS WEEK.
See personal in Friday's Tribune. Write you sletter to-day. DON.

PERSONAL—ANT LADY WISHING TO ENGAGE
in a newsy, gossipy correspondence for amusement, please address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF HENRY R. ROWE.
When last heard from, was starting from Pine
River for Lake Superior. Any information concerning
him will be thankfully received by W. J. RUSSELL,
214 West Adams-at.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES. 229 WEST
Madison-st.: We offer for \$11,000 the following
randdy enhancing in value business-property, producing a yearly rental of \$1,450 on northeast corner of
Indians and Curris-sts, having a frontage of \$9 feet on
Indians-st. by 116 feet on Curris-sts was break to brick
stores, finished basemeuts and dwellings above: also
two fine frame buildings ali in good repair; 70 feet by
150, northeast corner of Lake-st and Union Parkplace, with 4 buildings \$10,000; easy terms. Are not
here properties better to own than 4 per cent bonds?

POR SALE-LOW-PRICED LOTS AT A BARGAIN.
I have a few lots on Himman or Twenty-first-st.,
near Oakley, and on Dickson, near Milwaukse-av., that
I am authorized to sell at a great bargain if taken before Sept. 10; \$150 required in cash, and balance on
good time. This is a zare opportunity for mechanics
and others seeking a cheap lot; title perfect. J. H.
ECFF, 14 ikeaper Block.

POR SALE-850 PER FOOT CASH-LOT 75X103. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block,

LOR SALE—850 PER FOOT CASH—LOT 75X103,
1 south front, on Prospect-place, just west of Cottage
Grove-av. it fronts also right on Ellis Park; one of the
finest neighborhoods in the city. This lot will be sold
this week; no mort gages; want all cash down; make us
an offer at once of some sort; we are going to sell. T.
B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-FRAME AND LOT 90X124, NO. 346
Park-av., near Leavitt-st. Want offer. HAY d
PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-st. FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW prices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Ogden ava., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sts., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

A Clarks. State-81,000 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT three-story frame house and lot 7 North Page-81, formerly cost \$4,000. Inquire at Room 21 Otis Block. POR SALE-\$1,200-7-ROOM COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x123, on Huron-81, near Robey. Want all cash, House in good order, and is cheap. T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 178 Madison-81.

POR SALE-\$2,000-184 WEST CHICAGO-AV.—Store, dwelling above, with basement, lot 25x100. PETERSON & BAY, 181 Randolph-84.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT One block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-at.. Room 4. FOR SALE-100X161 ON PRAIRIE-AV.. NEAR Forty-seventh-st., cast front, water, sewer, ras. Price, \$25 a foot; easy terms. Grifffin & Dwight, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-\$2.50 PER ACRE CASH. 480 ACRES to as good rolling prairie land as there is in Wayne County, 85braska, only 3 miles from Laporie. County seat, selected ten years ago because it was good first-class farm land; perfect tille. It is N W. 4 Sec. 22, 22 cast, and 8. W. 4 Sec. 23, 22 cast, and 8. W. 4 Sec. 15. 5. 4 cast, and N. W. 25 cc. 15. 5. 5 cc. 15. 5 cc. 1

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-BUSINESS PROPERTY-\$20,000 TO \$25,000; will assume incumbrance; some money; balance good, clear property, J. L. LEE, 178 Washington-s.., southwest corner Fifth-av.

TO RENT-COTTAGE ON WEST MADISON AND Leavitt-sta. five rooms. Address 803 West Madison

North Side. TO RENT-A VRRY KLEGANT THREE-STORY-and-basement, octagon-front, brick residence, No. 235 East Indiana-st.; fourteen rooms, all modern im-provements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-BOOMS,

TO RENT-CHEAP-5 ROOMS AT 758 MICHIGANav.

TO RENT-AT 201 AND 203 WABASH-AV., PLEASP
ant and eleganity-furnished front rooms, en suite
or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

West Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN LODGINGhouse, at 83 South Morgan-at. Boarding-house
close by.

TO BENT-FLATS.

West Side.

TO BENT-FLATS OF SIX AND THREE BOOMS, modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping; rent low to responsible parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-AT LOVELAND COLORADO, A NEW
store building: new town on Colorado Central R.
it. iold farming country; trade not overdone, country
shead of the town. item \$25 per month. W. S.
PHIPANY, Loveland, Col.

Miscellaneous

TO BENT-AT SOUTH FARK ENCAMPMENT.

The exclusive privilege of selling fruit, candies, pop-corn, and pea-nuits. LEWIS BARTELS, Tivoit, Clark and Washington-sts. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-BY A SMALL FAMILY, A medium-sized house, in good repair: must be on West Side, in vicinity of Union Park. Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-16 TO 25 ROOMS ON SECOND or third floor; they must be on Washington-bit between LaSalle-st. and Wabash-sv. or Washington-st. between Easalle-st. and Wabash-sv. or Dearborn-st. between Randolph and Adam-stat., or Dearborn-st. between Randolph and Monro-sta. I can give the best of references. Address H 3, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LOBGING.

South Side.

4.24 MICHIGAN-AV.—SKLECT BOARDING-house; desirable furnished and unfurnished rooms. MRS. E. A. REED.

7.50 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH THREE connecting rooms-including front balocony, or would rest separately: also suite on parior floor. Would be to your interest to call before localing cleer here.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH BOARD, two large unfurnished rooms.

Sorth Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOUNTH DOOR FROM THE bridge, front rooms with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week; without beard, \$1 to \$3.

ON DEARBORN AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front alcove room, with first-class board, suitable fooggatheman and wife, or two gentlemes. Address Go, Tribune office.

West Side.

PIRST-CLASS BOARD AND PLEASANT FURNISHED in the front room and bedroom, Sheldon-Court, Sus and Son West Madison-st.

CLARENCE HOUSE. CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sta., 4 blocks wouth of Palmer House—Board
and room per day. 81. 50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$5 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE. 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 mesis, \$5.50.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, \$6 to \$7
per week; transent, \$1.30 per day.

DUARD—AND LARGE FURNISHED AND WELL-lighted room by young gentleman in private fam-ily: near Sixteenth and Wabash preferred. References. Address H 6, Tribune office.

LOST AND POUNDS.

A GOOD REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE Fruit of a bive terrier, weight it 7 pounds, red collars no questions asked. Cafe opposite McVicker's, 79 Madison-si.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH OR NORTH CLARK-ST., A lady's gold watch, with name, agoes Tunes, engraved on back cap. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to 25 Hammond-si.

CTOLEN—BLACK PACING MARE AND PATENT Of New York, has taken pariors at 468 Waban-av.; tells full names, of losses and gains, business affairs, and the college of t LOST AND POUND.

WANTED-MALE RELP. In this column, three lines or tess, 25 cents per in ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk (one who is acquainted with the city) for order vaccious saiss at the counter, and not efraid of work. Must be well recommended. Apply at T. J. DOOLEY'S grocery, 174 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT ON department books in a manufacturing establishment. State experience, and saiary expected. Address G is, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO HAS had two or three years' experience and will work for mederate salary. Address G 94. Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SMART SCANDINAVIAN DRI-goods salesment: must speak good knglish. Apply to STARK BRUS. 314 and 318 West Indians-st. WANTER-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY GOOD salesman to go in the country. Apply to H HOF MAN, at Stettauer Bros. & Co. WANTED-A DRUG CLERK OF AT LEAST TEN years' experience, and good references. Apply at 405 West Madison-st. WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE grocery business thoroughly. Also a man for general work and delivery at the Star Grocery House, 334 State-st. WANTED—A THOROUGH AND EFFICIENT bookkeeper. One with desirable references may address H 11, Trivune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS clerks at 307 Archer-av.

WANTED—TRUNKMAKERS. VOGLER & GEUD NER, 197 and 199 North Wells-st., corner of 8 WANTED-TWENTY-FIVE GOOD SADDLE AND
harness makers. Apply to BURNS & DEGNAN,
500 North Main-st., St. Louis. WANTED-A PICTURE FRAME JOINER ONE accustomed to running a mitre saw: permanent place if suited. SMITH & CO., 46 South Canal-St., upstairs. WANTED-GOOD TINNERS; COME READY FOR work; steady job to good men. Call at once at 912 State-st.

WANTED-GOOD COATMAKERS TO GO TO THE country. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Wahash-av., corner Madison-st., from 10 to 12 a. in. to-day. W ANTED-A GOOD CARPENTER TO WORK ON door and window frames, at 134 Fulton-st.

W ANTED-1 OIL FINISHER, 1 POLISHER, 1 earver and engraver, and 1 man or boy to finish cheap walken, plezs. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Cilaton-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON HAND sewed custom work (an American). Call Tues day, between 10 and 11 a. m., at 11 Clark-st. WANTED-GOOD TINNER AT 78 MARKET-ST.

WANTED-2 GAS-FITTERS. GAIR'S, 67 CANAL-WANTED-CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER AT 244
Illinots-st.
WANTED-OPERATURS AND FINISHERS ON coats and one presser; highest prices paid. 578
South Jefferson-st.

Coals and one presser; highest prices paid. 578

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS: 20 5AW mill hands, 816 to \$20 a month and board; 10 for rolling mills; 15 quarry hands; free fare. 10 80. Canal.

WANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORERS, 10 8EC. Michigan and Wisconsin; wages \$15 to \$18 per month and board; work for fall and winter; 28 wood-choppers, 30 for farms and mines, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO. 288 South Water st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; HIGH-est wages paid; 50 sawmill men; 50 tie-makers. Free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Minnesota; free fare to the work. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR CITY WORK; WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR CITY WORK; wages, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; also, men for savmills, rolling-mills, lumber-yards, and various other occupations all through the country. Those in need of work apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous. MANTED—A SOLICITOR IN EVERY TOWNship in the United States for "An Empire of Information," a beautiful book of 700 pages, on Comnumism, Darwinism, Astronomy, and Quotations (2,07),.
Six fine portraits on steel, including Darwin and NariMarx. Costly paper, heavy covers, clear type. No such
book ever before printed in the West. Call on or address
R. M. VAN ARSDALE & CU., 14 Major Block, Chicago. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO HELP TEND ber; one who understands a little German preferred. Auut come recommended. Apply at Twenty-fourth and Hanoyer-siz. WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND OFFICE. CALL at Room 11, 70 Monroc-st., between 2 and 4.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED MAN WHO IS NOW utterly unemployed. G 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS: LOWEST RATES GIVEN. The office of the "Silex Filter Company" is removed to 29 Frankfort-st., New York City. Thomas sinyth, Manufacturer.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PERSON WITH—Some money to act as treasurer for first-class star and dramatic company. Call or address 288 E. Eric-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. DARGAINS!

We have in stock the following planes and organs on which we will give very low prices and liberal terms for the next thirty days. They must be closed out to make room for our immense fail stock:

2 Decker Bros. Grands (magnificent).
4 Cabinet Grand Decker Bros. (very fine).
6 styles 1 and 2 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).
4 styles Grand Source Decker Bros. (second-hand).
8 styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros. (successed).
8 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).
9 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).
9 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).
9 Upright Decker Bros. (second-hand).

S styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros. Cause 2 Upright Decker Bros. In French walnut cases. 2 Upright Mathushelss (genuine).
17 Square Mathushelss (genuine).
18 Square Mathushelss (genuine).
18 Square Mathushelss (genuine).
10 Square Story & Camp Pianos.
10 Square Story & Camp Pianos.
21 other pianos. Including Arlon, Pease, Bradbury, Miller, Schubert, Whoelook, and others.

321 Estey Organs new styles.
33 Estey Organs new styles.
33 Story & Camp Organs.
7 other, Organs.
7 other, Organs.
9 second-hand and shop-worn organs.
For further particulars inquire of STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

KIMBALL, SMITH, SHONINGER.
ORGANS, at
W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sta NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW ORGANS,

To rent or for sale on installments, at

W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTment of the well-known
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Beautiful in design.

Kich in design of case,
Warranted five years.
W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GUITAR—MUST BE CHEAP FOR
Cash: also instruction on the guitar by competent
teacher, ou South Side. Address G 22. Tribune office.

A GOOD LUNCH-CAR OR A DINING-KOOM FOR sale cheap inquire at 167 Wabash-av., basement.

COAL AND WOOD TARD OFFERED CHEAP FOR cash, at once: condition, situation, and trade A No: 1; good satisfaction given. Address G-88. Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. IN THE HEALTH-iest city in the Northwest.—48, 000 inhabitants.—an established ousiness, comprising books and stationery, picture frames, and circulatine library. together with sewing-machiness and attachments. Will be sold as a whole or either branch separately. Capital required for the stationery business about \$2,500: for the whole business about \$3,500. The business will pay from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year. Only two other first-class book and stationery stores in the place. Trade can be easily increased by carrying more stock. Reason for calling, other business requires all our time. Address "Minnesota," Tribune office.

THE MOST INVITING AND MONEY-MAKING chance ever offered: A European hotel with restaurant, 22 handsomely furnished rooms, at a great bargain; parties intend to go to Colorado. D 60, Tribune office.

DROF. E. S. METCALE. OF BOSTON. A GRADUste of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, and a
pupil of the celebrated Lurgi Vannausini, at Florence,
Italy, has been engaged by the Hershy Music School,
As a teacher of the voice and as a conductor, Prof.
Metcair is said to have no superior.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG LADY ACdustomed to singley Jewish servece, in a choir,
Address SOPRANO, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOPRANO IN A
Church choir: is familiar with the apiscopal service. Salary small. H7, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND CUCKHOACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Boom 8.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-245 South Sangamon-1s., corner of Harrison.

THE TURKISH. SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELECtric, and Kussian Baths at the Palmer House, entrage 36 Monroe-st., have no equals. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF A clothing at J. GELDER'S, 894 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE.

A men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 840 State-st. PATENTS. DATENTS, TRADE MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN & CO.. ST Park how, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific Almericas." Thirty-four years sperience as solicitors of patents. Hand-book on patents, with full directions and adjoc, sentifies.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR TWO OR THRE hours per day, by a graduate and extutor of princeton College. Reference to the President and Paculty of the College. Send address to M. S. F., F. D. Box 135.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. In this column, three times or less, 25 cents per certion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-A GOOD GREMAN GIRL FOR SECond work and take care of children; to one competent good wages will be baid. Apply at 1664 Wabash.
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO COOKING. CALL AT
1212 Wabash-av. WANTED—A GERLAND OF SEARCH HOUSEWORK ANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEclass cook. Apply, with references, at 829 Superior.

WANTED—A EXPERIENCED GIRL, GERMAN
or Swede, for general housework, at 1250 Prairieav., between Twenty-minth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—AS EXPERIENCED GIRL, GERMAN
or Swede, for general housework, at 1250 Prairieav., between Twenty-minth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at 828 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at 828 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CIRL FUR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at 150 Modes-av., corner Thirty-fourth-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR
work. Apply at 519 Monroc-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at 153 South Clark-st., second door. J. J. SPALDING.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in small private family of four; good wages to a
competent girl. Apply at 589 west Congress-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL WHO
ANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HUSEWORK
in small private family of four; good wages to a
competent girl. Apply at 389 west Congress-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL WHO
ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID
and dining-room girl: steady-employment; good
wages. Atherion House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PREST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID
and dining-room girl: steady-employment; good
wages. Atherion House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PREST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID
and dining-room girl: steady-employment; good
wages. Atherion House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PREST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID
and dining-room girl: who must be an experienced seamstresse, and a wateress. Swedes or
Norwegians preferred. Apply at 270 Ontario-st.

Commeted—Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS. WILLOUGHBT.

WANTED - SHIBT - MAKERS. WILLOUGHBY,

WANTED 4 GOOD IRONERS. APPLY AT THE Palmer House to-day. WANTED - NURSE GIRL STAYING HOME nights. Call at 142 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GIRLS BETWEEN IS AND IT YEARS
to learn on pocket-books. LANGFELD &
HEIDELBERGER, 202 Madison-s:

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALTY
or the street of the street o WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-LADY TELEGRAPH
operator, also lady to lears for good paying
private office. Address H 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers. Cerks. &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMDetent bookkeeper of long long experience would
like a bookton with some good house at a moderate anary. Has been in grain and produce commission. Address C 26, Tribune office. dress G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN COMMISsion house. Address C 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING OR REceiving cierk in a wholessic grocery; have had fav
years' experience. Please address D 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND COMrespondent; can write 150 words per minute, and
furnish first-class references. Address G 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WRITING, OR AS
Clerk in a store. Address R.6, Tribune office. O clerk in a store. Address H.g. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY
kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance of newspaper office, or collector, by an experienced, reliable,
man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish A1
referencess Formanency more of an object than salary.
Address H io, Tribune office. Address H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GRUCKRY
by a man of experience. Can bring the best refercences. H 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A
Wholesale house, by experienced American, 22
years of age, good address, hard worker. A 1 city reference. Address H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A 1 JOB COMPOSITOR.
No pay if satisfaction not given. Address Ha,
Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY. ACTIVATION WANTED—A STEADY. ACTIVATION was a consistent of machinist trade; able and willing to work. Address Ha, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND thoroughly reliable young lady desires occupation in some respectable position, where the strictest fidelity and a fair education will earn her a living. Would accept a favorable engarement for the Exposition. Address 6 100, Tribune office. Address G 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WIDOW Sady (Norwesian) in a refined American family, to take care of children and teach music. Have been music teacher for soven years; can bring ber own plano. Address H 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-A MAN 28 YEARS OF AGE. Swants employment; is a fair penman and quice at figures; would like employment where honesty and industry or hard work would be appreciated; will work at anything. Address (a 98, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A TEMPERATE, IN-dentrious voung man who has had experience as traveling salesman for a wholesale procert house. Can furnish references. Address 6 of, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE HO as porter, or to do any kind of work, by a young man of 5 years experience in business. Can bring A No. 1 references. Will work cheap for a good house. Address 6 97, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, as years of age; am willing is work at anything that is honest; am strictly temperate. Have recommendations. Understand care of horses. Address il 16, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS collected, or to do outside work with a light delivery wagon; perfectly acquainted with the city, and can furnish dref-class references. Address D 34, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR DO general housework. 1914 Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-seventh.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A DECIDEDLY NICE girl from the East, to work where a second girl is. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTES-tant girl to assist in general housework or care of children. Call at 1628 Dearborn-st.

Segmentesses.

Situation wanted—as seamstress in a private family. E 91. Trioune office.

Situation wanted—by a Good Dress.—a maker, permanent. Would have no objections to light housework or to assist with children. Address 43 Miller-st.

Housekeepers.

Situation wanted—by a German woman a housekeeper. Apply at 252 Lincoln-av.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN SEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukes-av.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUKDER, Rooms5 and 8, 120 isandoloh-st. Eastabilabed 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER Of Money to bean on watches, diamonds, and rainables of every description at GOLD SHID'S Loan and Builton Office (Heersed), 60 Rest Madison-st. Estabilabed 1862.

LOANS-MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE Without removal, planos, and other good securities, at low rates. 152 Dourborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN AT PAVOSABLE BASYSS ON furniture, etc., without removal. E 40, Tribuns.

TO LOAN-SS, 600 TO 27,000 ON IMPROVED INTERPORT OF The PROPERTY AT LOW INTERPORT OF COMMISSION. Address E 80, Tribune office.

WANTED-SS, 000 ON THE BEST BUSINESS CONTENTS of 1,000 a Jent; will pay 8 per cent and 2001 commission. Address F 900, Tribune office.

\$3.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD FARMING LAND.

POR SALE—A NICE BUGGY MARE—A GOOD FREE furver, and unusually kind and reliable; assund and free from faults. A thorough trial will be allowed, will be sold very cheat. A nearly new Studebaker buggy and set of harness can be had with her if desired. Is quire for THOMAS, at barn, 331 Erie-45.

person Thomas, at bara, 33! Eries.

PERNOTES & CU.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
Coupe Rocksways.

SIX-Seat Rocksways.

CABRIOLETS, BARQUERS.

ABBOT DOWNING CU. LANDAUS, LANDAULETTS,
EXPERS-Wagons and Trucks.

Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring
Buggies in variety of weights and finite.

PRIOES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIME.

Also for unequaled first-class excond-hand buggies, in
perfect order, that we are determined to close out, awill make prices exceedingly. Canopy-Top Phaston
as cost to close.

POR SALE-HAT, PROM 400 TO 500 ACRES OF heavy prairie gras. The F. & S. W. R. E. rese through the field. Address JOHN W. MERRILL, Wilmington, III.

POR SALE-A SHOUSE TO MOVE AWAT, SH. III-diana-w. Inquire of Fill.Ps. DODGE ...

PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-SV.

BUSINESS CARDS. A LAWTER ATTENDS TO BUSINESS IF A courts at lowest rices, private messages and till and legally strended up edylectry. Among a Borth Clark-st.

nces may be made either by draft, en TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

POSTAGE. For the benefit of our patrons who desire to se single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, i give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Romestic. Per cop Right and Twelve Page Paper.** 2 centiletteen Page Paper.** 2 centiletteen Page Paper.** 3 centiletteen Page Paper.**

Eight and Tweive Page Paper, Sixteen Page Paper TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE RICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Boom 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bate H. MANLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stra WASHINGTON D. C.-1919 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at New Agencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report to facts to us, giving dates and particulars, in order the we may correct such deficiencies of supply. For the greater convemience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advitements by telephone. This office is supplied with the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible results can send their advertisements at any ho the parties on smd their advertisements and respon-tions \$10.12 p. m. by telephone direct to this offic Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evansto inglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-roo

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. rect, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fati-

McVicker's Theatre. of Denman Thompson. Haverly's Theatre orn street, corner of Monro Burgess. "Widow Bedott."

Olympic Theatre. enue, near Twenty-third street.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

The monthly debt statement, issued yester day, shows a decrease in the volume of

The United States has officially demanded of the Egyptian Government that the allowed a representation upon the commit on the liquidation of the Egyptian debt.

As an evidence of the mild nature of the yellow-fever epidemic as compared with that of last year, it may be stated that yesterday there were but four interments in Memphis whereas on the same date 1878 the num ber reached eighty-seven.

One of the New York City Police Commissioners has been pretty effectually but-toned up. It appears he had been in the habit of selling buttons belonging to the city and intended for uniforms, and had laid by the snug sum of over \$2,000, when his game was discovered and the evening-up process begun by docking his salary.

Quite a number of pardoned Communists have arrived in France in an entirely destitute condition. The cable announce states that there was no demonstration on the occasion, but neglects to inform the world whether this was owing to suppressive military precautions on the part of the ent or could be attributed to want of sympathy with the returned exiles.

In Des Moines, Ia., last evening, Gov. Gran delivered a lengthy and able speech on National and State politics. The Governor presented some very hard nuts for the Democratic speakers to crack, and showed mos vely that the era of prosperity which ast dawned has resulted in a great has at last dawned has resulted in a great measure from the careful administration and far-seeing policy of the Republican party.

The condition of L. S. KALLOCH is unbtedly improving, and there is now little doubt that DE Young's target will live to be Mayor of San Francisco if he is elected to that office. Dr Young has been released from his prison cell by the Chief Justice of the State, and returns to his newspaper office with a legal incumbrance in the shape of a \$25,000 bond attaching to his personal lib-

In the politico-ecclesiastical contest be-tween the French Government and the Vatiean, the former has conquered, and Bishop Guiller, who recently had the temerity to assert that the Church and the Republic uld live on good terms, has been app Bishop for the See of Amiens, while the See of Gap, which he quits for his new position will be presided over by Bishop ROCHE, an other Liberal.

The decision of Judge BARNUM, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, upon the ilitia law, will no doubt command wide attention. The case arose upon application for habeas corpus by one BIELFELDT, who, last July, conducted a military parade with about a dozen armed members of the Lehr and Wehr Verien of Chicago, in the vicinity of the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. For doing this he was arrested, as the new law had just taken effect, and the armed men who were drilling under his command were not members of the Illinois National Guard, and tions.

It is not necessary to assume or charge that Mr. Hararson designs that Obicago shall again be desolated by destructive fires; but it law. It was the desire of the Comnist bodies of Chicago to test partisan politics in the Fire Department is sure to render it less efficient, and consehad no license from the Governor within the bear arms. He therefore discharged the re-lator in this case. There is a higher tribunal as nothing worse than personal g which may pass sooner or later upon when the person who governs is

question, and, until that is ren dered, it will not be best to pin too closely to the belief that the honorable gentleman has given infallible judgment upon this most important subject.

Once more attention is called to a subject that interests every person in the city, i the published analysis of milk just complete in this city. It is shown that in twenty eight samples analyzed not above 4 to 8 per cent of cream was shown, when they should have revealed the presence of from 10 to 12 per cent. Cream, so-called, was found to be but little better than good milk, while the milk, as a general thing, had been so watered that it was almost unrecognizable. This vile milk, which the people of Chicago are forced to drink, not only, as the doctors say, injures the health, but represents an absolute robbery of consumers.

The law of the last Congress specifying the duties of Consuls at foreign ports where contagious diseases are prevalent seems to Governmental fabric, and as a consequence some demonstration must be made to sho that the Spanish authorities repel with score any attempt at interference by foreign Powers in the management of the interns that United States Consuls are so restricte in their work at Havana that they are obliged, by official order, to limit their in tervention to the certifying of the signatures of Spanish officers to bills of health, and declaring their opinion about the sanitary condition of the port.

The New York Produce Exchange is prearing for the change in the mode of trading n produce which is involved in the adoption of the cental system. Instead of 8,000 bushels, the present boat-load of wheat or corn, they will buy and sell 4,800 centals, and will trade in 3,200 centals of oats in stead of 10,000 bushels of that grain. They will also increase or diminish bids by one or more tenths of a cent, instead of the quarter or eighth. The plan adopted covers a transformation of current ideas in regard to lemurrage, margins, etc., leaving no difficulty in the way of the change except that incident to remembering to use two or three new quantities. The adoption of the cental system would cause even less trouble in Chicago than in New York. The receivers of wheat in this city w

complained of the inspection here do not seem to have been materially benefited by the meeting of Inspectors and others held last Sunday. In fact, they are now in a worse dilema than ever. The wheat is graded as No. 3 if not "reasonably clean"; and a peti tion has been forwarded to the powers tha be, at Springfield, saking that "scoure wheat" shall in no case be graded higher than No. 3. They say that to clean the whe lays it open to the charge of being scoured because no system of fans and sieves has ye been invented that will clean the grain Hence a large proportion of our receipt seem doomed to grade as No. 3 Some of the receivers say, however, that they do not find fault with the ruling of the Inspectors in regard to wheat which is mixed with dirt and seeds. Their complaint is directed in a totally different channel. The peculiar weather of the past (?) summer caused a large proportion of the wheat ears to have the top grains sun-bleached and shrunken, while the other grains were much better than the average, giving a good sample of wheat on the whole. They say that market, while the Inspectors of other cities are grading it as No. 2. They complain that this difficulty was not touched on at all in the conference of last Sunday, and think that the result will be a material falling off in the receipts of wheat in this city.

TAMMANY IN CHICAGO

The general impression seems to prevail that Mayor Harrison is conducting the Municipal Government of Chicago with a view to the advancement of his own personal nolitical interests. As was shown in one local columns yesterday, the several departments are no longer controlled by their chiefs, but by their Secretaries and subordinate officers. Austin Doyle, a mere ward partisan, as Secretary, controls the Police Department; Gen. LIEB, a professional litician, and late County Clerk, of not overclean record, as Secretary, controls the Water Department; and HANS HARBTING, a ward olitician, as Secretary, and Deputy-Marshal SHAY control the Fire Department. Of course, this method of conducting the public usiness will prove utterly destructive of discipline, and so demoralize and destroy the efficiency of every department of City Government. Soon all the depart-ments will be filled with men who give allegiance, not to their chiefe out to Harrison as an office-seeking aspirant through his political representatives nen. The chiefs will find themselver shorn of authority to enforce orders, and the result will be traffle with criminals in the Police Department, jobbery in the Water and Public Works Departments, and indolence and inefficiency in the Fire Depart. ment. The natural sequel is a saturnalia crime, a reign of official robbery, and a sea-

son of disastrous conflagrations. It is not necessary to assume or charge that Mr. Harrison designs to surrender the city to the tender mercies of thieves, pickpockets. burglars, and assasins, by making a personal political machine of the Police Department; but nothing is more certain than that policemen appointed to push Mr. Harrison's po-litical fortunes cannot and will not protect the peace of the city.

It is not necessary to assume or charge that Mr. Harrison designs to allow contractors to rob the City Treasury; but they are nevertheless sure to drive sharp bargains with his political benchmen in the Public Works Department when one of the condiions of every contract is a certain amount of influence at the Democratic primaries in favor of the Mayor's Gubernatorial aspira-

quently less able to protect the city against a scourge similar to that which swept over

it in 1871 and again in 1874. How do the people of Chicago like the prospect? How do they like the idea of a possible era of disgraceful traffic in petty crimes in the Police Department, thieving tracts in the Public Works Department and demoralizing political intrigue in the Fire Department? There is not an instance son we are not to have even ordinarily

likely to have and appear to be now getting at the hands of the present Chief Magi of Chicago. Mr. Hassison, it is unders disclaims the advice of local Democratic party managers, because they do not support his Gubernatorial aspirations. He proposes, hence, to conduct his admini with a view, not to the good of the Demo cratic party, but in the sole interest his own personal ambition. He pro-poses (1) to sacrifice the interestr of all the people of Chicago to Damocracy, and (2) to sacrifice Democracy to his personal ambition. This is worse than Tammany under Tween; for Tween accepted the vice of his associates upon a single condi-tion,—that he should be permitted to steal Hannison is by no means a popular candidate for Governor in the Democratic party, either within or without the city. And there is only one way in which he can possibly become the favorite of the Bourbon leaders in the rural districts, namely: by demonstrating his purpose and ability to New-York City-ize Chicago; that is to say, roll up a sufficient majority in this city by fraud to overcome the Republican majorities in the rural districts of the State. This is the logical and only logical explanation of Mr. HARRISON'S evident determination to make of every department of the City Administration, at the expense of the taxpayers, a political machine devoted to his personal inter-

WHAT IS THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM, IN

PLAIN ENGLISH!
THE TRIBUNE Some week or more ago pub lished the speech of Mr. Monoan, one of the leading Socialistic agitators of this city The speech was delivered at a picnic given by the trade-unions. In that speech Mr. Mongan combated very strongly the tradeunion policy of shorter hours of labor; with increased wages for less work, as means of bettering the condition of the working-classes in the cities. He did not indorse the proposition that a reduction of service could entitle the laborer to greater wages; nor that a reduction of production would better the condition of the people or furnish more employment to workm He discarded all such trade-union nonsense While he thus opposes the impractica ble ten-hour-pay-for-eight-hour-work propo sition, and points out the mutual and folly of strikes and lockouts, he referred to some other policy by which society will be revolutionized and reorgan-ized, and all men have, and enjoy irrespective of skill or worth, an equality of posses this world's goods. So indefinit, however, was the reference to this new scheme that we felt called upon to ask Mr. Morgan to explain in his next speech what it meant, what it included, and how it was to be ac-complished.
On Sunday last, Mr. John McAuliffe, also

member of the Communist organization and also a professional agitator in the cause of "Labor-Reform," delivered an address in this city on the same subject, taking about the same general ground that was occupied by Moscan, but letting a little more light on the grand scheme for the revolution and regeneration of society. After exposing and ridiculing the fallacies of the attempt to benefit anybody, and especially the labor class, by reducing production and demanding high pay for little work, McAULIFFE foreshadowed the new plan, the reorganization of society, by the following vaguely-glitter

ing, obscure, and indefinit statement: "By immediately concentrating our thoughts upon the Socialistic anti-wage-slavery principle, we can place the labor movement beyond the reach of political tricksters of many promises and few deeds, and attract unto the Socialistic party all the honest liberalizing influences. This will enable the people to become fortified by a wall of wisdom and psychological power, before their enemies can get ready to delade them with some all-potent Rad-way's Ready Relief remedy.

"You have noticed how the sun in wintry weath-

er shines upon and through the window-glass, caus-ing flowers to bloom, and making glad the soul of the mother by warming into activity and larger owth the toddling child at her knee.
"Touch the glass where you will, and it is

hard and cold as ice.
''Touch the present industrial system where you will, and it is as hard and cold as an iceberg. "That which is needed must possess power that is all-potent to shine upon and through the hard and cold competitive system, causing flowers of hope to bloom, and warm into activity and larger country during the stormy hours of 1776. "Eight hours' cannot do this."
The Socialistic anti-wage-slavery truth can

and will do it!" Now, what is the Socialistic "anti-wage

slavery truth" which can and will "warn into activity and larger growth that child of freedom that was born in this country during the stormy hours of 1776"? What is it that will "fortify the people by a wall of wisdom and psychological rower",?-whatever that means.

Why did not the orator declare

"truth" in all its "beauty and vigor"?
Why do he and his Communist associates at least those who speak in English-speak of "truth" as if they were afraid to rever it? Why allude to it as something not yet matured sufficiently to meet the public gaze Truth is always in season. Truth is ever beautiful in its proportions, and sublime in its teaching. It is never deformed or hideous; it requires no mystery, and finds it proper place in the broadest and highest light. What, then, is this mysterious What, then, is this mysterio "truth," this "psychological power," this child of freedom born in 1776, and which now, in its second century, is still too feeble to be even mentioned by name in a gather ing of its own friends on a Sunday after noon in Chicago? Truth is eternal, changeable, omnipresent. Yet those apostles, McAULIFFE and MOBGAN, and their followers carry it around in a carpet-bag, -but never name it or let it be seen or known to me as if truth could be hidden or suppress Let the "psychologic child of now in its 104th year, be produced. Let us have its history; let the world know that it is to revolutionize and reorganize society, removing all inequalities of condition among men, converting the human race into one family, of which all the members will

be sovereigns and Kings. In the mysterious language used by these agitators, and the vehemence with which they denounce what they call the "ignorance and slavery" of the trade-unions, there lurks perhaps some significance in the terms "anti-wages," and "hard and cold competitive system." In plain terms, if the regeneration of mankind and the reorganization of society on an equitable basis de the abolition of the competitive system and the prohibition of the wages system, then the prohibition of the wages system, then why not explain to a deeply-interested world what is to take the place of these? Is it to be the result of legislation? Is it to be made a criminal offense to pay wages or to work for wages? At present, a man has a building, has purchased a quantity of leather, and tools, and other materials; finds that he can only make shoes by his own labor slowly; outside of his building there are side of his building there men, all practical shoemal

naterials, no machinery. He calls these idle men in, makes an agreement to pay them a certain price for their work in making the boots and shoes from the materials furn by him. He takes the risk of the market in selling the shoes and boots, of bad debts, of the price of the goods falling, and of advance in the cost of materials, but their fixed wages he is to pay under all circumstances whether he make or lose. Now by a strong effort of the imagination we can understand that all proceedings and transac-tions of this kind may be prohibited by law as criminal; that no man shall be permitted to offer idle men wages, and no men shall work for wages, and no man shall be permitted to receive wages for work; but what we want the apostle McAULIFFE to explain what other system his ," psychologic child of freedom" proposes to establish. Must every man be his own employer? If he make coats, hats, or shoes, and sell them, will he not be all the same a wageworker for the man who buys them? The farmers and gardeners produce more

od than they need for their own consumption. Are they to be deprived of the right of selling their surplus of grain, meat, and vegetables for the highest market price? Are markets for the sale of farm products to be abolished? Are the farming classes to be forbidden to exchange products with the manufacturers and artisans? Who is to dictate to the 25 millions of agricultural people in this country as to what they may sell or

Will McAULIPPE or Mongan explain in his next speech what is to take the place of the selling, buying, and wage system? Mannd will want boots and shoes, and clothes, want houses to live in, and furniture and books, and pictures, and newspapers and iron, and steel, and crockery,—will cer tainly want beer and other refreshments, in oluding bread, and meat, and vegetables These are to be produced by labor. If, in the reorganized society, human wants are to be the same as now, and these wants are to be supplied by labor, how is labor to be compensated, how is mankind generally to obtain means of exchanging those things which one establishment produces for those things which another produces? Is trade to be abolished ?-for trade is another form wage-labor. Is no man to be

mitted to sell or exchange his surplus oducts? Is no man to be permitted to rnish capital and divide profits, as wages, rith laboring men who have not saved any apital? Is this "psychologic truth" to be tablished by statutory enactment? If so, then that means force. Who is t se this force? Who is to enact that no man shall employ, or be employed, or buy or

sell? Who is to enforce the enactment? Will the gentlemen who have the custody of the "Socialistic anti-wage-slavery truth" rise and explain?

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY'S NEW DE-PARTURE.

The Oneida Community has taken a new nd radical departure, and one which canno fail to commend it to the sympathies and good wishes of the much larger community utside its limits. To the world at large thi Community has been best known by the suc ess with which it has cultivated fruits and egetables, and the skill with which it has anned them for the markets. Its brand has always been deemed a sufficient voucher for homeness and integrity of its goods. The culture of garden-sauce, however, has not been its only business. It has aimed at higher products than canned corn and tomaindustry, though with no very striking re sults, to stirpiculture, having in view the production of the best specimens of uncanned youth of both sexes, though celibacy has always been officially announced as the preference of its members. The science of stirps culture has been pursued in accordance with a system known as Complex Marriage, which can hardly be explained in detail with that degree of delicacy which would commend itself to the moralities of the general reader. In general terms, it might be defined as a system of marriage which allowed a wide margin of options, without much responsi bility for results; and it may be added that the formulæ of surpiculture as a science were not sufficiently rigid in their observances to produce that "survival of the fittest" which Mr. Daswin lays down as the logical and necessary outcome of any culture that is scientific in its meth ods and conditions. The peculiar system of Complex Marriages, as observed in the Com munity, was, we believe, instituted by its President, if that be his title, in his younge days. He is now an old man, however, an as stirpiculture of the Complex sort has no further attractions for him except as a very dry and barren theory, he has decided t do away with that peculiar kind of garden ing, and has recommended the Community ereafter to concentrate its resources an nergies upon peas and beans and rea numan produce upon the ordinary method of the world at large. The worthy Presiden seems to have been led largely to this decis ion by the example of Sr. Paul, who has always been one of his favorits. In his official nouncement to the Community he says: "I propose: (1) That we give up the practic

of Complex Marriage, not as renouncing belief in the principles and prospective finality of that in titation, but in deference to the public sentimen other, but on Paul's platform, which allows marriage but prefers celibacy. To carry out this change is will be necessary, first of all, that we should go into a new and carnest study of the seventh chapter of I. Corinthians, in which Paul fully defines his position, and also that of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, in regard to the sexual relations proper for the Church in the presence of worldly

A perusal of the chapter to which he refers will show that he bases the new departure upon the following words of PAUL: say, therefore, to the unmarried and widows it is good for them if they shide even as I but if they cannot contain, let them marry for it is better to marry than to burn." This

for it is better to marry than to burn." This recommendation of President Norms was made to the Community Ang. 20, and a week later it was accepted, as will be seen by the following extract from the official paper: "The above message was considered by the Oneida Community in full assembly Ang. 26, and its propositions accepted; and it is to be inderstood that from the present date the Community will consist of two classes of members, namely: celebrates, or those who prefer a life of sexual abstinence, and the married, who practice only the sexual freedom watch strict monogamy allows. The Community will now look for the sympathy and encouragement which have been so liberally prom-

couragement which have been so liberally promised in case this change should ever be made."

The odious practice of Complex Marriage having been eliminated from the code of the Community, it now becomes strictly a community of business and property. They will hold their property and business in common, live together in a common bousehold, eat at a bildren's ertment, each child knowing its own shall have our daily evening meetings and all | pot

of our present means of moral and spiritual tinue to receive their supplies of canned fruits, vegetables, and apple-sauce. Better than this, the world will have more sympathy with the Community hereafter. There has been nothing heretofore in its doctrines that has offended society except its loose ideas of the marriage question. It has never had any affiliation with foreign Socialism, either in its methods or its purposes. It has never been at war with society, law, or religion. In its publications it recently pledged itself to loyally obey any new legislation that might be instituted against it. It has been a community of peaceful, industrious men and women, seeking to make a living by pooling their interests and not disdain hard work, and it has had respect for th Christian religion and the Bible. from what the world at large has considere its only immorality, it will now commend itself to universal sympathy and protection, and its experiment in the community of business and property will be watched with more interest than ever before. So long as it shall continue in this course of policy it will be entitled to general respect.

THE DEMAND FOR SMALL GOLD. There is a very general complaint about the scarcity of small bills. This scarcity results in part from the unwillingness of bank to bear the expense of sending on large bills to Washington and bringing back small bills in exchange. It has been wisely suggested that a change of policy in the coining of gold would relieve the inconvenience the arises from the want of small bills, and at the same time bring gold into circulat along with silver, greenbacks, and bank notes. The great bulk of all the gold coinage of this country since 1850 has consisted of double eagles, or \$20 pieces. There had been coined up to the close of 1877 nearly \$900,000,000 in these double eagles, while the total coinage of all other gold pieces fell short of \$170,000,000. In 1878 the coinage of double eagles was \$37,234,340, while that of \$10 pieces, \$5 pieces, and \$2.50 pieces, all put together, was only about \$2,600,000. The gold coined in this shape simply serves to pile up in the Treasury vaults or as bank reserves, because the pub lic prefer bills to coin in denomination large as \$20. But gold coins of \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 would remain in circulation if paid out by the United States Treasury in proper pro-

portions and in the proper manner. Secretary SHERMAN has in manifold ways evinced his disinclination to aid in bringing the silver dollars into circulation, but he certainly cannot have any prejudice against the circulation of gold. If he has no such prejudice, he should instruct Mr. BURCHARD, the Director of the Mint, to coin gold pieces of the smaller denomination, and he should then make public disbursements partly in silver dollars, partly in gold pieces of \$10, \$5, and \$2.50, and partly in greenbacks. This would be in accordance with the pres ent financial system of a double specie stand ard and a paper currency based thereon.

A large amount of gold is now coming into this country from abroad, and will continue to come for many months in exchange for American exports, and it will only depend upon Government coinage and judicious disbursement to introduce a considerable proportion of this new gold into general circulation. With \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces to do the service of small bills, there will be no popular objection to the silver dollars for the still smaller transactions. This introduction of both gold and silver among the people, even if a part of it be hoarded, will nonular confidence therein. There will be no general anxiety to return to any form of flat money, if the people actually handle the gold and silver upon equal terms with the greenbacks, and vice versa. We can conceive of no good reason why the bulk of the gold in the country should be coined into pieces' too large for actual circulation and no possible objection to the smaller denominations among the gold pieces. On the contrary, a reversal of the policy that has heretofore been pursued will obviously produce the most beneficial results to the people and the Government.

A late number of the Boston Herald contained a long and well-written letter from an active Republican of that city touching the politics ontlook. The letter was printed under the heading "Some Plain Talk," and the writer pertainly indulges in some plainer talk that party managers are accustomed to hear from their followers. It condemns "the ostrich method of ecretiveness which takes for granted that most of our citizens are incapable of seeing and understanding the events which are transpiring all around them," urges the wisdom of making Gen. Davens the standard-bearer of the party. and calls for the indorsement of "the peace olicy, and all the record of HAYBS' Admi tion." But it is rather for its estimate of BUTLER's chances that the letter is noteworthy. Without desiring to alarm the people unduly, the writer believes that BUTLER is stronge this year than he was last. He has now the support of McDavitt, Simmons, and Ushen,-practical politicians, who know how to manipu late caucuses and primaries through State. Then the BUTLER party, though it was defeated last year, has a prestige almost equa to that of success to fall back upon. It polled three times as many votes as anybody supposed it would. It now holds out a real promise of camp-followers. Last year the BUTLER party spent, according to report, \$250,000; and thi year its treasury is full. It is indeed a formida ble opponent. As to the reported influence of the reforms under Talbot, the writer of the letter in the *Hera'd* shrewdly observes that they cannot have much effect on voters, for no man of sense really looked to BUTLER to intra reforms last year. So with regard to the ben fits of resumption and returning prosperity "It takes a good deal of prosperity," says th etter-writer, "to make a man turn from Bor LER who has once fallen into that error, as versity to make a man turn to him." There is food for reflection in this letter. If the Massa by nominating Devans, they should nominate Dryans by all means. But it may be that affairs have not come quite to so bad a pass.

Gen. GARFIELD has given a New York Herald correspondent his views on the political situation. The Ohio fight, he is persuaded, is virtually set-tled in favor of Forza. The hard-money Demwould have to unsettle business. They are forming honest-money leagues in the chief cities of the State, with the intention of bringing the of the State, with the intention of bringing the Democratic party back to its old mancial moorings. The present favorable outlook for the Republican party, the General thinks, is against the renomination of Granz. Still, much will depend upon the course of the Democrats in Congress next winter. The Republicans, being everywhere in accord on all questions, are at liberty to select their candidate from any part of the country. No such liberty of choice is allowed the Democrats. The "party appeared foredoomed to have Tilder."

the ten-hour-pay eight-hour people imported. Fincana, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., to tell the something about it. He gave them some points they had never thought of before.

claimed, according to the report, that in dull times the workman should get ju wages for his labor as in good times!

This is most certainly an original idea. In dull times the prices of goods decline. The demand falls off; the manufacturer can find a market for but a part of the productions of his establishment, and has a quantity of unsegoods left on his hands, and what he can are parted with at reduced prices. Dail time means the period of poor demand and prices. It is during this condition of thing according to Finches, that "the workma should get just as much for his labor as in good times," when the price of products is high and

the demand great.

In good times workmen are in the habit of striking for higher wages to correspond with the advance in the market price of the wares produced. The higher the selling price of the fabrics the more wages the workmen demand and receive. Now comes FINCHER and says tha during a panic and collapse of the market, when prices of manufactured goods tumble down and the demand for them drops off, all the wor men must be retained at the high-wage level.

A shop run on the FINCHER plan would be i the hands of the Sheriff mighty soon, and al

We only refer to the nonsense uttered by this "agitator" to show what kind of idiotic propo-sitions are advocated in ten-hour-pay eight-hour

The Archbishop at Philadelphia has refuse to permit the interment in Catholic grounds of a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic as desired by the post of which he was a mem ber. Permission is denied for the reason tha deceased was a member of a secret society. A similar case has arisen in New York, where the body of DENNIS CAPPENS has been exclude from a Catholic burying-ground because he was a Freemason. The decision of the Courts will depend in both instances, it is presumed, on the terms of the deeds under which lot-owners hold their estates in the cemetery. In the case of the Mount Morish Association in Philadelphia, few years ago, the Association was compelled grant burial to a colored person because the leed of the lot in which it was proposed to pu the dead man contained no restrictions as color. But in the case of Catholic cemeteries s believed there are always some reservation of rights, the approval of the Church author ties being made a condition precedent of a claim under the title-deed. The Guisord case in Canada is not a precise parallel, because the de cision by the English Privy Council in tha affair was based on ecclesiastical la not recognized in the United States.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in an intervie with a reporter of the Philadelphia Times, said that Ewing was "a good man, and his views o finance sound"; that Ohio was "the pivote State"; and the fight there "a close one" but did not once express the opinion that the Democratic party would win. He believes money will be the great question of the Presidential campaign. It is the one vital subject for the nation's consideration. The next big question will be taxation. "The present sys em is radically wrong, for it does not bea equally on rich and poor. A man worth \$100, 000 does not, in many cases, pay as much taxes as a man who earns but \$1 a day." The reporter asked Mr. STEPHENS about his book, "The War Between the States," and he replied: " wrote it with a view of having the facts as they were truthfully stated, and without any pecuniary view. I have received, however, \$35,000 as my royalty on the sale, or 25 cents a volume wonder when Mr. Davis' book is coming out It has been announced for some time."

Here is one of the superstitious stories got Here is one of the superstitious stories going the rounds of the German Ultramontane press:

On a recent Sunday moraing an impious brickmaker of Schonbruck, near Allenstein, was feeding his kiin with fuel. Just at the hour of holy mass he happened to look in at the open furnace door; and in the very middle of the flames he perceived a beautiful maidea with a child in her arms. Turning around, in obedience to an irresistible impulse, he saw standing close behind him a strange, blackbearded fellow, leering hideously, and holding lightly between his teeth an incandescent clear. With singular presence of mind the perplexed brickmaker reverted to the kiln-door, and cast

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicie and Sentine firms the report that many of the colored men sent to Kansas to spy out the promised land de cided at once to move to the North, and have sent for their families and effects. Comment ing on this surprising result of the excursion

the same paper says:

We are of opinion that plenty of blacks will remain in the South, but it becomes more and more cortain that their lapor proves more and more unreliable in many districts, and the sooner white men cease to depend upon it exclusively, and go to work themselves, the better it will be for all con-This is the advice THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ha

been giving the people of the South for ten years past. We are glad to see it taken up and repeated by one of the newspapers which have heretofore denied that it was needed.

The cost of building in this city to-day is 20 to 25 per cent higher than it was six months ago. Bricks are worth nearly twice as, munow as they were then, and wages have advanced 50 cents a day for bricklayers, and 50 to 75 for unskilled workers. This is a sign of returning prosperity which cannot be gainsaid. Fiatism is very dead in this part of the country. The farmers have no use for it, and cities like Chi cago which depend upon farmers for custom are feeling the same way. We hope to be able soon to send our Eastern friends in Malpe a share of our prosperity, and Flatism will then undergo the same fate there as here.

For the first time in many years crops of all kinds promise to be good in the United States. It has seldom happened before that good crops of cotton, wheat, and corn were harvested in the same year. There is, however, this differ ence between the circumstances of the wheat-growers and the cotton-growers: The former are assured of a good market and high prices, newspapers such statements as the following:
"There will be, we fear, an enormous cotton crop." The reason of the fear expressed is, of course, that a full supply may knock the bottom out of the market.

The parallel between TILDEN and MARTIN VAN BURRN is very remarkable. THE TRIBUNE was the first paper to point it out. Mr. Ouarus has since taken it up and carried it farther along in Harper's Wesk y. It is, indeed, so obvious that it must have occurred to many stude American politics before now.

It will not be possible, with the present sup ply of shot-guns, to kill off all the Independents in Maine and California before election. Mr. BarksDalm's admirable plan of conducting a campaign cannot, therefore, be adopted by the Democrate in those States.

The profound and eloquent silence of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, Governor-elect of Ken-tucky, still engages the attention of the country. PERSONALS.

Rarus declines a third term, and will retire Perhaps Mrs. Sprague has only gone to at-

tend the Saratoga Convention.

Kalloch is rapidly improving, and will be out scorer than De Young, after all.

The Widow Oliver is not the "Unwilling Bride," but we suspect it is Simon Cameron.

Mr. Kearney says the De Youngs must go, but not until they have been effectually hanged.

Hanlan has won \$28,000 since 1878, but the question of the car is, Will he row Continue The Inte Sir Bowland Hill, the father the penny-postage system, had the largest a most complete collection of stamps in the wor

It is valued at \$5,000, but he esteemed it.

If it is really true that English grammar is dead, we move that Agnes Jenks John Sherman has been in Kentucky, but

not, we suppose, without the consent of Mr. Wat-The price at which the late Mr. Stewart is held fully justifies calling him "the dear de-

ppears as though he had gone by the board -the

Mr. Price is enjoying married life. His wife, Fanny Davenport, has just bought him a Mary Anderson still admits that she is 20. and it won't be many years before the dear girl will admit that she is 21.

Instead of buying up horses, it would be much better for the public, we think, if Mr. Bon-ner should buy up pedestrians. New Orleans policemen sleep on their

beats because they are so poorly paid that they can't afford to sleep anywhere else. The baritone of an Iowa "Pinafore" company is laid up with the earache. The poor fellow can't escape hearing his own singing.

If Diogenes were around with his lantern now, he would go straight to Gramercy Park, find Sam Tilden, and look no longer for an honest man The names of Clara Louise Kellogg and Anna Dickinson have been proposed for member-ship in the Association for the Promotion of Mar-

A physician claims to have found yellow. fever germs in ice, and we believe that the crew of the Jeannette is in great danger of dying off with

The Empress Eugenie is still in the same state of depression. She receives nobody, and dines alone in her own apartment. She only leaves her room to go into that of her son. An exchange says that the Widow Bu'ler is putting on her cancan suit, and is going to have a lively dance in Massachusetts. Anthony Com-stock must look after this immodest female at

By order of the ex-Queen Isabella IL there was celebrated in the parish church of Fon-tenay-Tresteny, France, on the 15th of August, service for the repose of her daughter, the Infanta

The venerable Judge Clifford of the United States Supreme Court has been enjoying trout-fishing in Maine. He was seen in a brook there lately up to his waist in the water, and ere long came back with seventeen fine fish.

At Kissingen, the German watering-place, an Englishman berated a lady whom he found in a railroad-car that he had expected to exclusively oc cupy, and the quarrel became loud and violent. The lady turned out to be the Princess Bismarck, while the man was Sir John Kingston James

Garibaldi has written another letter,—this time to a French army officer on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue at Bonneville, France, in honor of the Savoy soldiers who fell in the late France-German war. "My very dear Michaed," he writes, "Your brave Savoyards are still remem-Mr. Carlyle, it is reported, has small hope

of permanent recovery, though he may linger on for weeks. His thoughts have already been fixed upon the ultimate end of his illness, and he has expressed a wish that he should be buried as querily as possible in the choir of the old cathedral at Haddington, where he laid his wife twelve years

Mrs. Minnie Wilkle, wife of Mr. B. J. Wilkie, a well-known citizen of Memphia, was dy-ing of the yellow-fever, and in her agony called on her husband to kiss her. Although warned of the danger that attended her request, he proved his love and devotion by showering kisses upon her. She died with her arms around his neck, and Mr. Wilkie now lies dangerously ill.

Among the admirers of Charles Fechter in England, numbering many of the most distinguished men, Mr. Gladstone was conspicuous. Fechier often breakfasted with him: and the ex-Premier—who is a great theatre-goer—and his family were constant visitors at his theatre. Disraeli, on the other hand,—though generally the Jews are great patrons of the drama,—once said that he had been at a theatre not most than two of the said. stage. When young he was a constant attendant, however, at the opera of Her Majosty's Theatre, where he might be seen in a front box on the first tier, with Lady Blessington, dressed in a full sale

Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the Secretary, Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the Secretary, was, before her marriage, Miss Cocilia Stewart, the daughter of Judge Stewart, who wont to Ohio from Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sherman is very fond of her farm-home near Mansield, and spends much time among her fruit-trees and gardens, driving about nearly every day with quanties of veretables, fruits, and other things, which she distributes among the poor. Her house in Mansield is a pretty, comfortable one, surrounded by trees, and owning a porch on which the Secretary delights to sit on summer evenings and talk back of his head, and an excellent cigar not far

M. de Lesseps is quoted as relating an anecdote which presents Queen Victoria in the sapes of a somewhat unreasonable lady. He says tha when she came to Paris in 1855 the first thing she said to the Emperor when she had an opportunity of talking seriously to him was this: She aske him immediately to have a stop put to the S Canal works. The Emperor twisted his i mustache, and gently answered that he had best M. de Lesseps, but was not nersonally acquain with him, and that it was impossible to prehim from confinuing his work. And then the adroit Napoleon amiably suggested that if he had gone and saked Queen Victoria to interfere with the work of any English contractor he would in all probability have been ill-received. This ended the Royal-Imperial conversation.

President Hayes, as a college student, is said to have kept a minute diary and examined himself as to his motives, purposes, ideas, an aspirations. He declares himself as being at tha time too ready to try the edge of his wit on others, and, perceiving this failing, he proceeded to carlit. Whether this had the effect or not of bringing about a change in the opposite direction, he is described as painfully bashful in society. From the two extremes he at last struck a medium. He wanddicted to every kind of manly sports, and at celled in shooting, hunting, swimming, and skating, while as a fisherman he was especially successful. He accomplished some great feats is pedestriamsm, waiking forty miles home to Delaward in twelve hours, at Christmas-time, and then after vacation, back to Gambier, when there were four inches of show on the ground. President Hayes, as a college student, is JOURNALISTIC.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. L.—To-day ap peared the first number of a Democratic morning daily newspaper, the Journa', by Russell & Scott; T. H. Strong, Jr., an old newspaper man, To-day Col. J. A. Watrons moved his pat

the Appeal, to Milwankee. It will hereafter be issued from the Sunday Telegraph office, of which he is, with Col. E. A. Calkins, owner and publisher. At the end of his term Col. Watrous will leave the office of Chief Jemplar of the Temple of Honor and attend to his newspapers.

DIVORCED. Milwaukes, Sept. L.—At the County Mil. WAUKER, Sept. 1.—At the County Coursession to day, Judge Mann presiding divorse was granted on the ground of adultery to Mrs. Mary E. Benedict against Lew Benedict, the well-known negro delineator. The complaint in the case on which the decree was granted charges against the detendant three several acts of adultery with Belle Irred, Mary Arlungton, and Jennis Oiney respectively, three well-known East Water street nymphs. There was no appearance on the part of the defense.

A TEST CASE. Artanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—A suit has

to lay over on the Georgia road. He made the issue definite by forcing the conductor to forcibly eject him. He has brought suit for \$30,000, and his firm will press is through all the course. The traveling men are very much interested in the result of the anis.

SPORTING

The Chicagos Fourth Successi

Cincinnati Wins tested Game f land

amith the Victor in at Hali

another Extraordinary Swi at Lake Ge

BASE-B

CHICAGO VS. Burralo, N. Y., Sept. 1. here between the Chicago It was a beautiful exh over with brilliant plays. so hard on Saturday, no Crowley did the best hittin Peters for the visitors. scored in the fourth innin wild throw of Walker in a off, together with a double focal nine tied the game i by Ergier and a three-bas Chicagos made three in Paters, Shaffer, and Ques Hornung's muff. The sco

ers, s. s ...

Crowley, r. L. Hornung, 4. f....

Hornung, 4. f....

Galvin, D....

Walker, 1 D....

Fulmer, 2 b...

Force, s.s...

Eggler, c. f....

CLEVELAND, U., Sept. chiveling of beganderies the pitenting of both sid The visitors won by buncinning, while the hits of scattered. The Cincinnat first inning on Hotaling's to second, and Kelley's 1 in the third on Hotaling's and Barnes' hits, and McClevelands scored two r McVey's fumble of Glassonedy's hit, and Dickerson Gilligan's long by to left if ligan's long fly to l

McCormick was hit has face by a pitched ball in played throughout. B

on balls-Hotali

THE O SMITH-B was lovely to-day for morning Smith and Ross r three miles with a turn the people began to gather the basin, and by the time

there was not unoccupied which to view the cont were ordered out. Ross appearance. He were a w shirt, blue breeches, an when the men were in l start the stake-boat got delay. Betting at this tim At length the men got o lng ahead, turned the minutes, leading Ross b Smith kept the lead of above, finishing a lens Time, 20:45.

Time, 20:45.
The start took place a Ross took the lead and had the advantage of a length. Then Smith ma showed about two length bimself and his opponent about thirty-six strokes after bassing Ross, he recrowed about twenty-sight As the stake boats were and lessened the gap. Seattle basened to loss Ross loss on the turn-seattle basened the basened to loss Ross loss on the turn-seattle basened the basened the seattle basened the seattle basened to loss Ross loss on the turn-seattle basened the bas been prominent in
He beat Broyley,
thand in one of the raccomplished the fat
the was nearly to
sadler at Saratora Le sadler at Sarators testant of to-day in

negotiated for Ross readily also under comis. There was a coday's race, an

been in Kentucky, but

at the consent of Mr. Watthe late Mr. Stewart is illing him "the dear deald of Mr. Murray, and it ad gene by the board, -the

oying married life. His ill admits that she is 20. ars before the dear girl will

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so poorly paid that they n Iowa "Pinafore" com-e carache. The poor fellow is own singing.

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dge Clifford of the United has been enjoying trout-fish-been in a brook there lately water, and ere long came ne fish. German watering-place,

d a lady whom he found in a dexpected to exclusively or lecame long and violent. itien another letter,—this
officer on the occasion of
ue at Bonneville, France, in

oldiers who fell in the late.
"My very dear Michaud."
we Savoyards are still rememcy, though he may linger on ghts have already been fixed a of his iliness, and he has he should be buried as quiethoir of the old cathedral at he laid his wife twelve years.

citizen of Memphia, was dyer. Although warned of the her request, he proved his

anound his neck, and Mr-rously ill. many of the most distin-discatone was conspicuous, asted with him; and the exors at his theatre. Disruell, ore than two or three times w enough of acting off the le was a constant attendant, of Her Majesty's Theatre, in in a front box on the first ington, dressed in a full suit

a wife of the Secretary, he wife of the Secretary, age, Miss Cecilia Stewart, sho went to Ohio sylvania. Mrs. Sherman is home near Mansfield, and ong her fruit-trees and garnarity every day with quantities, and other things, which the poor. Her house in comfertable one, surrounded a porch on which the Secresummer evenings and talk da about him, his hat on the an excellent eigar not far

quoted as relating an an-Queen Victoria in the aspectasonable lady. He says tha when she had an opportunity o him was this: She asked have a stop put to the Suez Emperor twisted his long newered that he had heard of as not personally acquainted it was impossible to prevent g his work. And then the bly suggested that if he had een Victoria to interfere with ish contractor he would in an ill-received. This ended the

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RNALISTIC. Wis., Sept. 1.—To-day apmber of a Democratic mornr, the Journa', by Russell & Jr., an old newspaper man,

waters in will hereafter be Sunday Telegraph office, of ol. E. A. Calkins, owner and end of his term Cot. Watrous ice of Chief Jemplar of the nd attend to his newspapers.

WORCED.

purch to The Tribuna

t. L—At the County Court

re Mann presiding, divorce
ground of adultery to Meaagainst Lew Benedict, the
delineator. The complaint
th the decree was granted
defendant three soveral acts
life Ired, Mary Arlungton,
eapeutively, three well-known

iept. 1.—A suit has been et-that is intended to test the er on a railroad to lay over on A Baltimore drummer ticket to Atlanta, and tried Georgia road. He made the breing the conductor to forcing the conductor to forcina brought suit for \$20,000, tens it through all the courts.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Chicagos Administer the Fourth'Successive Defeat to the Buffalos.

Cincinnati Wins a Sharply-Contested Game from Cleveland.

Smith the Victor in the Sculling-Match at Halifax

suther Extraordinary Swimming-Feat by a Lady at Lake Genera.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. BUFFALO. Burralo, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The third meeting here between the Chicagos and Buffalos took place to-day. There were 1,600 beople present. it was a beautiful exhibition game, bubbling over with brilliant plays. The hitting was very light, and the pitchers, who had been pounded so hard on Saturday, now had easy victims. Crowley did the best hitting for the Bisons, and Peters for the visitors. The White Stockings wild throw of Walker in attempting to cut him of, together with a double and wild pirch. The off, together with a country of the fifth on a baser by Ergier and a three-baser by Crowley. The Chicagos made three in the ninth on hits by Peters, Shaffer, and Quest, a wild pitch, and

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.	-		-		-	-	-
	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1	3	3	1	6	0
Williamson, 3 b	3	1	2	0	-0	20	0
Madas	4	1	-2	2	0	0	0
gore, 1 b	8	1	0 0 2 1	.0	14	0	1
Plint C		.0	0	0	3	200	0
Onest 2 b	4	0	2	2	6	2	2
dan bimmon. D		.0	1	1	0	5	0
Semsen, C.f	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cimeral Control of the Control of th	-	-		-		-	-
Total	33	4	8	-8	27	16	3
Da Cala Maria Santa Sant	8	78		30			No.
Crowley, f. L	5	0	2	4	0	0	0
	4		0	0	1	3	0
Clann C	4	0	1	- 22		1	0
Hammag 1 f	4	0	0		. 6		1
Galvin, D		0	2	3			3
Walker, 1 b		·	. 0				1
Fulmar, 2 b *** ** *** ***	9.		1				0
Force, 8. 8	4		1	1	1		0
Egglet, C. f	4	-1	1	-1	-1	0	0

. 37 1 8 12 27 18 3

CINCINNATI VS. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, U., Sept. 1.— Triesne.

CLEVELAND, U., Sept. 1.— Light hitting and sharp fielding characterized the contest to-day. The pitching on both sides was very puzzling. The visitors won by bunching hits in the third inning, while the hits of the Clevelands were scattered. The Cincinnatis scored a run in the first inning on Hotaling's base on balls, a steal to second, and Kelley's hit. They made three in the third on Hotaling's base on balls, Kelley's and Barnes' hits, and McVey's two-baser. The Clevelands scored two runs in the ninth on McVey's fumble of Glasscock's grounder, Kennedy's hit, and Dickerson's excusable muff of Gilligan's long dy to left field, on which the latter secured second base. The next three went out.

out.

McCormick was hit hard on the side of the face by a pitched bail in the third inning, but played throughout. Kennedy caught well ferhandt and Glassocok did the best fielding, and Kelley and Kennedy tile best batting.

Alight rain fell during the fore part of the same.

Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 6.—Cincinnati 7; Cleveland, rst base—Cincinnati, 12;

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 7.
Double play—Warner, Glasscock, and Phillip
Struck out—Dickerson, Barnes, Gerhard, on balls-Hotaling, 2: Barnes, Foley

Jen.
Pirst base on errors—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Fumbled grounders—Kelley, McVey.
Muffed fly—Dickerson.
Wid throws—Gilligan, Warner.
Passed ball—Kennedy.
Balls called—On White, 89; McCormick, 126.
Strikes called—Off White, 17; McCormick, 28.
Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Pratt.

THE OAR.

SMITH—ROSS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BEDFORD BASIN, N. S., Sept. 1.—The water
was levely to-day for the boat race. In the
morning Smith and Ross rowed over the course, three miles with a turn. Towards afternoon the people began to gather along the shores of the basin, and by the time appointed for the race there was not unoccupied an eligible spot from which to view the contest. At 3:30 the men were ordered out. Ross was first to make his appearance. He wore a white and blue striped shirt, blue breeches, and blue and red cap. Smith's costume was white trunks and blue cap. start the stake-boat got adrift, causing some

ielay. Betting at this time was even. At length the men got off, and Smith, draw ing ahead, turned the stake-boat in some minutes, leading Ross by twenty-five seconds. Smith kept the lead of about two lengths all the way home, finishing a length and a half about. Time, 20:45.

ine, \$0.45.
The start took place about a quarter to 6.
See took the lead and the first quarter mile
of the advantage of about a quarter of a
such. Then Smith made a spurt and soon

ind the advantage of about a quarter of a length. Then Smith made a spurt and soon showed about two lengths clear water between bimed and his opponent. Smith started with about thirty-six strokes to the minute, which, after passing Ross, he reduced to thirty. Ross rowed about twenty-eight strokes to the minute. As the stake boats were neared, Ross spurted and lenseed the gap. Smith turned his boat beautifully. Time, 9 minutes and 45 seconds from star. He turned in seven strokes, and acrealy seemed to lose the least headway. Ross led on the turn. He rowed hard, however, and though Smith was five lengths ahead, he decreased this distance and pulled in toward Smith, probably intending to foul him, as the latter was not in his own water. Smith put on a spart and made a foul out of the question. He slackested this speed and rowed to the finish sertainly not at his best.

Wallace Ross is about 23 years of age, and has been prominent in aquatic events since life. He beat Broyley, of St. John, three times, and in one of the races—a four-mile one—be accomplished the fastest time on record—Sim, which was nearly two minutes faster than Joe Sadler at Saratoga Lake. He also beat his contestant of to-day in a matten for the chambionship of the Provinces. Habian has beaten Ross twice, once through an accident, and the other time fairly. Ross went to Europe list spring and got on a match with Emmett on the Thames, which was nearly two minutes faster than least twice, once through an accident, and the other time fairly. Ross went to Europe list spring and got on a match with Emmett on the Thames, which was nearly by St. Johnsman. He has been auxious to row Hanlap or Courtier, and finaily made the match with Smith which took place to-day. Ross is over sx feet high and weepen about 170 pounds.

Warren Smith is a native of Halifax, and has been on the water as an oarsman for a number of years. He rowed a race with Ross in July, 1877, and was heat-each

Warree Smith is a native of Halifax, and has been on the water as an oarsman for a number of years. He rowed a race with Ross in July, 1877, and was beaten easily, owing to the appeting of Smith's boat. Smith has beaten several local oarsmen this summer in Halifax. His most notable victory was at Silver Lake, Masa. July I, when he beat Enh Morris, of Pittsburg, in a three-mile race, in the fast time of \$1.05. It was supposed that Morris would prove an easy winner, but Smith astonished everybody y his speed and endurance. His backers immediately nagotiated for a second trial with Ross, and Ross readily accommodated them. Smith has also under consideration another race with Morris. There was a good deal of interest taken in to-day's race, and betting was heavy, usually at evens, as no odds were offered on diner mas.

be will row Smith on the 16th inst., and will try to recover his laurels lost at Silver Lake.

RANLAN AND COURTNEY.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1.—Letters are received from Hanlan and Courtney to row the championship race for the purse of \$5,000 offered here. Hanlan decimes on account of the large field the purse would attract, and Courtney because the championship is held in Australia, and because of the danger of a foul in a large field. He would row Hanlan as the American representative, or row any man in the United States for that title.

NATATORIAT.

ANOTHER SWIMMING FEAT AT LAKE GENEVA.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LAKE GENEVA. Wis., Sopt. 1— Another wonderful feat of swimming was performed yester-day which will tend to keep alive the fame of the fair dwellers at Harvard Park. Mrs. Emma Ayer, wife of Edward E. Ayer, a prominent railway contractor, of Harvard, Ill., started from Harvard Park at 11:26 a.m. and swarm from Harvard Park at 11:26 a. m. and swarm across the lake to Camp Collie, a distance of two miles, landing at 1:36 p. m., making the passage in two hours and ten minutes. The lady was accompanied by her husband and Mra. Drury in a vawl boat, and by friends and Tax Tamburz correspondent in other boats. The day was warm and delightful, and the wind strong enough to break the surface into waves, which, although not formidable, caused the fair swimmer considerable annoyance by dashing over her face and head. Mrs. Ayer was dressed in an ordinary heavy woolen bathing-sulf, with rubber cap, and received no aid of any description during the tedious awim of more than two hours. Arriving at Camp Collie, she walked up the steps of the bath-house without difficulty, and, after a short period of rest, was conveved home in the yacht. She was apparently suffering from no sign of fatigue, and soon afterwards presided at the table at the elegant family cottage, where The Thiburk correspondent was invited to dine. She was as brilliant and vivacious in conversation as usual, and referred to her wonderful accomplishment with the utmost nonchalance.

The corrected time for the remarkable swimming feat of Miss Mamie Minier, over nearly the same course last week, as previously mentioned in The Triburk, was one hour and twenty-five minutes for the two miles.

same course last week, as previously mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, was one hour and twenty-five minutes for the two miles. CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HARVARD CAMP, GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 30.—In The Tribune of Aug. 29 you gave an account of the swimming of Miss Mamie Minier from Harvard Camp to Camp Collie. The dispatch is so incorrect that in justice to the young lady a correction is necessary.

Miss Minier did not swim for a wager and the matatorial championship of the United States, nor did she accomplish the distance of two miles in less than half an hour. Miss Minier simply made the trial to test her own abilities, and it was in no manner a public exhibition, she being accompanied in boats by her mother and several friends. No attempt at speed was made, and she swam to Camp Collie, a distance of two miles, in an hour and twenty-five minutes, without resting or floating. Taking into consideration that the young lady was scarcely fatigued, the feat was marvelous enough.

HARVARD CAMP.

THE TURF.

NOTED TROTTERS IN TOWN. Quite a number of well-known trotters passe through Chicago yesterday on their way to Minneapolis, the most noted of the lot being Brigadier, Lucille, Col. Lewis, and the noted quariet of pacers: Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Lucy, and Mattie Hunter.

quartet of pacers: Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Lucy, and Mattie Hunter.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Succial Disputes to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—A delay in the arrival of the stables of Splan and Pate will probably result in the postponement of the 2:22 class to-morrow, the opening day in the races in the Great Western Circuit. Dan Mace arrived to-day with Darby, Hopeful, and the remainder of his stable, except Argonaut, entered to the 2:50 class. A match will be made between Hopeful and Darby for a purse of \$2,000 for Friday, to take the place of the soccial purse for Hopeful and Rarus. There was no active demand for pools to-night, and the only sales were made in the 2:50 class, in which the field sold for \$10, Hattie R. for \$5, and John R. for \$3. The outries in the running race for 3-year-olds are Isaac Staples' Athelstone, Sam Ecker's Minnie Lewis, and John A. Shaw's John Davis. The entries in the mile dash for all ages are Sam Ecker's g. b. Bill Bass and his b. g. Krapp Gun, and Isaac Staples' Florence Payne.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

The amateur championship of Chicago and the Northwest was deci O'Malley's court, on the North Side. Last week Dennis Cronin and Richard Buckley began a series, best in seven games, at Condon's ourt, at the Stock-Yards, and Buckley won two to Cronin's one. The finish of the series at O'Malley's saw Cronin the winner in three straight games, giving him four out of the possible seven and the championship. Following is the last score by hands:

THIRD GAME. Cronin....4 2 2 0 0 1 4 6 0 0 1 1—21 Buckley...0 0 1 2 2 3 2 0 3 0 1 0—14 CANADA.

Arrival of the Grand Master of Odd-Fellows of England-Cool Burgess' Shooting

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—To-day the Montreak Portland & Boston Railway, including a line from Loquevil to the river, was handed over to the Southeustern Railway Company. Although the new line has been quite completed, it is

likely trains will be brought across the river by ferry for some time yet.

The Odd-Fellows of the Manchester Unity, in ferry for some time yet.

The Odd-Fellows of the Manchester Unity, in this city, to-night met the Grand-Master of England, Mr. Outram. Mr. Outram is one of the largest manufacturers of files in Sheffield. For twenty-live years he has been one of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Unity, and rendered emminent services in connection with the Order. Upon the Grand-Master's arrival at Bonaventure Station, the brethren formed in procession and escorted him to the Windsor Hotel. The Grand-Master will visit the various city ledges during the week, and be entertained at a banquet, and, on Sanday next, the members of the Order will attend service at St. Bartholomew Church, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Dusber.

Sheolal Disputch to The Irribune.

Toronyo, Sept. 1.—It is stated that Cool Burrees, the negro delibeator, who has fiel the country on account of the shooting affrav here a few weeks ago, has written a letter to his solicitor, denving that he shot or attempted to shoot Widgery at his, Burrees, house a year ago. It is thought this letter, which exonerates Widgery, will be the basis of a settlement between the parties. Burgess, house a year ago. It is thought this letter, which exonerates Widgery, will be the basis of a settlement between the parties. Burgess, house a year ago. It is thought this letter, which exonerates widgery, will be the basis of a settlement between the parties. Burgess, house a year ago. It is thought this letter, which exonerates widgery at his, Burrees, house a year ago. It is thought this letter to his active the Governor-General stated his views pretty plainly on the want of a British regiment stationed in this city. In the conversation which ensued the Governor-General stated his views pretty plainly on the want of energy displayed by the authorities during the recent rioting here, and said that a property organized and efficient city police force would, he thought, obviate any want of a British regiment. Until this was done, he did not think the British Government

Though the Piutes are shiftless, there is a great deal of good stuff in them. The other day a gentleman found a young Piute artist, self-taught, drawing a huge grizzly bear on the brank part of a show-bill posted on a bill-board. setting of Smith's boat. Smith has beaten several local cursmen this summer in Halifax. His most notable victory was at Silver Lake, Mass. July 1, when he beat Ebh Morris, of Pittaburg, in a three-mile race, in the fast time of M. 13. It was supposed that Morris would prove an easy winner, but Smith astonished everybody by his speed and endurance. His backers insendiately nagonized for a second trial with Rea, and Rose readily accommodated them, smith has also under consideration another race with Morris. There was a good deal of interest laken in to-day's race, and betting was heavy, samily at evens, as no odds were offered on the race was to have taken place hast Tuesday. The race was to have taken place hast Tuesday, and dontinued so all last week, and to-ay was the first time the waster was in condition. Morris has arrived from Pittsburg, and

THE RAILROADS.

The Council Committee to Report Favorably on the West Indiana.

Regulations Concerning the Chicago East-Bound Freight Pool.

Three More Strikes by the Truckmen at as Many Freight Depots.

CHICAGO & WEST INDIANA. CHICAGO & WEST INDIANA.

The Joint Committee of Railroads and Judicfary met yesterday afternoon, and again took up
the ordinance allowing the Chicago & Western
Indiana Railway to cross certain streets. There
were present Ald. Rawleigh, Swift, Cullerton, Smyth, McAuley, Meier, Altpeter, and
Barrett, and a large representation of propertyowners. owners.
Ald, Rawleigh said the Committee had given

Aid. Rawleigh said the Committee had given the matter consideration, and believed they understood it pretty well, but would allow four speeches, two from each side, of ten minutes.

Mr. Joel Bigelow spoke against the ordinance, claiming that the Railroad Company was gotten up for the express purpose of committing the damage to private property not taken, and to allow responsible railroads to come in under its charter, and not paying one cent because it was bankrupt, having already mortgaged all it was bankrupt, having already mortgaged all its property for \$1,600,000. He asked that these conditions be attached to the ordinance: Buy the school-house between Third and Fourth avenues for \$55,000, the Jones school for \$140,-000, to pay \$20,000 for damage to the school property at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, and to build a depot to cost \$1,000,000. They should also protect private property. But

the road should not be allowed to come north of Twelfth street.

Mr. Walker, on behalf of the property-owners, said that, as far as he could learn, no rallroad was interested in defeating the ordinance. The property-owners protested against it on ac-count of the damage which each would sustain, and the Council should not grant the rightf-way unless the benefits to the public were equal or in excess of the injury done. There was no necessity for the Chicago & Western Indiana, which was to run from Dalton to this city,—twenty miles. He could do all the freight-ing with a pair of mules. Even if the Company had bought the strip as claimed, they had no right to injure adjacent property. But the Chi-cago & Western Indiana didn't want the road for its own use. Other roads, which were responsible, should not be allowed to come in un-der this cleak, the corporation not being worth a dollar, and nothing could be collected from it. Would the Council grant privileges worth at least \$1,000,000, and turn the property-owners over to an

insolvent corporation to collect damages? Referring to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which he said was understood to be back of the Chicago & Western Indiana, he said the first named Company now paid \$5,000 a month to the C., C. & I. C. for the use of twenty miles of its track to get into the city. He asked that the franchise be granted, if at all, to the Baltimore & Ohio, Grand Trauk, and Wabash,—responsible companies,—if they came in and asked for it. [Applause.] The condition should be attached that the company receiving the privilege should pay all damages, direct or consequential, that should accrue to the property-hoiders by reason of the construction and maintenance of the road. He estimated the damages at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Mr. Crawford, for the Company, said he had known large fortunes to be made by attending to one's own business. The Chicago & Western Indiana was quite as able to pay its obligations as Mr. Bigelow or Mr. Walker. He opposed to their allegations an explicit contradiction. The Company had means to meet its obligations, ferring to the Chicago & Eastern Illin

as Mr. Bigelow or Mr. Walker. He opposed to their allegations an explicit contradiction. The Company had means to meet its obligations, and silegations to the contrary were false, and made wilfully to misrepresent, as the gentlemen didn't know what they were talking about. The Committee had not heard from the holder of an obligation which had not been filled, or from Bigelow that it had bought property and not paid for it. The Company was able to pay for every foot of property it wanted, and for damages under the law resulting from the operation of the road. When Bigelow talked about the school fund property, he was interfering with a matter which did not talked about the school fund property, he was interfering with a matter which did not concern him. Why didn't some of the School Inspectors come in! Mr. Walker said the property-owners protested. Who bired Mr. Walker? The last time he (Walker) appeared before a Council Committee was to ask for a grant along Kinzie street for the Chicago & Indiana Cantral—a very solvent corporation. Its stock wasn't worth three cents; it was in the hands of a Receiver, and mortgaged up to its eyelids."

A voice—"Just like yours."

"We have no obligations in default," retorted Mr. Crawford; "and if payments are not made

"We have no obligations in default," retorted Mr. Crawford; "and if payments are not made according to agreement it will be time enough to talk about that." Then be pointed out on a plat the property which the Company bad actually bought or had secured under contract. From Archer avenue to the limits on Stewart avenue there were not a dozen houses, and only six property-owners objected. The Company had acquired by actual convexance, and paid for or had under contract on terms entirely satisfactory to the persons who own the property, eight-tenths of the entire west frontage, and was supported by the petition of a large majority of those on the east front.

tirely satisfactory to the persons who own the property, eight-tenths of the entire west frontage, and was supported by the petition of a large majority of those on the east front.

At this point there was considerable crossfiring between some excited property-owners, when the Chairman had to sit down on.

Mr. Crawford went on to show that no damage would result from construction; whatever damage ensued would come from operation. Not a dollar of consequential damagre was paid by the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, not by the Fort Wayne Road, which run the length of several streets. Why then should the Chicago & West Indiana, which bought its right of way, be mulched in \$500,000 or \$1,000.000!—Mr. Walker's estimate of the damages. It was pretty easy to see why that gentleman, pretending to represent poor property-owners, should ask that such a provision be put into the ordinance. He (Walker) had taken the contrary view when working for the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central. As far as the construction of the road was concerned the law bedged every property-owner with a protection that was absolutely perfect. The Company could not touch a loot of any man's property unless it poid the price he would agree to sell it for, or what a firv fixed in a condemnation proceeding. That would answer for the entire damage that would inure from construction. If, as was said, three responsible Companies were to use the road, and not the Chicago & Western Indiana, and they did any damage to an individual, they could be held for it. After the Council had had a settled policy since 1848, it wouldn't do now to say, "Chicago has railroads enough, and wishes to shut out all others," to allow objections which were mere annovances to shut out a railroad. The arguments put forth would prevent any road from coming in at any time and in any manner. After the Council had demonstrated its liberal policy by giving the lengthwise use of streets, it would be intolerable discrimination to say to a company that proposed to buy and pay for

lows:
Yeas—Rawieige, Swift, Cullerion, Smyth, and Barrett.
Nays—McAnley, Meler, and Altpeter.
The latter three will present a minority report.
At the Council meeting in the evening Ald. Rawieigh submitted the majority report, asking that the ordinance be laid over and published, and its consideration be made a special order for 8:80 o'clock at the next meeting.
Aid. Meser (Fitteeath) presented the minority report, recommending that the ordinance be miaced on file, for the reason that the granting

of the right of way would depreciate the value of property along Stewart avenue and vicinity. Both reports were made a special order for the evening mentioned.

CHICAGO'S EAST-BOUND POOL. Commissioner Fink has issued a circular giving the official proceedings of the conference of the representatives of the Chicago terminal lines held at New York, Aug. 21, 1879, in regard

to the Chicago east-bound pool.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to finally settle upon the practical details of the carrying out of the Chicago pool. The first matter to be taken up was to agree upon the principle of converting the several classes of freight and also the tonnage received under different tariffs into equivalent tons of other classes or of other tariffs.

Resolutions in regard to the basis of conversion were adopted, which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

The next question considered was a revision of the tariff on the higher classes of freight. It being understood that contracts existed below the present freight tariff rates via all roads from Chicago, it was

Resolved. That the present tariff on first, second.

Chicago, it was

Resolted. That the present tariff on first, second, and third class remain unchanged; that all roads from Chicago cancel such contracts on high class of freight as they can; that as soon as the rest of the contracts shall have been submitted to the Commissioner he will advise the Chicago roads on what basis a settlement under the pool of the higher classes shall be made, such settlement to date back to the 9th day of June, 1879, and it being inderstood that no further contracts shall be inade.

date back to the 9th day of June, 1879, and it being understood that no further contracts shall be made.

The question of time that freight should be received from connecting roads was considered, and it was decided that all freight received, loaded, and way-billed by the common. carrier on the day previous to that on which an advance in tariff takes effect shall be shioped under the old tariff, but no other. Regarding the live-stock pool, it is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is to receive fifty-live car-loads per week of cattle and hogs to New York and beyond, via Mansfield, and to other points what they can secure at tariff rates. In regard to mileage-tickets, Mr. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, stated that certain members representing the Merchants' Exchange of Detroit had applied to him for reduced rates on mileage-tickets for traveling men. He explained to them that the 1,000-mile rate from Chicago and Detroit by Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, etc., being the same, no deviation could be made from this tariff without the consent of the Joint Executive Committee. After discussion, it was Resoived, That the mileage rates on 1,000-mile tickets now in force by all lines leading from Chicago be continued the same, and that the rules relative to the collection of the charges on excess baggage should be strictly maintained by all lines leading from Chicago.

The complaint of the merchants of Toledo and Detroit in regard to the new percentages upon which rates are based from those cities to the East were laid before the meeting by the Chairman and Mr. Ledyard, and it was decided that this meeting had no authority to deal with this question; that it ought to be brought before the full meeting of the Joint Executive Committee.

GETTING CONTAGIOUS.

The truckmen's strike is getting decident contagious. Since those employed on the Landshore & Michigan Southern struck for higher wages and so readily secured an advance, the truckmen of one after another of the Chicago roads caught the disease and struck for higher wages. Last Saturday the men on the Fort Wayne Road stood out, and hardly had the difficulty been settled, when the men on the Michigan Central and Illinois Central came to the front and struck for an advance. The Fort Wayne decided yesterday morning to grant an Wayne decided yesterday morning to grant an advance of 15 cents, or \$1.15 per day, the same as is now being paid by the Lake Shore, but refused to engage the strikers, and hired entirely new sets of men with the exception of six, who, it is claimed, were forced into the strike. The Managers of this road say they took this position because the men did not act fair when they refused to go on with their work until the chief officials in Philadelphia could be consulted. They also state that they had no trouble in getting all the new men they wanted, and under no circumstances will they take back the old ones.

The strikers, on the other hand, claim that they are not and never were willing to accept less than \$1.25 per day, and that the Company cannot secure efficient hands at the wages they offer. They regard the stand taken by the Company, not to take them back under any circumstances, as unjust, as they have not interfered with the Company's business, and only asked for a fair increase of wages. They also say it is impossible for them to earn more than \$30 a month even by working overtime; that the freight-rates now were very remunerative, and the railrand could well afford to pay the advance. Mr. Borner, the local freight

also say it is impossible for them to earn more than \$30 a month even by working overtime; that the freight-rates now were very remunerative, and the railraad could well afford to pay the advance. Mr. Borner, the local freight agent, wanted to wait a month, so they say, because he knew the busy season would then be over and their services would no longer be needed, as new men could then be easily gotten. It is reported that a large crowd of the strikers crowded around the freight-depots yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Borner, fearing that the new men might be interfered with, sent for some police from Madison Street Station. But no trouble of any kind occurred.

The truckmen on the Michigan Central struck at 12 o'clock yesterday noon. A committe of them waited upon the foreman at that hour, and stated that they wanted the following advance in wages, or else they would quit work at once: Tallymen from \$45 to \$30 a month; callers, from \$1.17 to \$1.29½ per day; and trackmen from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per day. The foremen referred them to the Agent, and the Agent to the Superintendent. The latter stated that he would advance their wages to \$1.15 per day, and if they would not accept this they could quit, and quit they did. All hands struck except one of the tallymen, Mr. Dennis Philbin. The Company secured some new men, but not sufficient to do all the work.

A committee of the strikers called at The Tribune office last evening, and stated that they would not go to work for less than the wages asked for. The work on this road, they say, is harder than at any other deport in the city, and it takes more skiful labor than is required at other freight depots. About seven months ago the General Superintendent issued an order that the men should not work on Sundays, but the order was never enforced, and they had to work every Sunday until 9 o'clock in the evening, without getting an opportunity to go home for their meals. They received 10 cents per hour for pverwork, but they cared nothing for this, as ten hours' work a day was e

\$1.15, and go to work again to-day.

THE GRAND TRUNK. The Directors and stockbolders of the Illinois Division of the Chicago & State-Line Railroad (Chicago extension of the Grand Trunk) held a Division of the Chicago & State-Line Railroad (Chicago extension of the Grand Trunk) held a magting yesterday at the Tremont House, at which General Manager Joseph Hickson and the other Grand Trunk officials now in the city were present, and decided to consolidate the Indiana and Illinois Divisions of this Road, similar action having been taken by the Directors and stockholders of the Indiana Division at Tolleston last Friday. The contracts for the completion of the road from Thornton to Valparaiso were awarded, and work will be commenced immediately, and it is expected to have the work done by Nov. 1. The Joliet Division will not be built until next year.

Nothing has yet been done in regard to the missing link "between Filint and Lansing. It is understood that an offer will be made at once to Mr. Vanderbilt for the Chicago & Northeastern, and, if he refuses to sell, the contracts for the construction of a parallel line will be given out and the link will be ready for business also by Nov. 1, 1879. No action will be taken at present in regard to an entrance into the city, the managers of the Grand Trunk preferring to wait until the Council had taken action in regard to the application for a right of way into the city by the Chicago & Western Indiana.

It is stated that as soon as the Grand Trunk has completed its line to this city, Mr. C. B. Peck, General Manager of the Western Division, will be ordered to remove his headquarters to this city. This would be a very wise move, as this end is the point where the Western Division, and the gentlemen accompanying him will leave for Montreal this evening or to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS. The General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city at their last weekly meeting adopted the following resolution, which was submitted to and approved by the General Managers. The resolution will go into effect Sant 15 1879;

ered to our respective roads and the fast freight lines running over our roads, whether it be delivered at our depots by trucks, or in care by connecting roads, or in the form of an order upon an elevator or packing-nouse, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed or stamped upon our depot receipts and bills of lading, viz.: "It being expressly understood and agreed, the — Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through bill of lading and gaaranteeing a through rate, to forward said good by any railroad line between point of shipment and destination." (Sirned) J. A. Grier, General Freight Arent, Michigan Central; Charles M. Gray, Assistant Ceneral Preight Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; C. M. Wicker, Traffic Manager, Battimore & Ohio; R. C. Meldrum, General Western Freight Agent, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; and D. T. McCabe, Division Freight Agent, Pittsburg, Cinclannati & St. Lonis.

REGULATING PASSENGER BUSI-At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the New York trunk lines held at Commis-

sioner Fink's office in New York Aug. 27, the rollowing resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the four trank lines that they at once discontinue the sale of "round-trip tickets" or orders having the effect of making round-trip tickets over Western lines, except the Denvertourists and land explorers tickets, which are on sale at the request of Western lines.

Commissioner Fink has also issued the following in regard to a meeting of General Passenger Agents of the roads represented in the Joint Executive Committee to be held in New York on the 11th inst.:

York on the 11th inst.: York on the 11th fost.:

I understand that a meeting of the General Passenger Agents is to be held at New York on the 12th of September, and I propose to call a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the reads represented on the Joint Executive Committee, at 11 o'clock on the 11th of September, at my office, to consider, first, the best means that should be adopted by the Joint Executive Committee to maintain the agreed passenger rates, and, second, to consider the subject of a passenger pool, and report the result of their deliberations to the next meeting of the General Managers of the roads represented on the Joint Executive Committee. Any other subject connected with the maintenance of passenger rates East-and West may be brought before the meeting.

CENTRAL BAILROAD OF IOWA. OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 1.—The election in this township to-day, held to vote a tax in aid of the Central Railroad of Iowa, resulted in a majority of 700 for the tax. Heretofore this road has been running into this city over sixteen miles of the Valley Road. This tax is to build an inde-

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company heretofore has been operated in two divisions, but orders have now been issued to operate it here-after in four divisions, as follows: A. M. Rich-ards, Chicago Division; H. W. Stager, St. Louis Division; T. R. Bates, Jacksonville Division; and Col. J. H. Wood, Kansas City Division. Mesers. Stager and Bates are new appointments. The former is from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the latter from the Erie & Pitts-

burg.

The Wabash and Eel River Railroad Companies have just issued the following joint notice:

Notice is hereby given that the Wabash Railway Company has acquired, by lease, and has this day taken possession of the Eel River Railroad and its equipment, and will hereafter operate said road as a branch of the Wabash Railway. All accounts pertaining to business of the Eel River Railroad prior to Sept. 1, 1879, will be settled by the Eel River Railroad Company, and all accounts pertaining to business dating from and after Sopt. 1, 1879, will be settled by the Wabash Railway Company.

SUMMERING.

LAKE GENEVA. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LAKE GENEVA, Aug. 30.—A musical soirce was given on the beautiful grounds of the Mc-Clure Cottage, Camp Elgin, Thursday night.
Considering the limited resources necessarily
attendant upon camp-life, remarkable executive ability was shown by the managers in providing seating accommodations for their friends. The first gallery—consisting of well-strung hammocks—was placed at the disposal of the buds of girlish beauty and the boys who do campof girlish beauty and the boys who do camp-duty; the dress-circle—comprising camp-chairs, rockers, and rustics—was reserved for the eld-erly auditors; while the bergarly array of cracker-boxes was taken possession of by Young America, who persistently re-fused to be snuffed out or relegated to the farthest bunk in the corner up stairs. The pit was, of course, at the disposal of distant varied and exceedingly interesting, the rendition of each number eliciting rounds of applause, bringing down the house; and, at one time, the superb rendering of the favorit camp-song, "Do you think I'll find the Tabby?" (referring to the camp-cat) brought down a hammock with six lovely, laughing girl-occupants; which inter-rupted the performance only for the time neces-

camp-cat) brought down a hammock with six lovely, laughing girl-occupants; which interrupted the performance only for the time necessary to light lots of matches and recover any number of different-sized hairpins and disgruntled back-hair combs.

The thanks of the camp are due Misses Emma Chisholm, Kate and Jessie McClure, and Octavia Barrows, for the artistic manner in which they rendered the camp-songs. "Mary Ann," "Sweet Genevieve." "Camper's Farewell"; also, "Good night, ladies," an Irish love-ditty, "Merrily o'er the deep blue sea," and other beautiful ballads and serenades.

"Be it greatly to their credit," the airs of "Pinafore" found no place in the program. But one young man, "newly arrived from Kaves," unconscious of the rules and regulations of Camp Elgin, and the inexorable enforcement of the severe penalties attached to the violation of the same, during a lull in the proceedings quite innocently struck up "Pm called Little Buttercup." That was enough. The whole party arose as one man and skirmished after the unfortunate youth, who, with an astonishing display of agility, worthy of his remote ancestors who came over with Darwin the evolutionst, succeeded in scaling a tree, where late into the night he was heard piping the lay, "I'm called Little Butternut."

The meeting broke up early, and the party went down to the beach to sing a farewell song to "the boys from Kayes." The boat pushed off into the clear, transparent water, while the merry people on shore sent floods of melody after them. The bright moonbeams played prettily upon the beautiful waters, and silvered the crest of every sparking wave. In the "infinit meanows of the heavens blossomed the lovely stars," reflecting their loveliness upon the waters, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue. The pleasure-boats, flitting to and fro on aimless errands, looked like wandering spectres; while out from the bossom of the majestic woodlands that Iringed the oebbly shores came the songs and bursts of laughter from the merry camperowds, rendering the scene o

OCEAN GROVE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OCEAN, GRÖVE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Wateringplaces on the Atlantic coast have, within the last ten years, grown up with marvelous rapidi-ty,—giving evidence that the mania for sea-bathing, which makes its appearance about the lst of July all over the country, and takes the form of a regular epidemic by the 1st of August, is gaining in strength year by year; and one feels safe in making the assertion that the whole Atlantic coast, from Mt. Desert to Cape May, will be one vast resort, and every available whole Atlantic coast, from Mt. Desert to Cape
May, will be one vast resort, and every syallable
foot of sandy beach advance its individual
claim of superiority for the purposes of sebathing, before the close of the present century.

Long Branch, Newport, and Cape May have
become familiar as household words; but, for
people of modest pretensions, their attractions
are too expensive; and these seek out some
less fashionable resort. One of the most popular along the Jersey coast is Ocean Grove, eituted about six miles south of Long Branch. The
land was purchased ten or twelve years
ago by a Meshodist Association for campmeeting purposes, only; but, the
location proving unusually pleasant and
the bathing good, people were loth to fold their
tents when the meetings were over, and
lingered to enjoy the restful quiet of a place
unsought by fashion. These increased in number as years went on; lots were purchased by
people not connected with the Association;
cottages and hotels were creeted; and it now
bits fair to be a populous and thriving summerresort.

But the Methodists still hold authority over

found in the boarding-school of the past are rigorously enforced.

To those who desire rest, mental and physical, this is not objectionable.

To the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar class, who are often an annoyance at other resorts, do not frequent a place where no spiritous liquous are sold and no unseemly behavior permitted.

The chief amusements here are pleasant drives; boating, either on the beautiful freshwater lakes or along the Atlantic coast; an occasional concert or theatrical performance in Asbury Park,—a place of more pertensions than Ocean Grove, and separated from it by one of the small lakes; and last, but by no means least, surf-bathing.

People who have never frolicked with the salt ses-waves have no conception of the exhibitaring effects of such a bath. The Indicrous, appearance of the bathers in their flannel suits of all shades and patterns, the general effect of which is not artistic nor becoming; the loud ha! ha! and faint giggle; the shouts of glee from the venturesome, and shrieks of fear from the timid, mingling with the roar and awish of the tumbling waves, all conspire to form an amusing scene, and one that will put the sourcest disposition into good humor with itself and all the world.

During bathing-hours the beach is througed, with lookers-on, standing or reclining on the sand at a supposably safe distance from the surf; but occasionally a frolicknome wave, which seems possessed of a spirit of mischief, dashes up the beach with rapid strides far beyond his fellows, carrying constenation and briny surf among its occupants. filling their souls with vexation and their shoes with wet sand; then scampers back with what one might essily imagine to be gurgling ripples of launther,—while the victims of this joke betake themselves to their domiciles in a general state of dampness, and in a manner which expresses & desire to carry themselves between a thumb and forefinger.

And now the melancholy days are drawing near, and every train which

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 1.—A small torondo set in from the southwest this afternoon, and captured Camp Croswell by storm. The suttler's

tent was blown down, and the supplies scattered in all directions. Col. Fitzsimmons' marquet, the officers' mess-tent, regimental-band tent,

the officers' mess-tent, regimental-band tent, and several company canvases were felled flat. About 5 o'clock it cleared a little, and Gov. Croswell regimewed the regiment at dress-parade. About 5 o'clock it cleared a little, and Gov. Croswell regimewed the regiment at dress-parade. About 5 o'clock it cleared a little, and Gov. Croswell regimed the regiment at dress-parade. Ind., Sept. 1.—The rolling-mill strike ended to-day by the mill resuming work and filling with green men the places of sixteen hookers who heid out, keeping other hands from work.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Towns on Black River and its tributaries are suffering greatly from want of water. Since January the rainfall here is nine and a quarter inches less than the same time in 1878.

NHW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Financiers of other cities are moving to form a syndicate for the liquidation of the debts of this city.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 1.—The Wright Congressional investigation Committee arrived here from San Francisco, over the Union Pacific, this evening, and left for the East over the Rock Island. During their investigations in California they touched on nothing but the Chinese question, as they claim that is most serious there.

OBITUARY. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Intelligence was re-ceived here to-day of the death of Miss Mary, youngest daughter of the late Judge Levi Hubbell. She had been faiting for some time past under that fall disease consumption, and as a try the climate of Colorado. Accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. K. Pumpelly of Fond du Lac, her sister, Mrs. J. R. Pumpelly of Fond du Lac, she was traveling thitherward, but was taken so seriously fil in the cars that she was compelled to stop, and soon thereafter died in Kansas. The mother of the deceased was a daughter of ex-Lieut-Gov. Bealt, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh white leading the Eighteenth Wisconsin raw recruits infantry against the sudden assault of the flower of the Southern army. The remains of the deceased will be brought to this city for interment. city for interment.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—John Winters, for many years ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city, was found dead in bed this

THE COAL INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Scut. 1.—There was another boom in stocks to-day, and Reading was shoved up 1½ per cent to 3 per cent on hopes of the new coal combination on the basis of President Gowen's letter of Saturday, in which he proposes to limit the production until next February, and put up the price ever month until it is \$1.50 higher. It will not work, however, for Lebigh Valley will never consent to such a stoppage or attempt to make a paper price for coal, knowing that individual operators cannot be held by such an agreement.

New York, Sept. 1.—President Dickson, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, writes that "The cause of demoralization in the coal trade is expressed by one word,—over-production,—and the remedy by another,—restriction. All that is required is a distinct and unmistakable notice that the supply will be governed by the demand. The problem most difficult of solution is the assignment of quotas, as restriction can only be successful by a just and fair distribution of the tonnage, and, as this is the rock upon which our plans are likely to be wrecked, I would suggest that a commission be agreed upon composed of disinterested representative men, having the confidence of all concerned, whose decision upon this point shall be final, binding, and conclusive." THE COAL INTEREST.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 1.—The City Council to-night refused to levy the bond tax ordered by the United States District Court, and passed a resolution which sets forth that the city cannot pay more than fifty cents on the dollar of its indebtedness.

Edison's New Patent.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—The patent recently issued to Thomas A. Edison for improvement in electric lighting apparatus covers one feature only of his apparatus. The invention relates to the combination with the lightgriving body, a strip of platins foil, of a range of

cound in the boarding-school of the past are riscorously enforced.

To those who desire rest, mental and physical, this is not objectionable.

To the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar class, who are often an appropriate at other resorts, do not frequent a place where no spiritous thought are and appropriate the follower of the incandescent light-giving be found to the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar or broken, the circuit is instantly elements of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar or broken, the circuit is instantly elements of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the follower of fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Methodist encampment has few attractions; and the vulgar of the fashion this Method

Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and miser bleness all cured with Hop Bitters.

CUTICURA.CUTICURA RESOLVENT

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN, AND SCALP.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Bloca Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever coupounded. In forty minutes after taking the first does it may be detected in the saliva. blood, sweat, and urine, showing that it has entered the blood and been distributed through the circulating fuids it meets with the corrupt particles of matter which foster and maintain disease, with which it chemically unites, destroying and gradually eliminating them from the system.

Hence its power to forever expel Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humors, which are backed fill the body with foul corruptions, and ret set the delicate machinery of lits.

CUTICURA: the great external remesty for all Humors of the Scalo and Skin, Ulcers. Sores, and Discharging Wounds, is the most soothing and healing of outward applications. It speedily destroys fungus and parasitic growths, restores the oil glands and tubes to a healthy condition, and cures, when assisted by the Curicipas Soar, Discasse of the Skin and Scale which have been the

SKIN DISEASE.

Great Suffering for Sixteen Years. A Won-deriul Cure by the Cutleurs

Remedies.

Remedies.

Messrs: Weeks and Potter—Gentlemen: Cutitum Remedies have done me a power of good. I have been stilleted with skin disease for sixteen years. Some days it troubled me more than others, but at night the itching nearly drove me wild.

I would scratch until the blood would run down my limbs.

I have had several physicians. Some said they could cure me, but others said not.

I will say that before I used the Cuticum Remedies I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief.

But, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, about which I had read so much.

They have performed a souderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them.

Yours truly,

S. A. STERLE.

68 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago. Ill.,

March 7, 1879.

MORE GOOD THAN DOCTORS

In Three Years of Treatm Gentlemen: Please find 50 cents to pay for small box of Cuticura, and direct it to me. The dollar box you sent me has done me more good than ad the doctors in three years. The doctors have done me no good. My feet and legs are healing fast. It is indeed Cuticura. Yours truly,

EVAN MORGAN, P. M.

Moscow, Minn., June 25, 1878.

CUTICURA SOAP

Superior to Any. Chas. Denem. Druggist.

First-place, corner Court-st.

Brooklyn, March 4, 1879.

I can cheerfully speak of the healing qualities of your Cuticura Soan, and its perfume is superious any of the standard soans now in use.

CHAS. DENNIN.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cutricura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. Cuticura Solf, 25 cents per cake; by mell, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS By instantly affecting Nerrous System, the Nerrous System, the Nerrous System, the Pain, which arises for the statements. Forces, is cured in every instance as if by magic Also, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, Irritation of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, an Billions Colle.

NOTICE.

On and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to our respective Roads and the Fast Freight Lines running over our Roads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by trucks or in ears from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon an Elevator or Facking-House, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed or stamped upon our Depot Receipts and Bills of Lading, vis.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the

of Lading, vis.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the
— Company reserves the right, in consideration
of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeing
a through rate, to forward said goods by any Radinose
Line between point of shipment and destination.

J. A. GRIER,
Gen'l Prt Ag't M. C. B. B.
CHAS, M. GRAY,
Ass't Gen'l Prt Ag't L. 2 M' 2 Ry.
Traffic Manager B. 4 O. R. B.
R. C. MEILDRUM,
Gen'l West'n Prt Ag't P., Ft. W. & C. By.
D. T. McCABE.
Div. Prt Ag't P., C. & St. L. By.

"SAPANULE." CURE BY ABSORPTION "SAPANULE,

The Great External Remedy For Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Chilbiains, Bun-ions, Corns, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headachs, Lam-Back, Bites of Insects, relieves and cures Poison, and all sxin diseases. Used in baths is a sure preventive of fevers and contagious diseases.

An Old

AND

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. MRS. WINSLOW'S MRS. WINSLOW'S Por all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and and only relievet the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directious accompanying each Bottle.

SO GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the mowary by reason of their large profits.

SO Mone genuine unless the face-simile of CURTIS a PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. T A ST

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES -25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Threat, I BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Enlieving all Pain, Internal a BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Childre BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserve

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Because It Is in Derogation of the Right to Bear Arms.

And Also Fatally Conflicts with the Federal Militia Law.

State Legislation on This Subject Must Yield to Congressional Enactments.

The Illinois Law Does Not Provide for a Preliminary Enrollment.

for the Appointment of Major-General, as Required by Congress.

And Also Illegally Forbids Troops Leave the State Without the Governor's Permit.

The Limitation of the National Guard to 8,000 Men Also Objectionable.

Juige McAllister Agrees with These Views, and Rogers Dis-

The long-expected opinion of Judge Barnum in the Bielefeldt babeas corpus case was filed yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock in the Circuit rt. As the nour was not known when it would be given, lawyers and others began to come in shortly after 20'clock, and waited patiently nearly two hours for the appearance of the Judge. When the Judge took his seat he stated that he would file his opinion only, as he did not suppose any one wished to hear it read. He then went on to give in a few words the conclusion at which he had arrived. He thought that Bielefeldt should be discharged, as the new Militia law, in his opinion, was unconstitutional, being at variance with the Federal Constitution regarding the right to carry arms. [He intimated that the Judges did not in all respects agree with though a majority were with him. It that all the Judges consulted together xcept Judge Moran, who did not join in the ing), but since the opinion has been written but little conference has been had. Judges Barnum and McAllister are in accord, Judge Puley has not been talked with since soon after the argument, while Judge Rogers entertains radically different views on some points. After the opinion was filed, Messrs. Rubens and Story got hold of it and read it aloud to a small circle

of interested auditors, and, judging from their interlocutory remarks, and frequent ejacula-tions, they were more than pleased with the result. The following is the opinion in full: This case arises upon habeas corpus upon the petition of Frank Bielefeldt, and involves the validity of Sees. 5 and 6 of Art. XI. of "An act to provide for the organization of the State militia, and entitled 'The Military Code of Ilii-

nois, in force July 1, 1879." Bradwell's laws of 1879, p. 149. Those sections, so far as applicable to the present case, read as follows:

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for any body of men whatever other than the regular organized rolunteer militia of this State and the troops of the United States to associate themselves together as military company or organization, or to drill as military company or organization.

volunteer militia of this State and the troops of the United States to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town of this State, without the license of the Governor thereof, which license may at any time be revoked.

SEC. 6. Whoever offends against the provisions of the preceding section or belongs to or parades with any such unauthorized body of men with arms shall be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of \$10 or by imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both. The regular organized volunteer militia of this State, referred to in Sec. 5, is unquestionably the same body mentioned as follows in Sec. 3 of Art. I. of the act:

The active militia shall be designated as the "illinois National Guard." which shall consist of not more than 8,000 men and officers, to be divided into not more than three brigades, each to be commanded by a Brigadier-General, and shall be recruited by volunteer enlistments.

It is to the 8,000 volunteers this "act to provide for the organization of the State militia" is aimost exclusively devoted. Of the fifty-five sections contained in the act, fifty-three relate to enlisting, organizing, arming, drilling, paying, resintaining, and regulating this volunteer force styled by the act the "Illinois National Guard."

Guard."

THE ADMITTED FACTS OF THIS CASE ARE THESE:
On the 16th day of Adril, 1875, an Association was duly incorporated under the name of the "Lebr und Wehr Verein of Chicago" in accordance with the provisions of "An act concerning corporations," in force July 1, 1872. Said Association was formed, as stated in the certificate then filed in the office of the Secretary of State, "for the purpose of improving the mental and bodily condition of its members, so as to qualify them for the duties of citizens of a Republic. Its members that therefore obtain, in the meetings of the Association, a knowledge of our laws and political economy, and shall also be instructed in sufficiency and gymnastic exercises."

Do the 1st day of July, 1879, Bielefeldt, the relator, being a member and officer of the Lehr and Wehr Verein, conducted a military parade with about a dozen armed members of that Association on West Twelfth street, in Chicago, in the immediate vicinity of Turner Hall, their accustomed rendezvous, for military and gymnastic exercises.

The relator and the men so parading under his command belonged neither to the Illinois National Guard, nor to the troops of the United States, nor had any license from the Governor within the contemplation of Sec. 5, Art. XI., of the recent Militia law.

Relator justifies the admitted violation of that section by himself and his associates, on the ground that it invades their constitutional rights not merely as corporators of the "Lehr und Wehr Verein," but as freemen, citizens of Illinois, and citizens of the United States.

The violated statute is arraigned as itself a violation of many and most cherished provisions.

Foremost of these advanced in the argument

THE NATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS

modied in the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the scurity of a free State. the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

While freely conceding that this is a guarantee restraining the General Government only, and not the States, from infringing the right in question, it is nevertheless claimed to be an explicit recognition of the right mone of the chief attributes and muniments of citizenship of a free Republic.

Considered by our ancestors too momentous to be left to any implication however clear to the luminous mind of Hamilton, they preferred with Jefferson to have "a brace the more," and, therefore, in their extreme but subline jealunsy of indefined powers they put into the Bill of Rights, by an amendment framed expressly for the purpose, this airest, most enduring, and imperishable stanchion of the whole Governmental fabric.

Not that the right to keep and bear arms oved its origin to the Constitution, for none new better than the framers of that instrument that the right was pre-cristent and older than any and all constitutions. Therefore was it, as mainand in the argument those profound and crudite statesmen chose for their purpose, not the language in which some new boon was to be recaded or bestowed, but that by which an older did immemorial right was to be recognized and ortified: "The right of the people...

ciety is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights which were vested in them by the inimitable laws of Nature; that those absolute rights are the right of personal security, the right of personal intervity, and the right of private property"; that these are "usually summed up in one general appellation and denominated 'the natural liberty of mankind';" liberty "more generally tasked of, he says, than thoroughly understood." Auxiliary and subordinate to these, he says, are certain other rights which serve principally as outworks or barriers to protect and maintain inviolate the three great and primary rights of personal security for personal liberty and private property. (I Blackstone Commentaries, p. 141.)

AMONG TRESS AUXILIARY RIGHTS
and outworks of natural liberty, the distinguish-

and outworss of natural liberty, the distinguished commentator ranks along with the regular administration of justice and the right of petition the coequal "right of having and using arms for self-preservation and defense." The context leaves so doubt of the author's meaning that the people's right to keep and use arms was a barrier against the encroachments of rulers as context leaves so doubt of the author's meaning that the people's right to keep and use arms was a barrier against the encroachments of rulers as well as others. For he says, referring to the atsolute rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property: "So long as these remain inviolate, the subject is perfectly free from every species of compulsive tyranny, and oppression must act in opposition to one or other of these rights, having no other object on which it can possibly be employed."

"The right of the citizen to keep and bear arms," says Justice Story, "has justly been considered as the palladium of the liberties of a republic, since it offers a strong moral check against the usurgation and arbitrary power of others, and will, generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them."

Just a hundred years before the ratification of our Constitution the English Bill of Rights containing this important guaranty of the right to bear arms became a law of Parliament, which, to quote its exact language, recognizes "all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in said declaration to be the true, ancient, and indubitable rights of the people of this Kingdom."—(Creasy on the English Constitution, p. 289.

Let it be here observed, too, that the great

cient, and indubitable rights of the people of this Kingdom."—(Creasy on the English Constitution, p. 289.

Let it be here observed, too, that the great auxiliary right to bear arms so culogized by lackstone and Story was not referable or secondary to any measure of State policy, such as the creation of a well-regulated militia, but existed for the individual subjects' own and only sake. There is not a word in the English Bill of Rights concerning the militia. It was "An act for declaring the rights and liberties of the subject," and one of the insidious methods by which, as it alleged, King James 11. and his evil counselors were endeavoring to subvert and exterpate the laws and liberties of the Kingdom was, "By causing several good subjects being Protestant to be disarmed at the same time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to law."

If, then, the arms-bearing right of the people is, as Blackstone says, an integral and meeparable part of their absolute rights as individuals, it follows that any and every constitution which assumes to protect life, ilberty, and property necessarily

INSURES THE RIGHT OF ALL THE PEOPLS to keep and bear arms, unless the contrary intention is clearly expressed. Hence the right is in no wise dependent upon the clause asserting that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state the right of the people, to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. The right exists whether the Constitution contains that clause or not. Our State Constitution does not contain it, but nevertheless includes the right as part of the personal outift of every freeman, when it savs almost in the very language of the Declaration of Independence:

All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of chappiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property Governments are instituted among men. (Bill of Rights, Sec. 1.)

In our two previous Constitutions of 1818 and INSURES THE RIGHT OF ALL THE PEOPLE

In our two previous Constitutions of 1818 and 1842 this clause of the Bill of Rights asserted in terms the right of defending as well as enjoying life and liberty. We are not, however, to infer from the dropping of a word that the right of defending life and liberty is gone. Neither are we to infer that the right of bearing arms is gone because no express mention of the Neither are we to infer that the right of bearing arms is gone because no express mention of it is made in our Constitution. That might be the case, to quote the words of a most eminent jurist, "If this charter of State Government which we call a constitution were all there was of constitutional command." But "these instruments," he says, "measure the power of the rulers; they do not measure the rights of the governed." (Conley's Constitutional form.

the rulers; they do not measure the rights of the governed." (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, p. 37.)

"Neither military or civil law," says the same high authority, "can take from the citizen the right to bear arms for the common defense. This is an inherited and traditionary right, guaranteed also by State and Federal Constitutions. But it extends no further this to keep and bear those arms which are suited and proper for the general defense of the community against invasion and oppression, and the general defense of the community against invasion and oppression, and it does not include the carrying of such weapons as are specially suited for deadly individual encounters. Therefore the State laws which fortid the carrying of such weapons concealed are no invasion of the rights of citizenship." (Coleby on Torts, p. 301.)

This passage clearly defines the right of the people to bear arms as one to be exercised in their collective no less than in their individual capacity, and is descriptive at once of the "arms" intended by the Constitution and of the uses to which they may be constitutionally

the uses to which they may be constitutionally

then, in the constitutional sense, it was forcibly contended in the argument, means to bear the weapons of civilized warfare and to become instructed in their use. But this is drilling, officering, organizing, therefore these are claimed to be part and parcel of the same impregnable right, and placed by the supreme law of the land newond the reach of infringement by the provision of our military code or the precarious will and license of whoever may happen to be Governor. There being no clause in our State Coastitution coupling the advantages of a well-regulated militia with the right to bear arms, it is denied that that right can be even plausibly conditioned or circumscribed to the bare needs of such an institution. On the contrary, an unconditioned and undeniable right is claimed, militia or no militia.

Therefore, it is argued, men are not bound to

illitia.

Therefore, it is argued, men are not bound to Therefore, it is argued, men are not bound to join the militia, much less the Illinois Guard, in order to enjoy this common right, and, if they were, it would only be when the ranks were opened wide enough to admit all wno are entitled to that right, precisely as our State Constitution ittended. Art. XII. of that instrument, in exact conformity with the act of Congress on this subject, prevides: "The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all ablebodied male persons resident in the State between the ages of 18 and 45, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State." This was the militia of the Federal Constitution and of the days of 1776, for in that year the Virginia Bitiot Rights, framed by some of the very authors of the Constitution. some of the very authors of the Constitution, declared: "A well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the popole trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free State." Here a transition is made in the arguments to

ANOTHER CLASS OF CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS which I shall briefly enumerate, that the subject may be presented in its most important bearings. The recent military code of Illinois, and, the penal section of it under which relator stands committed, are assailed as contravening the following guarantees: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Art. II., Sec. 2, Constitution of 1870: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State denrive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws. . . granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever," and, "in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable. no special law shall be enacted." Art. IV. Sec. 22, Constitution of 1870. Webster's definition is insisted on: "By the law of the land is most clearly intended the general law. . The meaning is that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of the general rules which govern society. Everything which may pass under the form of an enactment is not, therefore, to be considered their collective canacity to hear rullitary arms.

not, therefore, to be considered the law of the land."

The right of the people in their collective capacity to bear inilitary arms is asserted as a component part of their natural liberty and immunities within the scope of Webster's definition, and hence exempt from the control of all laws but those of general and uniform operation. It is objected that the military code, under the disguise of a general law misnamed "An act to provide for the organization of the State militia," is in reality special, unequal, and partial Legislation. Because, instead of organizing it disorganizes the militia by excluding from it all but 8,000 enlisted volunteers,—that is to say, the bulk of the able-bodied men of the State of whom the Constitution says the militia shall consist. Because no license is required for those 8,000, but all other voluntary associations are forbidden under penalty of fine and imprisonment to organize without license, which the Governor may grant or refuse at sis arbitrary will and pleasure. And because this legislation

empowers the Governor in the granting or withholding of licenses to make odious discriminations based on politics, religion, class interests,
nationality, place, or similar considerations repurnant to the genius of our institutions and
subversive of constitutional equality.

This legislation is impugned as an attempted
delegation of arbitrary power which the Legislature itself did not possess, and therefore could
not delegate to the Governor. It is impugned
also on the ground that even though not arbitrary
the powers sought to be conferred are legislatire in their character, and for that reason cannot be delegated to the Executive. The further
position is taken that the General Assembly
could not constitutionally legislate for any class,
sect, party, or nationality, and confer such exclusive privileges on them by name, and therefore cannot accomplishthe same thing indirectly
through the agency of the Governor. "A statute
would not be constitutional which should proscribe a class or a party for opinion's sake,"
says Judge Cooley. "The Legislature," he
continues, "may suspend the operation of the
general laws of the State, but when it does so
the suspension must be general, and cannot be
made for individual cases or for particular localities." . "Those who make the laws,"
he says, in the language of John Locke, "are
to govern by promulgated, established laws not
to be varied in particular cases, but to have one
rule for rich and poor, for the favorit at court
and the countrymen at plow." Cooley's Const.

Lim., 391.

Counsel for the State contended at the argu-

Lim., 391.

Counsel for the State contended at the argument that the sections of "the militia code" for the infraction of which relator was committed are a wise and legitimate exercise of

THE POLICE POWER

of the State.

Counsel for the relator, on the other hand, insist that the required license of the Governor is an unconstitutional fetter on the prior undisputed right of the whole people to bear arms, an unconstitutional fetter on the prior undisputed right of the whole people to bear arms, and learn their use in necessary combination to that end; and that, if the present enactment is law, then the will of the Governor is law, the people are disarmed, and, in defiance of both the State and National Constitutions, are kent out of the militia of their country as long as it shall suit the interest or pleasure of one man who is made by the act the Commander-in-Chief of 8,000 of his own recruits, sworn to obey his orders for the period of five years, and subject to reinforcement to any extent by such other volunteer military bodies as he shall see fit to license for his own purposes, whatever they may be. These are asserted to be the powers of too dangerous a tendency to be upheld under the pretense of State police. "In the definition of civil liberty it ought to be understood," says Christian, "that the restraints introduced by the law should be equal to all, or as much so as the nature of things will admit." "Political liberty may be defined to be the security with which from the Constitution, form, and nature of the established Government, the subjects enjoy civil liberty. . . Civil liberty . . is nothing more than the impartial administration of equal and expedient laws. . It is true that civil liberty may exist under an absolute monarchy, according to the well-known verse:

Fallitur experies quissuits and principes credit.

Fallitur egregio quisquis sub principe credit, Servitium. Nunquam libertas gratior extat Quam sub rege pio. — Claud. But what security can the subjects have for the virtues of his successor? Civil liberty can only be secure where the King has no power to commentaries thus: "This review of our situation may fully justify the observation of a learned French author (Montesquieu), who, indeed, generally both thought and wrote in the spirit of genuine freedom, and who hath not scrupled to profess, even in the very bosom of the parties country, that the English is the only scrupled to profess, even in the very bosom of his native country, that the English is the only nation where political or civil liberty is the direct end of its Constitution." When this sentence was penned we were not ret a nation, our independence was as yet undeclared, our battles unfought, and our Constitution unwritten save in the great hearts and inspired brains of its destined founders and in the pervading and universal conscience of the people. But, however true for that day and time was the observation so exultingly quoted by the English commentator, its truth caunct and ought not to gunchallenged by those who have succeeded commentation, is fruit author and ought not to go unchallenged by those who have succeeded to the heritage of American constitutional liberty and are not too ignorant or indifferent to examine their title-deeds.

The objections urged to the penal sections of

the military code as

REGULATIONS OF THE POLICE POWER are aimed at the inequality of their operation and their arbitrary and unrepublican character. The existence of what is known as the police over has not been denied; its exemption from all constitutional restraints and limitations has been; for, while assumed to be a power co-extensive with self-protection, and not inaptly termed "the law of overruling necessity." it is not conceded to be "an indefinable power superior to the Constitution."—Lake View vs. Rosehill Cemetery Company, 70 ill., 197. It not conceded to be "an indefinable power superior to the Constitution."—Lake View vs. Roschill Cemetery Company, 70 Ill., 197. It may not be invoked whenever the Legislature may deem the public exigency to require it, if thereby persons are to be capriciously deprived of rights and liberties expressly enumerated and declared inviolate by the Constitution."—Id. "There must necessarily be constitutional limitations upon this power," says Mr. Justice Scott. "It is essential that such regulations must have reference to the comfort, safety, or welfare of society, and when applied to corporations they must not be in conflict with any of the provisions of the charter. It is not lawful. under the pretense of police regulations to take from a corporation any of the essential rights and privileges conferred by charter."—Id. Are, then, the rights of the people less sacred, and their charters of rights less solemn and effectual, than those of corporations? it is asked. And what is meant by the welfare of society but the good of the masses as contradistinguished from classes and sections, in other words the greatest good of the greatest number? Hence it is denied that the great bulk of the people can be fenced off as fit subjects for police regulations, and the commonest rights limited to a favored few, as if police power was likelf an end instead of a means, and the majority of the people only obstacles to be moved out of its way. If police power is "the law of overruling necessity" which knows no law and yields to none.

There is, however, another view of this subject to which I shall now turn, as it supersedes and makes irrelevant by reason of the peculiar nature of this case all lurther discussion and decision of the question how far the police power of the State might go under other circumstances toward regulating nersonal liberty out of existence. The view now suggested was distinctly presented by relator's counsel and sustained by a reference to authorities of commanding wits services to enforce the laws and to suppr

tration of the foreign relations of the whole. Union and the military defense of the whole. The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Congress, having these plenary powers over the subject of the militia, has fully exercised them, it is claimed, by passing laws, which are still in force, covering this entire field of legislation, and has thereby excluded all conflicting State legislation upon the same subject matter. And, finally, it is contended that our recent "Act to provide for the organization of the State militia" is repugnant to those paramount constitutional laws of Congress, and is therefore unauthorized legislation absolutely void and inoperative, or wholly suspended in its operation as long as the acts of Congress on the subject remain unrepealed.

I know of no better or more becoming way of presenting this grave constitutional question than to cite those reasonings of Marshell, and

I know of no better or more becoming way of presenting this grave constitutional question than to cite those reasonings of Marshall, and Story, and Washington, and Shaw, which have convinced my own understanding, and vindicate, as I think, my conclusions. I shail thus relieve myself, to some extent, of the deep and solemn responsibility which every Judge ought to feel who takes it upon himself to declare a law of his State unconstitutional or in conflict with a constitutional law of Congress.

In Houston vs. Moore, 5 Whest., 12, a leading authority upon the whole subject, Mr. Justice Washington said:

It will be necessary to inquire: (1) What are the powers granted to the General Government by the Constitution of the United States over the militar and (2) To what extent they have been assumed and exercised.

ercise these powers and to provide for all the cases contemplated by the Constitution.

The learned Justice then gives an analytical summary of the acts of Congress of May 2, 1792, and Feb. 28, 1796, anthorizing the President to call for the militia to execute the laws, suppress insorrection, or repel invasion, "and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he shall think proper."

Then, after stating the provisions of the act of April, 1814, providing for the trial of militia by courts-martial, the learned Justice proceeds:

The only remaining act of Congress which it will be necessary to notice in this general summary of the law is that of May 8, 1792, for establishing an uniform militia in the United States. It declares who shall be subject to be enrolled in the militia, and who shall be exempt: what arms and accourrements the officers and privates shall provide themselves with; arranges them into divisions, origades, battalions, and companies in such manner as the State Legislatures may direct; declares the rule of discipline by which the militia is to be governed, and makes provisions for such as should be disabled whilst in the actual service of the United States.

The learned Justice then sava:

The learned Justice then says:

The learned Justice then says:

The laws which I have referred to amount to a full execution of the powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. They provide for caling forth the militate o execute the laws of the Uniou, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. They also provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, leaving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training them according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

the appointment of the officers and the authority of training them according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

This system may not be formed with as much windom as, in the opinion of some, it might have been, or as trial and experience may hereafter suggest. But to my apprehension 'the whole ground of Congressional legislation is covered by the laws referred to. The manner in which the militia is to be organized, armed, disciplined, and governed is fully described; provision is made for drafting, detaching, and calling forth the State quotas, when required by the President. The President's orders may be given to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, or to any militia officers he may think proper; neglect or refusal to obey orders is declared to be an offense against the laws of the United States, and subjects the offender to trial, sentence, and punishment, to be adjudged by a court-martial, to be summoned in the way pointed out by the articles and rules of war; and the mode of proceeding to be observed by these courts is detailed with all necessary perspicuity.

IT MAY BE ADMITTED AT ONCE

IT MAY BE ADMITTED AT ONCE
that the militia belong to the States respectively
in which they are enrolled, and that they are
subject both in their civil and military capacities
to the jurisdiction and laws of such State, except so far as those laws are controlled by acts
of Congress constitutionally made. Congress
has power to provide for organizing, arming,
and disciplining the militia, and it is
presumable that the framers of the Constitution contemplated a full exercise of presumable that the framers of the Constitution contemplated a full exercise of all these powers. Nevertheless, if Congress had declined to exercise them, it was competent to the State Governments to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining their respective milita in such manner as they might think proper. But Congress has provided for all these subjects in the way which that body must have supposed the best calculated to promote the generated posed the best calculated to provide the general welfare and to provide for national defense. After this, can the State Governments eater upon the same ground, provide for the same objects as they may think proper, and punish in their way violations of the laws they have so enacted? The affirmative of this question is asserted by the defendant's course, who tion is asserted by the defendant's cousel, who, tis understood, contend that, unless such State aws are in direct contradiction to those of the United States, they are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

From this doctrine I must for one be permitted

From this doctrine I must for one be permitted to dissent. The two laws may not be in such absolute opposition to each other as to render the one incapable of execution without violating the injunction of the other, and yet the will of the one Legislature may be in direct collision with that of the other. This will is to be discovered as well by what the Legislature has not declared as by what they have expressed.

If, in a specified case, the people have thought proper to bestow certain powers on Congress as the safest depository of them, and Congress has legislated within the scope of them, the people have reason to complain that the same powers should be exercised at the same time by the State Legislatures.

I am altogether incapable of comprehending how two distinct wills can at the same time be exercised in relation to the same subject, to be effectual and at the same time compatible with each other. If they correspond in every respect, then the latter is idle and imoperative; if they differ, they must, in the nature of things, oppose each other, so far as they do differ.

This course of reasoning is intended as an an-

This course of reasoning is intended as an answer to what I consider a novel and unconstitutional doctrine, that, in cases where the State Governments have a concurrent power of legislation with the National Government, they may legislate now any subject on which Congress has lelate upon any subject on which Congress has acted, provined the two laws are not in terms or in their operation contradictory and repugnant to each other.

Upon the subject of the militia, Congress has exercised the powers conferred on that body by the Constitution as fully as was thought right, and has thus excluded the power of legislation by the States on these subjects average of far as we have States on these subjects, except so far as it has been permitted by Congress, although it should be conceded that important provisions have been omitted, or that others which have been made might have been more extended or more wisely de-

JUSTICE STORT was in full accord with Justice Washington on this subject, and says in his separate opinion, in which Justice Marshall concurred:

in which Justice Marshall concurred:

When once Congress has carried this power into effect, its laws for the organization, arming, and disciplining of the militia are the supreme law of the land, and all interfering State regulations must necessarily be suspended in their operations. (4 Wheaton, p. 51.)

He holds, moreover, that "it would be a strong anomaly in our national jurisfrudence that, because a new power created by the Constitution of the United States was not exercised to its full extent, therefore the States might exercise it by a sort of process in aid," or, because Congress exercised any of its powers deexercise it by a sort of process in an, "o, because Congress exercised any of its powers defectively, "that a State might step in and, by legislation, supply bose defects or assume algeneral jurisdiction on these subjects." (Id., p. 68.) In the celebrated case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, also in the Subreme Court of the United States (9 Wheaton, 209),

CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL said, referring to the argument by Daniel Web-ster on this precise subject:

said, referring to the argument by Daniel Webster on this precise subject:

It has been contended by the counsel for the appellant that as the words "to regulate" implies in its nature full power over the thing to be regulated, it excludes necessarily the action of all others that would perform the same operation on the same thing. That regulation is designed for the entire result, applying to those parts which are altered. It produces a uniform whole which is as much disturbed and deranged by changing what the regulating power designs to leave untouched as that on which it has operated. There is great force in this argument, and the Court is not satisfied that it has been refuted. Since, however, in exercising the power of regulating their own purely internal affairs, whether of trading or police, the States may sometimes enact laws the validity of which depends on their interfering with and being contrary to an act of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, the Court will enter upon the inquiry whether the laws of New York, as expounded by the highest tribunal of that state, have in their application to this case come into collision with an act of Congress, and deprived a citizen of a right to which the act entitles him. Should this collision exist, it will be immaterial whether those laws were passed in virtue of a concurrent power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states," or in virtue of a power to regulate their comestic trade and police. In one case and the other the acts of New York must yield to the law of Congress; and the decision sustaining the privilege they confer against a right given by a law of the Union must be erroneous.

This opinion, it will be observed, exemplifies and enforces the doctrine to which allusion has already been made, that the police power of a State shall not be permitted any more than any other to obstruct or impede the exercise of any authority which the Constitution has confided to the Nation.

"It is the very essence of supremacy," said Justice Marshall in an equally celebrated case, "to remove all obstacles to its action within its own sphere, and so to modify every power vested in subordinate Governments, as to exempt its own operations from their own influence."

OBSOLETE OR OBSOLESCENT.

Pomeroy on Coustitutional Law reviews all the stubborn battles fought over this subject in that Court to make it recede from the earlier decisions, and concludes by saying that the attempt was rignally and finally defeated in the Passenger cases, 7 How. 283. Later decisions still of that august tribunal stand firm upon the ancient ways. In 1877, it was decided that the States can not by police regulations interfere with the coatrol by Congress over inter-State commerce, as, for instance, forbidding the introduction into the State of Mexican or Texan cattle at certain scasoons. (Hamibal & St. Jo Raliroad vs. Husen, 95 U. S. Rep., 465.) The opinion in that case distinctly overrules the Supreme Court of libnois in Yeasel vs. Alexander, 58 illinois, 254, and the latter Court has within a month conformed its subsequent decisions on this subject to the law of the land, as ascertained by the highest Court in the country. (Salzenstem vs. Mayis, 11 Chicago Legal News, 357.)

to the subjects over which it is given control by the Constitution. The regulation of the militia is one of those subjects, and is itself the supreme police power of the Nation, and wholly bevond the control or interference of subordinate police powers of the States. Nor is the General Government in any way made dependent upon the States for the execution of its powers in relation to the militia or any other subject; it is wholly independent, as every sovereignty must bs. "No trace is to be found in the Constitution," says Justice Marshall, "of any intention to create a dependence of the Government of the Union on those of the States for the execution of the great powers assigned to it. Its means are adequate to its ends. To improve on it, the necessity of resorting to means which it cannot control, which another Government may furnish or withhold, would render its course precarious, the result of its measures uncertain, and create's dependence on other Governments which might disappoint its most important designs, and is incompatible with the language of the Constitution." (McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, supra.) Thereupon it was that the Congress of 1792 enacted that the President on calling out the militia should have to the subjects over which it is given

The State of Marvland, supra.) Thereupon it was that the Congress of 1792 enacted that the President on calling out the militia should have power "to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper." That enactment is still unaltered, and; indeed, the Militia law of Congress to-day stands substantially as it was in 1792 and 1798. (Story on the Constitution, Sec. 1, 208, Rev. Stat. U. S. 1873-4, p. 288.) It was under this law that President Lincoln made his call for 75,000 militia men in 1861, and for "800,000 and more" in 1862, and for still another 100,000 at a later time. The wisdom of the Congress of 1792 in making their Militia act independent of the States has been illustrated in two subsequent wars. I quote upon this subject from an able article on the "Militia" in Johnson's American Cyclopedia:

article on the "Militia" in Johnson's American Cyclopedia;

The efficiency of our system was first tested in the war of 1812-13, in which some of the militia served, particularly in the defense of positions; but much embarrassment was caused to the National Government by pretensions in some of the States, first, that the State Executive could decide whether or not to furnish quotas called for; second, that the militia could not be sent out of the United States, or even beyond its own State; third, that it was exclusively under the command of its own officers, and subject only to the personal command of the President. These pretensions arose, of course, only in localities where the war was unpopular. States that were lavish of men in 1861 had refused them in 1812, and some that furnished their quotas cheerfully in 1812 refused to honor the National requisitions in 1861.

Massachusetts and Connecticut were the re-

Massachusetts and Connecticut were the recalcitrant States in 1812, and submitted only
when their Courts were overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Martin vs.
Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19.) The border Southern
States were disobedient to the call of 1861.
"When the late Civil War broke out, and the
President issued his call for 75,000 militia, apportioned among the States which had not deciared President issued his call for 75,000 militia, apportioned among the States which had not declared their secession, the Governors of several of the border States responded with either a peremptory or a qualified refusal. The Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas refused in the most positive, and some of them in insulting, terms." (Note to Sec. 1,210 of Story on Constitution.)

THE PRESENT MILITARY CODE OF ILLINOIS, and particularly two feetures of "its vir." the

and particularly two features of it, viz.: the imitation of arms-bearing militiamen to 8,000 rolunteer guards, and the penal section applied volunteer guards, and the penal section applied to all the rest of the unlicensed population, seem to be recent importations from the State of Massachusetts, where they were enacted only last year in almost the very same words. The favored organizations there were singled out by name. They are the Afcient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Artillery Association of Newburyport, the Cadet Association of Salem, the Independent Corps of Cadets of Boston, the Salem Light Infantry, and the Artillery Association of Amesbury and Salisbury.

Our own Milital law of 1877, while in many respects resembling the act of the present year,

Our own Militia law of 1877, while in many respects resembling the act of the present year, contained neither numerical limit nor penal section, and was otherwise less obnoxious to constitutional objections and more evidently an attempt to act up to the pretentions of its title by an organization of the whole militia. Its shortcomings, as compared with the existing law, were due to the fact that it had the disadvantage of being passed before the new light had dawned out of the East. Notwithstanding, however, it was pretentially a plan for the organization of the militia, the tax imposed by it upon the people was but one-twentieth of a mill on a dollar of the taxable property of the State, while the tax imposed by the law of 1879 is one-tenth of a mill, or just twice as much for maintaining the establishment of the 8,000 guards; and inasmuch, moreover, as a military emertaining the establishment of the 8,000 guards; and inasmuch, moreover, as a military emergency seemed to require that this tax be expended long in advance of its collection, which will not be till 1880, if then, \$250,000 of other moneys in the Treasury were appropriated in advance, besides "all moneys heretofore or hereafter collected under the provisions of the act of 1877." In other words, the tax levied for the organizing of all the people is diverted to the purposes of "The Illinois National Guard." (See Art. X. and Art. XI. Sec. 7.) (See Art. X. and Art. XI., Sec. 7.)

STATE AND NAMIONAL MILITIA are entirely different institutions, and that no conflict arises between the State and National authority by their differing regulations on that connict arises between the State and National authority by their differing regulations on that subject, I propose to set the matter at rest by a few quotations from an opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by Chief Justice Shaw:

The establishment of a militia was manifestly intended, to be effected by arranging the able-bodied men in each and all the States in military array, arming and placing them under suitable officers, but without forming them into a regular standing army, to be ready, as the exigency should require, to defend and protect the rights of all, whether placed under the administration of the Local or General Government, to be called out by either in the manner and for the purpose determined by the Constitution and laws of either.

It was one and the same militia for both purposes, under one uniform organization and discipline, and to be commanded by the same officers. Were it otherwise, were the General and the State Governments to have their fown militia, the results would have been that there would be within the bosom of each State a large embodied military force not by its organization amenable to the laws or subject to the orders of the State Government; and also a similar force on which the General Government ment would beyen oright to call for aid to repel or subject to the orders of the State Government; and also a similar force on which the General Government would have no right to call for aid to repel invasions, sulpress insurrections, or execute the laws,—a state of things not only rendering each to a great extent inefficient and powerless, but also entirely destructive of that harmony and union which were intended to characterize the combined action of both Governments.

We do not intend by the foregoing opinion to exclude the existence of a power in the State to provide by law for arming and equipping other bodies of men for special service of keeping guard and making defense, under special exigencies or otherwise, in any case not coming within the prohibition of the Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 10, which withholds from the State the power to keep troops, but such bodies, however armed or organized, could not be deemed any part of "the militia" as contemplated and understood in the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts and of the United States, and as we understand the question propounded for our consideration.

In answer to the second question proposed, we are of opinion that the act of Congress above cited, act of 1792, for a uniform militia as to all matters therein provided for, except so far as it may have been changed by subsequent acts, has such force in this Commonwealth, independently of and notwithskanding any State legislation, that all officers under the State Government, civil and military, are bound by its provisions.

According to the principles so incontestably established by all the foregoing decisions there is no escape, I think, from the conclusion that OUR STATE LAW MUST TIELD

established by all the loregoing decisions there is no escape, I think, from the conclusion that OUR STATE LAW MUST TIELD if it is repugnant in its provisions to the set of Congress regulating this subject. Such repugnance, it it exists, constitutes a continuing obstruction and impediment to the operation of the national law. I propose, therefore, to bring to the test of the Congressional "Act more effectually to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States" some of the leading features of our "Act to provide for the organization of the State militia."

I begin with the title. This betokens an organization of the militia. Then the act ought to organize the militia. Then the act ought to organize the militia, but it does nothing of the kind. The first section, indeed, is a high-sounding preface and prophecy of organization, being a recetition of the act of Congress and our State Constitution to the effect that all able-bodied males between 18 and 45, excepting exempts, shall be subject to military duty. But the sounding prolog is all there is of the act. We hear no more of the people until some forty-four sections further on, when they are brought up long enough to pay the taxes, all the intervening sections being devoted to "The Illinous National Guard," saving only

to which I now proceed. This section explicitly postpones the enrollment of the militia until "when it is necessary to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, or repel invasion, or to quell riots, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, may by his proclamation require it."

I cannot bring myself to think that it was the intention of Congress to defer the enrollment, the very first act toward the organization of the militia, until actual invasion or insurrection. I consider such a procrastination a clear repugnance to both the letter and the spirit of the act of Congress, and wholly irreconcilable to the declared our poses of our act under which it

even be able-bodied men between the ages of 1 and 45, subject to military duty. Indeed, it is reasonably certain that they were not intended to be enrolled, for the enrollment is, by the second section postponed until actual war, or in

THEY ARE NOT MILITIAMEN AND NOT ENROLLED.

Besides the authority of Chief-Justice Shaw or this already cited, I refer to Duffield's case and references in 3 Sergeant & Rawles' Reports,

This is such a fatal repugnance, and such a clear frustration of the real objects of the act of Congress and the declared purposes of our own statute, that further instances are wellingh superfluous. However, I will go on. The organization detailed in the next five sections is organization detailed in the next five sections is different in many particulars as to the number and grade and rank of officers from the scheme and provisions of the Federal act on the same branch of the subject. It is unnecessary to make tiresome specifications. A single flustration, and a significant one, will serve my purpose. The act of Congress requires

A MAJOR-GENERAL OF MILITIA

for each State. R. S. U. S., 1878, Sec. 1,631. He was to be Commander-in-Chief of the militia for that State, a militia officer subject to the immediate order of the President and court-martial for disobedience, therein differing entirely from the Governor of a sovereign State, who is not a militia officer and is subject to no such proceedings. Mr. Justice Johnson's opinion in Houston vs. Moore, 5 Wheat., 1. Remembering that it has been and may be again all-important to have Major-Generals of militia amenable to military law and the direct orders of the President for calling out the militia in emergencies, when Governors are obstinate, disloyal, or defaut, I consider the omission of a Major-General and the substitution for him of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief in our statute a notable and significant departure from the act of Congress, and all the more so because in our act of 1877, repealed by the present law save as ten

gress, and all the more so because in our act of 1877, repealed by the present law save as taxes accruing under it, there was a Major-General of militis. The entire State then composed one division, which was also a compliance with the Federal law; but there is no mention of a division in our act of 1879.

But why enumerate individual discrepancies when the act itself provides explicitly, in Art. II., Sec. 7, that "The organization, equipment, discipline, and military regulations of the Illinois National Guard shall conform to the regulations for the government of the army of the United States in all cases except as herein other-

nois National Guard shall conform to the regulations for the government of the army of the United States in all cases except as herein otherwise provided"?

The organization of the regular army of the United States is not the organization of the militia prescribed by the act of 1792, to which all State organizations must conform. They are diverse organizations, regulated by distinct chapters of the Federal statutes. Sec. 7, Art. II., of our act is the plainest avowal of the fact that "The Illinois National Guard" is patterned after the regular army, and is akin to it in a small way.

BUT THE WORST REPUGNANCE BUT THE WORST REPUGNANCE

and obstruction of all remains to be menti It is Sec. 4 of Art. XI. "No military con shall leave the State with arms and equipment without the consent of the Commander-th-Chi Any company so offending in this particularly be disbanded by the Commander-in-Chie may be disbanded by the Commander-in-Chief."
This also is from Massachusetts, copied almost literally from Sec. 163, Chap. 265, of last year's Militia law of that State, only that it avoids the fourth provision of that section, that "no organization of the militia shall be liable to be ordered without the limits of the State." This was a return to the old Connecticut and Massachusetts doctrines of 1812, made too strikingly odious of late years by less loyal States, and too definitely set at rest by Martin vs. Mott and other cases in the Supreme Court of the United

other cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, for Illinois to adopt as yet. But so much of the section as was adopted forbidding all military companies of the Illinois National Guard or others to leave the State National Guard or others to leave the State with arms without permission of the Governor is so antagonistic and obstructive to national supremacy over the subject of the militia, and such a reassertion of exploded heresies on this question, that no further instances need be sought. This is the natural consummation of all such laws, that, beginning with the deprivation of equal rights, they end with defiance of the supreme constituted authority. A fact must be added by way of commentary. The very arms with which the companies of the illinois National Guard are so forbidden to leave the State may be arms furnished by the General Government to the whole body of the militia pursuant to Sec. 1,661 of the act of Congress—the old act of 1732—appropriating \$200,000 annually for that purpose.

For all these repugnancies of our statute to

the acts of Congress I must pronound former unauthorized legislation in all its Let the relator be discharged.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Bureau of two of the Commissioners appearing during business hours, -Messrs. Snow, of Chicago, and Brown, of Springfield. Gov. Cullom received the resignations of O. W. Potter, of Chicago, and Watten Rutledge, of Alton, who declined to serve on account of private business. Mr. Deere arrived from Moline this evening, and reluctantly agreed to accept his appointment: and Mr. Charles S. Crane, of Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, was appointed in Mr. Potter's place. The other vacancy will probably be filled to-morrow, and the Board will soon be organized. The candidates for the Secretaryship from Chicago are Col. James H. Bowen and F. H. B. McDowell, of the Evening Journal office, who are on the ground, and John McGilvray. here by Senator Artley. There are also two or three candidates from this city.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Governor his afternoon officially accepted the resignation of R. D. Lawrence as one of the Commission ers of the Southern Penitentiary, and named Gen. James S. Martin, of Salem, Marion County, as his successor, thus carrying out to the letter the program first outlined in The Tribune dispatches some time since. The Hon. James P. Slade, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, returned to-day from a tour of the State, during which he visited twenty-four

county teachers' institutes.

The Govern or has licensed the Lackey Zon-The Govern or has licensed the Lackey Zouaves, of Chicago, to drill and carry arms, with
the usual provise in regard to Sundays. He
also licensed the Harris Guard, Company A,
Fourth Regular Ohio National Guards, to pass
through the State to and from the St. Louis
Fair.
Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard starts to-morrow morning
to attend the First Brigade encampment, and
the Governor will probably leave to-morrow
night.

AN OPINION REVERSED. Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Superior

Court, in general term, by a unanimous opinion, reversed the judgment against Warren Tate, entered by Judge Burns, for contempt of court in shooting William Love, who was a. witness in Burns' Court. Burns fined Tate \$10,000.

An Austrian Marriage-Announcement,
The following marriage-announcement, from
the advertising columns of the official Vienna
journal, illustrates somewhat comically the intensity of the title-worship that obtains at the
present day in Central Europe: "Camillo
Heinrich, Realm-Prince of Starbensberg, Count
of Schaumburg and Wasenheim, Imperial Royal Heinrich, Realm-Prince of Starbensberg, Count of Schaumburg and Waxenheim, Imperial Royal Chamberlain, Colonel Hereditary Territorial Marshal in Upper and Nether Austria, Hereditary Member of the Austrian House of Peers. Imperial Royal Lieutenaut on the Retired List; and Sophie, Realm-Princess of Starhensberg, born Realm-Countess of Sickingen Hobenburg, Lady of the Palace to ber Majesty the Empress Elizabeth of Austria; hereby make due announcement of the proximate wedding of their daughter, Marie, Realm-Countess of Starhensberg, with the Highly-Born Realm-Count Conrad Unguad of Weissenwolff, Baron of Sonneck and Enseck, Honorary Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John, Colonel Hereditary Territorial Court-Master in Austria above the Enn, son of the Highly-Born Lady Hedwig, Realm-Countess Ungmad of Weissenwolff, born Realm-Countess Ungmad of Weissenwolff, born Realm-Countess Ungmad of Weissenwolff, born Realm-Countess Krasicka, Lady of the Star-Cross Order, and

trong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

Dr. Babway: With me your Relief has worked worker. For the last three years I have had frequent and evere attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending free he lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times I hou ower limbs.
During the time I have been thus afficied. I have
rice almost all the remedies recommended by wis
men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proves a es. tried various kinds of baths, manipula applications of liniments too numer

GEO. STARR

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.

DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatin-humbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or in-neys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, awellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of al-kinds, chibiains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Re-ide will afrod immediate ease, and its continued as-tor a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts. R.R.R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

RADWAY'S READY RELIE AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterica, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influe Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblaim, and Frost Bites

The application of the Reary Relief to the parterparts where the pain or difficulty exists will affordess
and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will
in a few minutes cure Cramps. Spaens, Sour Stomach,
Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarnbez, Dyssutzy,
Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD WATS
READY HELLEF with them. A few drops in water
will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Majarious, Billions, Sourier Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIFICATION Cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS.

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Field or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Field or CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FULIDS.

Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrotuia, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections Syphimic Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dysopolis, Waster Brash, Tic Dolorcaux, White Swelling, Iumori Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Disease, Finale Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Broschitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren-st., N.T.

DR. RADWAY'S

reraal viscors. Warracted to effect a positive care Furely vestable, containing no mercury mineral of deleterious development of the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Contingation, Inward Piles Puliness of the Bicol is the Head, Acidity of the stomach, Nausca, Hearthan, Diagnas of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Acidity of the stomach, Newmanning of the Head, Harries food and the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harries or Sufficient States of Sufficient States of

READ "False and True." DISORGANI

The Mayor Playi Another Dep

The Superintende erage Dep

Frozen

Changes in the Pire perarily Pe

WILLIAMS FE Mr. Williams, who has Superintendent of the Sew the city, has had to throw stood by his position as lo credit to himself, but, rath manhood and be kicked as yesterday afternoon tender

The following co

story:

Ar. C. S. Waller, Co.

Works—Dran Sra: Your we had.

relative to proposed change the forces employed as anspe and of main sewers that a tract, have been duly consist it is a recognized rule. It is a recognized rule. It is a recognized rule. It is a treated by all business order to secure a reasonable and efficient service, the per to render the service must, be chosen for their known in hand, and their fitness. They stust also be fully und immediate superior, who manner in which the work is a losem it next to impood work or proper sucord whose qualifications one known one has no power of a

tell me, and would send were practical orieklayers. This you sent me the folic the names of Inspectors 22, the following are what J. H. Stanley, J. P. Walsh self)." Within an siour ar and without hearing a word ject, you sent me your taink you have acted h Whether more than one of would have been changed of You were asked on Saturda Courtney, who is a good b ligent, reliable mechanic, spectors. That is all; no Sewerage Inspectors hav recognize the important mea to perform this

seeking to everride him by with the subordinates of what was necessary stead of coming to dioing had created a sph which he could not star created in the Fire Dens the Mayor's spirit of 're confusion everywhere, and fortable to be out of the especially if he was to be and with no power to do a Mr. Waller was also see resignation, but he had been a surprise to him b regret it; in fact, the idea he could not better suit; something of the kind place will be difficult elency has been gened Mr. Waller thinks he it is thought, will assign position temporarily. If the appointment, he will dayor says, and what he or can imagine.

About the first thing there we could be could be decided to company the partment of Public Work here, as in other departs been going to subordin of getting information a branch of the public sering on the information really knowing whether or not. In this particula sewer Inspectors, he assimated not so much by as a desire to win ove some time are asked him own number appointed hope of getting more poldecided to compay with one of the first steps frozen out one of the component of the city's there will be no Sewer I be simply a number o wisca he Mayor's intere by night, and who may, iter around occasionally he and mercifully upon

YS REMEDIES.

GEO. STARR SM, ALGIA,

DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Difficult Breathing IN FEW MINUTES, BY READY RELIEF. ther sick or nervous; rheumatism, reakness in the back, spine or kidelike; pleurisy, swellings of the weels, heartburn, and pains of all if frostbites, Radway's Ready Resistate case, and its continued use a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R. READY RELIEF THE WORST PAINS to Twenty Minutes.

this Advertisement need READY RELIEF R EVERY PAIN.

ONE HOUR

the first and is the AIN REMEDY the most excruciating pains, al-nd cures Congestions whether of Bowels or other glands or over e to Twenty Minutes.

READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

he Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. he Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Chilblains, and Frost Bites the Ready Relief to the part or s in half a tumbler of water will Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, eadache, Diarrhoza Dysentery, wels, and all internal Pains, ways carry abottle of RADWAT'S h them. A few drops in water or pains from change of water, ch Brandy or Bitters as a stimu-

AND AGUE. E cured for fifty cents. There is in this world that will cure Fever her Majarious, Billious, Scarlet, other Fevers (aided by Radway's RADWAY'S READY RELIE

RADWAYS rillian Resolvent,

BLOOD PURIFIER, E OF CHRONIC DISEASE, PHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR DATAGIOUS,
SEATED IN THE
the Skin or Bonce, Flesh or
Leves.
E SOLIDS AND VITIATING
HE FLUIDS.
Cancerous Affections. Syphificia
of the Lung. Dyspeptial Water
the Witte Swelling, Tumors UlDiseases, Mercurial Diseases, Feout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Bron-

omplaint, &c. arsaparillian Resolvent excel at he cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, kin Diseases, but it is the only BLADDER COMPLAINTS, iseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright

Incontinence of Urine, Bright's and in all cases where there are or the water is thick, cloudy, so like the white of an egg, or sik, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone-dust deposits, and ing, burning sensation when passible small of the back and along ruggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. ARS GROWTH CURED RADWAY'S MEDIES.

RADWAY'S ITING PILLS,

CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

egantly coated with sweet gum.

rity. cleanse, and strengthen,

be cure of all disorders of the

wels, Kidneys, Bladyer, Nervain

Constipation, Costiveness, IndiBillioaners, Fever, Indammation

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ore-named disorders, Price, In

by Draggins.

READ

and True." BADWAY & CO., No. 10 W. The Mayor Playing Havoc with Another Department.

The Superintendent of the Sewerage Department Frozen Out.

Registrar Hitchoook to Be Kept In on a Flimsy Pretext.

Changes in the Pire Department Tom. perarily Postponed.

WILLIAMS FROZEN OUT. Mr. Williams, who has for some years been city, has had to throw up the sponge. He stood by his position as long as could with any credit to himself, but, rather than surrender his ood and be kicked and cuffed around, he

The following correspondence partly tells the story:

At. C. S. Walles, Commissioner of Public Works-Dran Stra: Your written order of the 20th Inst. as also your werbal statement of the 20th Inst. as also your werbal statement of the 20th Inst. as also your werbal statement of the 20th Inst. as also your werbal statement of the 20th Inst. as also your werbal statement of the 20th Inst. as the forces employed as inspectors of private drains, and of main sewers that are building under converse, have been duly considered.

It is a recognized rule, the correctness of which is attested by all business experience, that, in order to secure a reasonable guarantee of faithful and efficient service must, as far as practicable, be chosen for their known knowledge of the work in hand, and their fitness to properly per form it. That must also be fully under the control of their immediate superior, who is responsible for the manner in which the work is executed.

As I deem it next to immossible to obtain either rood work or proper subordination from persons of whose qualifications one knows nothing, and over when one has no power of removal or appoinment, the important of the immediate such as the proper of the such as the proper of the immediate and the proper subordination from persons of whose qualifications one knows nothing, and over when one has no power of removal or appoinment, in correct to relieve you of all embarrassment.

hanges.
In order to relieve you of all embarrassment riving out of my refusal, and to leave you to act a you think best, I herebytender you my resigna-ion as Superintenden of Newersge, with the reion as Superintendent of Severage,
ion as Severa

Energette Williams,

Following is the reply:

SEPT. 1.—Benezette Williams—Dear Sur: Your letter of this date tendering your reasonation as Superintendent of Sewerage is received, and your resignation is bereby accepted, to take effect at once. You say in your letter, 'It is a recognized rule, the correctness of which is attested by all business experience, that, in order to secure a reasonable guarantee of faithful and efficient service, the persons who are expected to render the service must, as far as practicable, be chosen for their known knowledge of the work in hand and their finess to perform it. 'I agree with you in this, and is every conversation we have had and their finess to perform it.' I agree with you in this, and is every conversation we have had upon the subject I have so stated to you. I want house, efficient inspectors, faithful to the miterest of the esty. Both Mayor Harrison and myesif bave thought it best that the Inspectors of Sawerace should be practical pricklayers. My inquiries concerning the mesent Inspectors were on this point. I asked you this morning to send the present Inspectors to me, that I might onestion them as to whether or not they were practical mechanics. You replied that you could tell me, and would send me a list of those who were practical mechanics. Tou replied that you could tell me, and would send me a list of those who were practical mechanics are what are termed bricklayers. If a short time after this you sent me what are termed bricklayers. J. H. Stanley, J. P. Walsh (as claimed by atm. Self). "Within an sour after receiving this note, and without hearing a word from me on this subject, you sent me your letter of resignation. I think you have acted hastily in the matter. Whether more than one of the present inspectors would have been changed or not you do not know. You were asked on Saturday last to place Mr. John Courtacy, who is a good bricklayer, and an intelligent, reliable mechanic, as one of these Inspectors. That is all: no further appointment of practical,

were soiely to this end. I had no thought of favoring any narticular person, but have been actuated
by a wheer desire to promote the best interests of
the city. Respectfully. Chautes S. Wallen,
Commissioner Public Werks,
After the acceptance of his resignation Mr.
Williams was seen upon the subject. He was
frank to say that his letter did not give all the
causes for his conduct, but, since he was out,
was loth to say a great deal. He said enough,
however, to show that the Mayor had been
seeking to override him by frequent whisperings

with the subordinates of the Department about what was necessary to be done, instead of coming to him, and by so doing had created a spirit of insubordination which he could not stand, flust as had been created in the Fire Department. Beside this, the Mayor's spirit of "reform" had scattered confusion everywhere, and it was far more comfortable to be out of the Department than in it, especially if he was to be simply a figure-head, and with no power to do anything.

Mr. Waller was also seen with reference to the resignation, but he had little to add. It had been a surprise to him, but he did not seem to regret it; in fact, the idea had gone abroad that he could not better suit his Honor than to have something of the kind occur. Mr. Williams' place will be difficult to fill, as his efficiency has been generally recognized, but Mr. Waller thinks he can get a man, and, it is thought, will assign Mr. Artingstall to the position temporarily, if he does not give him the appointment. He will, however, do as the Mayor says, and what he will say no one knows or can imagine.

About the first thing that was done was to

Mayor says, and what he will say no one knows or can imagine.

About the first thing that was done was to fneese out Mr. Chesbrough, and the removal—fer it amounts to nothing else—of Mr. Williams was the next step in the reformation in the Department of Public Works. It will be seen that here, as in other departments, the Mayor has been going to subordinates for the purpose of retting information as to the efficiency of a branch of the public service, and has been acting on the information thus obtained without really knowing whether it was worth anything or not. In this particular case, however, of the Sewer Inspectors, he appears to have been summated not so much by the good of the service as a desire to win over the bricklayers, who some time ago asked him to have some of their own number appointed as Inspectors. In the hope of getting more political adherents, be has decided to comply with their wishes, and, as one of the first steps towards doing it, has focus of the city's employes. Henceforth there will be no Sewer Inspectors. There will be simply a number of politicians who will with the Mayor's interests at ward meetings by night, and who may, if they have time, saunter around occasionally by day and look lement'y and mercifully upon the work of their associates in the brick-laying line.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. The Mayor has again been frighteded from crisc out his well-laid plans to turn the Fire matter into a political machine. The was to have made yesterday were charges he was to have made yesterday were his made for reasons best known to himself, and he said during the 'day that he did not intend to make any. Acting-Superintendent Swenie knew nothing on the subject, as a matter of course, and his lips were called. Secretary Haerting was at work at his new place, but he would not even as much as intimate what line of policy he proposed to adopt in reorganizing the Department. It is evident, however, that he intends to bring about some "reforms" at an early day. He looked as if he was maturing some great plan, and will, no doubt, give it to the press in durents.

HITCHCOCK. Another step was taken yesterday in the Hitchcock matter, indicating as clearly as did previous ones that, for some mysterious teason, it is the Mayor's intention to retain the man as its projection of the state o

egistrar of Scrip.

It was stated a day or two ago that Comp-Her Gurney had called upon the American press Company people, and had reported his coveries to the Mayor, though what he told discoveries to the Mayor, though what he told his superior officer he would not state. Yesterday morning the Mayor said that what he would do in the matter depended upon circumstances, and though the result of a movement which had been set on foot. What these circumstances were he would not say. But in the afternoon Mr. Histocock stated that he was trying to compromise his incubies with the American Express Company, m. He had, he said, called upon Mr. Scaton in the forenoon, and stated that he wanted to settle the troubles. In the afternoon he had called ain, and Mr. Fargo had ascepted his terms. The were to make the deficiency—\$750—good the Company as soon as he could. He had fired to give his notes, payable iff one, two, the three years, but Mr. Fargo had the this was not necessary, but the could make the Company payments as time to time as he was able, which he said inside

he promised to do. He still maintained that he never took a cent of the Company's money, and his reason' for making the proposition be did was that, while in its employ, he was custodian of the money which was missed, and, as such, had always been willing to restore it. He said that he had made this same proposition to the Company before, but, there being a conflict of originon on the question of his responsibility, its officers would not accent it.

So much for Mr. Hitchcock's version of his attempt to square the thing up.

Mr. Seaton gives it in a listle different shape. According to the last-named grentleman, Mr. Hitchcock ackled him on the sarcet yesterday morning and said he wanted to talk to him about settling this thing up. Mr. Seaton replied that the office was the proces place to do that, and thither they went. Mr. Hitchcock said, "I haven't the money, but I want to make a proposition to settle in monthly payments." He then offered to give his notes for one, two, three, four, and five years, and to lay aside \$30 a month towards paying the same. Mr. Seaton replied: "Tou acknowledge, then that you swe the Company so much money W-41, 100 is round numbers, —and Mr. Hitchcock said yes. Now, ar. Seaton is a very cautions man, and he showed his caution by telling Mr. Hitchcock that he would be obliged to consult Mr. Fargo before giving an answer. If Mr. Hitchcock went away and came back about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime Mr. Seaton had consulted with Mr. Fargo. He now said to Mr. Hitchcock that the company hut it did not propose to make any settlement with him—any acreement in black and white. Mr. Hitchcock hat the Company by degrees as soon as he could raise the money.

The action of the Company, but it did not propose to make any settlement with him—any acreement in black and white. Mr. Hitchcock in the ense in which the word is usually employed, might expose the Company took his notes, and so ou, there would be so much depending upon what he sellong accuted, was rejected, the Company leaving

FAIRS.

Das Mornes, Ia., Sept. 1 .- The Iowa State Fair opened to-day under the most favorable auspices. The weather is all that could be de-sired. The city is fast filling up with visitors and exhibitors, who have been arriving on every train since Saturday. To-morrow excursion trains will commence to run, and it is estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 strangers will be in the city. The entries are not so numerous as on previous exhibitions, but are generally pronounced of a better class. The speed purses are liberal and the entries numerous. The display of machinery and agricultural implements is very large, and makes the best showing thus far. Ex-United States Senator George G. Wright delivers the annual address to-morrow. Police regulations are perfect, and the grounds and buildings are pronounced the best that have been used by the

MINNESOTA. Special Disputes to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Northwestern Agricultural & Mechanical Association's fair opened here to-day, but the day has been Minner Agricultural & Mechanical Association's fair opened here to-day, but the day has been chiefly consumed in preparation, and, there being no racing program, the attendance was not large. The exhibition is the largest and most complete ever given in the Northwest, the entries of horses and stock being especially large.

The herds of Barn Park, Brautford, Ontario: H. B. Stierman, of Milwaukee; Richardson Bros. Daveaport, Ia.; R. B. Ogelvic, Madison; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud; and Henry F. Brown and George H. Morrison, of Milwaukee; Richardson and George H. Morrison, of Mineapoins, are been as the people he had seen before the footlights. George H. Morrison, of Minneapolis, are here. There are 300 entries of cattle alone. The great buildings are filled with a very fine display, and the weather promises the most complete success for fair and races.

THE LURGAN RIOTS.

Renewal of the Fights on the Day After the First Encounter.

Dublin Freemon's Journal, Aug. 18.

Renewed rioting took place again in Lurgan late on Saturday night. As soon as darkness set in mobs assembled in Edward street and Shankill street, and conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner, and guns were fired and stones thrown. About 11 o'clock one of the mobs commenced wrecking the houses of the Protestants on Edward street, and until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the mobs continued their riotous conducts. The window-shutters were torn of the shop of a grocer named Nicholo'clock on Sunday morning the mobe continued their riotous conducts. The window-shutters were torn of the shop of a grocer named Nicholson, and the windows and sashes destroyed. The contents off the shop, together with the cash in the till, were plundered. All the other windows in the house were smashed. The shop of a baker named Taylor was also broken into. The windows of about twenty other Protestants residing on Edward street were destroyed and the furniture injured. Among the places attacked were the police barracks, the houses of the Protestant Scripture reader, Mr. McCarrison, baker; Mrs. Smith, grocer; Messrs. William Gilbert & Co., and Joseph Codoner, linen manufacturers. During all the time shots were fired at intervals. A body of police once or twice endeavored to restrain the rioters, but the violence of the latter and the darkness of the night rendered their efforts futiless. Upward of twenty of the police received injuries at the hands of the mob. The greatest alarm prevailed, and an opposing mob soon gathered at the end of Hill street where it joins Edward street. Hill street being almost exclusively occupied by Protestants. Their avowed object was to prevent the Catholice wrecking the street. The rival mobs came into collision once, an attempt being made to pass up Hill street by the Catholice, which was repulsed. Some of those in the Protestant mob were armed with rifles, and firearms were discharged, but no person is as yet reported as having been shot. The Protestants smashed the windows of several houses on High and John streets. A serious accident happened during the disturbance to a Catholic named Thomas Rowan, who had one of his hands blown off. He was taken to the hospital, where his arm was amoutated. No hope is entertained of his zenovery, as there are indications of lockjaw. The town was quiet to-day, but an uneasy feeling prevailed.

The Coroner's Jury at Lurgan has by a majority of one found the following verdict in the case of the slaughtered boy-Furfey: "We find that the deceased,

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The canal tolls for August were \$97.647; August, '78, \$83.691. From the docume of navigation to Aug. 31, \$376,-

LOCAL CRIME.

The War of the Reporters---Burnside and Healy.

Another Bold Attempt at Robbery in the Tunnel.

A Soi-Disant Doctor Without a License-Juvenile Highwaymen, Etc.

Piro Policemen Bounced for Too Free Use of the Revolver.

WOUNDED HONOR.

WOUNDED HONOR.

THE BURNSIDE-HEALY WAR.

The Burnside-Healy muss was judicially inquired into yesterday morning before Justice Summerfield. The charge on which Healy, as prosecuting witness, had his heavy antagonist arrested, was disorderly conduct and a breach of the peace, and, as the warrant formally but appropriately put it, the creation of a "diversion." Healy was fortified behind a force from his employer's office, and had secured Ben Munn to look after his side of the case. Burnside brought up in the company of J. H. Russell, of the "Fatinitza" combination, and John Hooley, whom Healy had irreverently and in his paper alluded to as "Little Jackey Hooley." For a legal helper, Burnside had engaged the services of Dave Lyon, who exerted himself to make the best of what was technically a bad case.

THE FIRST WITNESS

for the prosecution was C. A. Vall, an employe

for the prosecution was C. A. Vail, an employe in Waller's insurance office, who receated the oft-told story of the, "fracas," adding that Burnside, after slapping Healy, told the Mirror man that he bad lied about him in his paper. Healy then asked his assailant who he was, and Burnside gave his name. Healy said he'd see him again, whereupon Burnside asked some question or other, and Healy replied that he had gotten his information in regard to Burnside's expulsion at Haverly's from some of Haverly's people. According to Mr. Vail, no crowd was attracted at the time, and the affair was a sort of a family matter, so to speak.

FRANK J. HEALY,

people. According to Mr. Vall, no crowd was attracted at the time, and the affair was a sort of a family matter, so to speak.

FRANK J. HEALY,

the alleged slanderer and the prosecuting wit ness, was then called, and responded, loftily, that he'knew Burnside by reputation. This provoked a smile, and Healy weut on to say that he didn't know the gentleman's name when he struck him. After the blow, he asked him who he was, and he said his name was Tom Burnside. He called witness several names, but he didn't pay much attention to what he said, because he thought Burnside was intoxicated. At least, his breath smelt of liquer. Anotherbreason for not paying any attention to what he said was, that Burnside came into another man's private office, and witness didn't think it proper to have it out there if he could help it.

Mr. Lyon sailed in on the cross-examination by asking Healy if he had been discharged as a correspondent of the Dramatic News at Ottumwa, is. Although his lawyer objected, Healy answered in the negative notwithstanding. The Mirror, he continued, was supposed to be a paper of general circulation among dramatic persons, but he couldn't say whether anything appearing in the paper to a person's detriment would travel a long way or not. He supposed it had influence, but he didn't run it. As to the obnoxious paragraph, which was produced, he declined to answer whether he was the author of it or not. He also declined to say whether he had told a Throun reporter that Burnside at no time told him who he was. Being in the declining business apparently, he refused to say whether he had told a Throun reporter that Burnside at no time told him who he was. Being in the declining business apparently, he refused to say whether he had told a Throun reporter that Burnside at no time told him who he was. Being in the declining business apparently, he refused to say whether he nad applied for the position of dramatic critic on the Telegraph, although his two applications were rung in on him in black and white.

Mr. MICKE

This assertion sprung an argument between the witness and Mr. Lyon as to the probability of the former's being able to tell people off the stage whom be had seen masquerading on it, the witness insisting that when he saw one of the "Fatiniza" people he could spot 'emanwhere.

the "Fatinitzs" people is consumered anywhere.
"Did you see either of the Hooleys there?" asked Mr. Munn.
"I think Hooley was there," responded Mitchell.
"Which Hooley?"
"Jack Hooley, the Treasurer," was the reply, at which the laugh went around.

THE DEFENSE

"Which Hooley?"

"Jack Hooley, the Treasurer," was the reply, at which the laugh went around.

"THE DEFENSE

then marshaled its array of witnesses. J. H. Russell came first, and testified, among other things, that Healy acknowledged, writing the obnoxious article, and said he got his information from Haverly's.

There was a legal'wrangle as to the propriety of ringing is anything about that article, but the Court let the testimony in as going to show the occasion of Burnside's visit.

Mr. Russell, resuming, graphically described the onslaught by which Healy temporarily lost his eye-glasses and felt the tip of Burnside's fingers on his nose. After recovering, Healy said to his assailant that he hadn't the honor of his acquaintance. Replying in the phrase of the obnoxious paragraph, Bureside said, "I am one Burnside. I was informed of the fact that you had published a scandalous article concerning me in your paper." Healy replied that he got his information from Haverly's people, where upon Burnside said, "You lie; and if you come to the theatre to-nuth, l'il give you positive proof of it." Then he added, "You can't get into any theatre in Chicago any way." This, as witness understood it, was for the purpose of throwing doubt upon and disproving the assertion of Healy's that he had gotten the alleged information from Haverly's. There was nothing in Burnside's language that could be construed as daring Healy to meet him at Hooley's or Haverly's.

John Hooley gave his version of the affair, as he has given it before, and identified Healy's signatures to those two letters to the Taegraph in which he applied for a job. The defense sought to introduce these in evidence for the purpose of showing that Healy's offer to work for nothing had been refused, and that refusal soured him against Burnside and prompted the attack on that person in the Mirror. Mr. Lyon remarked that when, a person offered his services for nothing to a newspaper, there was room for argument as to his motives. Healy winned a little, but the Court r

THE COUNSEL

THE COUNSEL
hurled the law at the Court for the space of half an hour. Mr. Lyon took the ground that the prosecution, if they made out anything, made out a case of assault, and that they utterly failed to prove the charge set forth in the complaint,—disorderly conduct. Moreover, even if they had proved disorderly conduct, it was necessary, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court, that they formally introduce as a part of their case the city ordinance on which the charge was based.

Mr. Munn was surprised that so astute a lawyer, etc., would, etc. It was clear that there had been an assault, and an assault was a breach of the peace. In winding up, he gave Burnside some advice to the practical effect that he should have used pacific measures trat, and then have resorted to the weapons Nature had provided him, if strike he must.

The Court was so overcome by the legal point raised by Mr. Lyon, and the soul-wringing eloquence of Mr. Munn, that he took the case under advisement until this morning.

ANOTHER BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERT.

About half-nest 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon
Mr. Laurence Mouat was passing through the
Washington street tunnel, going westward.

Randolph street bridge was just opening as he reached Market, and, being in a burry to get over on the other side of the stream, he took the tunnel route, which be generally shuns, as do most citizens, on

of the tunnel, when two men came up with him. One was about five feet six, with black whiskers, wearing a light coat, and the other about five feet two, with a long black coat closely buttoned up. The man with the light coat on rapidly stepped up to him and threw his arm around his neck, intending to choke him, while the other one made a grab at his pocket or his watch. Mr. Mouat had considerable money with him, and was in no mood, therefore, to put up patiently with this sort of fooling. The man who held him was not quite tall enough to got a good grip, and so Mouat shook him off and gave him a stunning blow with his flat, which knocked him on the floor.

The second man, seeing this, put his hand inside his coat and drew a revolver. As he did this Mouat sprang at him and struck him on the arm with such force as to knock the weapon about ten feet away. Then the two men had a little tussle, each striving to reach the revolver. Mouat came out ahead, knocked his man down, grabbed the weapon, which was at half-cock and all the chambers charged, and then turned around, ready to meet any number of assailants. But the two man, seeing the changed condition of affairs, jumped down into the darkness in among the teams, and therefore wended his way to the east end of the tunnel in search of a policeman. He was unable to find one there, however, and the two men succeeded in getting away. Nor did Mr. Mouat, who was ahead a revolver, and wh had saved all his money, care particularly about pursuing them. When he did find an officer, near Franklin street, he told him what had occurred, and described the men as well as he could. Should he see them again he would be able to identify them. The only other persons in the tunnel at the time were a couple of women, who fied screaming as soor as the affray began.

A JOB FOR THE MAYOR.

The coolness and pluck of Mr. Mouat are deserving of all praise. But it would be better if the Mayor, instead of spending his time in reorganizing the Fire Department, were to notice the fact that the Washington and La Salle street tunnels are dens of thieves, that it is not safe to travel through them by day or by night, and that, therefore, the investment of \$300,000, which the city has in these two works, is practically valueless. During this season of the year, when, owing to a lack of dredging, vessels are stuck in Madison-street draw for hours, and when Randolph street bridge is constantly swinging, people would gladly use the Washington street tunnel it it were safe to do so. But, unfortunately, it is not. Though situated in the very neart of the city, it is, even by day, more unsafe than are by night the lowest and most degraded sections of Chicago. Let the Mayor, who has a fancy for visiting hard places, like the concert-saloons and so on, make two or three trips through the Chicago tunnels, and probably after he has lost his watch and whatever money he happened to have about him, and been badly pounded to boot, he will see the wisdom of properly policing those two thoroughfares.

BOUNCED.

AURDERERS ON THE POLICE FORCE

are not to be tolerated under the new regime, if one is to judge from the discharge yesterday of Officer William H. Jones, who shot and killed a young and expert thief, Willie, alias "Kid" O'Brien, on the 15th of last September. Jones was indicted, and the case is still pending. Every circumstance in the case indicated that the shooting was unprovoked, and that the officer when he fired the fatal shot was within a few feet of the boy, who had done nothing save endeavor to escape tilegal arrest by running. Several attempts have been made from time to

since then relatives of the murdered boy have been making strong efforts to get the officer properly dealt with in the Criminal Court. But Collins had added to his score, and has brought down upon himself the condemnation of every one of his superior and fellow officers, and now it is quite probable that he will be justly punished for his many misdemeanors, One of his last acts happened at 10:30 Sunday evening. John Heaney, son of an old and well-to-do citizen, was on his way home with some of his young companions, and, just after crossing through a prairie from Loomls street they reached No. 705 Hlaman street, where a wedding was in progress. The boys of the neighborhood were giving a charivari, and there was considerable noise, though nothing of a very flagrant character. Collins approached and ordered the boys home. Heaney spoke back, and Collins suddenly placed him under arrest. He, however, resisted, broke away and recaptured him, and then upon coming up to the other young men at the corner of Twenty-first and-Wood streets, some of the boys requested that their companion be released. Collins began to best Heaney over the bead, and then drew his revolver. Heaney, dishing the clubbing he was being subjected to, again started and ran, and Collins fired one shot at him. The builet went through Heaney's coat sleeve, greasing the shirt, and alightly abraiding the skin beneath. Others interfered after this, and Collins voluntarily let his prisoner go. No report was made by him of the occurrence. Yesterday Mr. Heany and son showed up at police headquarters, and requested that Collins be investigated, and as the officer pleaded that his weapon was accidentally discharged, and that he was simply defending himself at the time, it was agreed to give him a fair and impartial trial upon the charge.

But, very shortly after this arrangement

detending nimerical table time, it was agreed to give him a fair and impartial trial upon the charge.

But, very shortly after this arrangement was made, a report reached Supt. O'Donnell which effectually cooked Collins' goose, and he was immediately discharged. The report stated that at 10 o'clock in the afternoon Collins, in passing Wilniam Jurgens' tailor shop at No. 821 Twenty-first street, accosted two of the working girls, named Minnie Welmer and Augusta Rapier. To the former he spoke concerning "his girl," and asked Minnie to bear to her his compliments. Then, litting Augusta in his arms, he bore her through the shop into a rear room, and there took improper liberties. He was prevented by Mrs. Jurgens and other shop girls from going any farther in this disgusting manuer, and was ordered out of the place. Lieut, Blettner investigated the affair thoroughly and recommended his discharge from the service, and Capt. Simmons added his signature to the same request.

Collins' official life has been a short but lively one. He came on the force Jan. 6, 1879, and at that time gave his age as 24 years, birth as Irish, and his occupation tanner. In all his troubles he has had the services of an able attorney,—Col. W. J. Hynes,—but even with this aid he has always been found at fault.

MINOR CRIMES. DOCTOR WITHOUT A LICENSE - JUV ENILE HIGHWAYMEN, ETC. Augusta Schulz, only 15 years of age, was yesterday sent by Justice Kaufmann, at the request of her relatives, to the House of the Good Shepherd. Her mother lives at No. 130 Larrabee street, but the girl will not stay at home, and conducts herself in a most scandalous man-

Among those who were yesterday summoned before Justice Wallace for keeping unlicensed saleons were Michael Evans and Aid. Frank Lawler. A fine of \$53, the price of a license, was entered up against the former, but the latter was given a continuance to the 6th. Ante up, continuence.

latter was given a continuance to the 6th. Ante up, gentlemen.

A man named George A. Bishop was arrested and brought before Justice Scully yesterday on complaint of William T. Peterson, who charged him with publicly practicing medicine without having legal authority and a proper certificate. The case was continued until Sept. 4 at 9 a. m., in bonds of \$400.

The police are looking for Nettie Walsh, who has been missing for some days past from her home at Peoria, owing to the man who ought to have married her running away to avoid the consequences of his indiscretion. She is described as of about 17 years of age, five feet four inches tall, black bair and eyes, and front teeth well filled with gold.

Maj. Burt, of the Ninth United States infantry, while in town yesterday met with Charles Klusman, who described from Fort Omans some three months are, and, with the assistance of Officer James Brennan, placed

generally shuns, as do most citizens, on account of the constant robberies which are taking place therein. He was about midway of the tunnel, when two men came up with him. One was about five feet ix, with black whiskers, wearing a light coat, and the other about five feet two, with a long black coat closely buttoned up. The man with the light coat on rapidly steeped up to him and threw his arm around his neck, intending to choke him, while the other one made

Mrs. Sarah Gothan, who was arraigned before Judge Loomis, in the County Court, some time ago on a charge of insanity, swore out a warrant before Justice Brayton, Aug. 25, for the arrest of Frank Schoening and Frank Siegert, charging them with assault with intent to commit murder, specifying that they attacked her with stones and bricks, and clubs and sticks. A change of venue was taken resterday to Justice Brown, and the case was continued to the 5th, the defendants being placed under bonds in \$500 each.

At an early boar yesterday morning Dr. Foster, living at the corner of Wood and Ashley streets, reported at the West Lake Street Station that during the night a valuable case of sungical instruments was stolen from his office by a small boy. Sergt. Darrow and Officer Williams soon placed under arrest a boy of 14 years, named John O'Malley, who lives at No. 9 Ashley street. The case of instruments was found in his possession. Justice Walsh yesterday held him in \$300 bond until to day.

day held him in \$300 bond until to-day.

Sunday afternoon during the absence from home of William Samson and family, of No. 114 Thirty-ninth street, is the Town of Hyde Park, burglars entered by a rear basement door and ransacked the house for \$500 worth of flue raiment, silverware, and jeweiry. The burglars carefully sifted out the good articles and left all plated ware behind them. Saturday evening burglars entered the residence of Aid. Bailard while the house was undergoing repairs, and got away with \$15 in cash and a clock. A large quantity of valuables were either not noticed or not wanted by the thieves.

Minor arrests: Henry Millington leaves of

or not wanted by the thieves.

Minor arrests: Henry Millington, larceny of a horse and buggy from J. G. Kearney, which was yesterday returned to the owner in a badly damaged condition; Michael Lane, malicious mischief in breaking windows in the house of L. Doyle, No. 111 Wesson street; Henry Anber and F. G. Weber, an ex-policeman, who had a row over some rent troubles at No. 139 Burling street; John Allen, colored janitor, assaulting and pouring water upon G. B. West; Denis Long, of No. 515 Victoris avenue, abusing his wife, Johanna; William Casey and John Riordan, the principals in a row at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, caused by some one slapping a Chinaman in the face.

Some small poys yesterday assaulted and

slapping a Chinaman in the face.

Some small boys yesterday assaulted and robbed Charles, the 12-year-old son of ex-Police Superintendent Hickey, in an alley between Cottage Grove and Calumet avenues, and just south of Twenty-sixth street. A boy 11 years old named David Barton, and step-son of John Frain, and two other boys of about the same age, met young Hickey alone in the alley at about 7 o'clock in the evening. Barton held a small single-barreled oistoi at his head while the two others rifled his pockets for some small change and bits of pencil. Barton was arrested shortly after the occurrence, and was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station.

John Martin, the young man who shot Dome

deayor to escape lilegal arrest by running. Several attempts have been made from time to time to remove Jones from the police force, and thus allow him a fair trial in the Criminal Court, but in some way or other this was never fully accomplished until last night.

In connection with this was linked the discharge of Officer John Collins, of the Hinman Street Station, who shot and killed John Leigh in a rather mysterious manner on the night of July 9. The causes for which he was discharged were certainly aggravating enough. The Coroner's jury failed to agree at the first inquest, and at the second they let the officer out of a very small hole, and the officer out of a very small hole, and the station, who shot and killed John Leigh in a rather mysterious manner on the night of July 9. The causes for which he was discharged were certainly aggravating enough. The Coroner's jury failed to agree at the first inquest, and at the second they let the officer out of a very small hole, and the station which are denied by those whose names are attached. A pawn-ticket for the stolen spectacles was found upon his person when a fair trial in the Criminal Court, but in some way or other this boarding-house, at No. 179 Washington street, without paying his bill for two weeks' board. A pair of gold spectacles valued at \$22 were missed at the same time. He next quit the house of William Ballard, No. 151 Morgan street, in a similar manner, and articles of tableware, and other goods belonging to boarders, were missed. Mr. Ballard was relentless in his pursuit, and vesterday caused the arrest of Dobts upon a charge of forcery, which consists in showing letters of recommendation which are denied by those whose names are attached. A pawn-ticket for the stolen spectacles was found upon his person when a sum of the morgan denies of the store of the stolen spectacles was found upon his person when a sum of the store of the stolen spectacles was found upon his person when a spectacles was found upon his person when a sum of the store of

State street, reported at the Armory that he had been robbed of \$75 cash and a zold watch worth \$40 by Dennis McCarthy, a fruit-dealer doing business next door to him. Sunday evening it appears that McCarthy sasulted Marks because he had grossly insulted his wife. The fight attracted quite a crowd, and John Kibler, a bystander, helped McCarthy to overpower his opponent. A little later in the evening Marks called upon a policeman to arrest McCarthy for the assault, but the latter, having seen no quarrel, declined. Marks said nothing at that time of being robbed. He bears a reputation of being coarse and troublesome, and the police do not believe his story. McCarthy was arrested upon a warrant charging him with the robbery, and gave ball to the 5th before Justice Wallace.

Helena Winters, a stout but good leoking German woman, was last evening at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with assaulting Nicholas Donipert, of No. 43 Clybourn avenue, to whom the police do not give a very excellent character. Some two months ago Helena, then a hard-working zirl who had accumulated several hundred dollars' worth of property, married Charles Winters, proprietor of a saloon at No. 68 North LaSaile street. Since then her trials and tribulations have been great. The cord at the station is as follows: Aug. 16, assaulting Amelia Schafer, with whom Helena thought her husband was too intimate. Fined \$55. The same date, disorderly conduct; discharged. The same date, disorderly conduct; disorderly disposition of charitable people everywhere. Capts. Warren and Farrar will receive any contributions that may be forwarded to them at their office. Room 70, in the Custom-bassulting Helena on behalf of the vanquished Amelia, \$35 fine. Aug. 21, Helena for assaulting Fred Waterholter, \$300 to keep the peace. Aug. 24. for dis. rderly conduct, \$25 fine. Last night's affair was caused in this wise. Helena abandoned her troublea warrant charging him with the robbery, and gave ball to the 5th before Justice Wallace.

Helena Winters, a stout but good leoking German woman, was last evening at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with assaulting Nicholas Donipert, of No. 42 Clybourn avenue, to whom the police do not give a very excellent character. Some two months ago Helena, then a hard-working girl who had accumulated several hundred dollars' worth of property, married Charles Winters, proprietor of a saloon at No. 68 North LaSaile street. Since then her trials and tribulations have been great. The record at the station is as follows: Aug. 16, assaulting Amelia Schafer, with whom Helena thought her husband was too intimate. Fined \$50. The same date, disorderly conduct; discharged. The same date, Charles Winters, for assaulting Helena on behalf of the vanquished Amelia, \$25 fine. Aug. 21 Helena for assaulting Fred Waterholter, \$300 to keep the peace. Aug. 24, for disorderly conduct, \$25 fine. Last night's affair was caused in this wise. Helena abandoned her troubiesome husband and started a boarding-house, and Donipert was the spy sent out by Charles Winters to see if Helena was as virtuous as she pretended.

Justice Walsh: Willie McAuley, vagrancy on convolving the sunter the sent the state of the worker \$25 fine to the pretended of the sent the state of the worker \$25 fine to the pretended.

and Donipert was the spy sent out by Charles Winters to see if Helena was as virtuous as she pretended.

Justice Walsh: Willie McAulev, vagrancy on complaint of his mother, \$50 fine; Owen McLain, a destitute boy whose mother is in the House of Correction, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Louis Mathison, keeper, and John Brenholm, Mary Hanson, and Anna Johnson, inmates of a disorderly house, \$30 fine each. Justice Wallace: John Phillips, colored, who struck John Baker on the head with a slungshot and stabbed him several times with his pocket-koife, \$15 fine; Walter Larson, the carsiage-driver who played such havoc on State street a few days ago by lashing his horses into madness, \$10 fine; Dell Scott, confidence swindler, arrested for vagrancy, to the 2d; Joseph Adams, a small boy who stole \$9 from the money-drawer in Henry Moxon's saloon, at No. 202 Thirty-fifth street, \$00 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Sulltwan, larceny of a razor and revolver from L. Kaufmann, with whom he roomed at Lemont, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Arthur K. Abbott, vagrancy, on complaint of C. E. Morrill, \$15 fine; George and James Appieton, violation of the 19 o'clock ordinance in keeping their State street Saloou open after midnight, \$20 fine; Henry Ward, larceny of \$1.75 from John McClelland, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Timothy Moore, larceny of the money-drawer and contents from A. L. Hunting's grocery, at No. 724 Wabash avenue, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Lizzie Landon, Louise Oieson, and Annie Wilde, very young, but disreputable street—salkera, \$50 fine each; Michael Vall, Frank Bonney, and Thomes Coogan, alleged thiezes, \$50 fine each; Michael Vall, Frank Bonney, and Thomes Coogan, alleged thiezes, \$50 fine each; Michael Vall, Frank Bonney, and Thomes Coogan, alleged diserves, \$50 fine each; Justice Kaufmann: Henry R. Hild, assaulting Charles Britsch, of No. S26 Clark street, in Lincoln Park, \$300 to the 2d; John Krause, drunk and disorderly, \$50 fine; Mrs. Martin, charged with keeping a disorderly bouse at No. 16 Fine street, and An

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Cleared—Props. Russia (mdse), New York (mdse), Portage (mdse), Oneida (mdse), Eryptian, R. W. Blanchard (mdse), Chicago, Mouitor, Tawas; schra Moraing Light, A. Ford, G. W. Davis, William Jones, W. B. Allen, Toledo; Corsican, C. H. Burton (915 toos coal), Columbia, O. Mitchell (600 tons coal), Chicago; William Home, T. D. Barker, Scarall, J. C. Harbison, Young America, Detroit; J. B. Ruchards, Doluth; Montgomery, Haucock, L. M. Guthrie, Fair Raven; Gold Huuter, E. Gerloch, S. A. Hungerford (210 tons fron), Acorn, Cleveland; Emes, Port Huron; barres R. N. Rice, Alpona; Northern Light, Mohawk, Baginaw.

Sarinaw.
Freights dail and vessels scarce.
Chariers—Schre M. P. Barkalow, coment to Toledo, 4c; Lazzie Nau, sait to Cleveland, 4c; barge City of the Straits, lumber, Bay City to Buffalo, \$2.50 per 1,000.

YELLOW-FEYER.

Only Seventeen New Cases Reported in Memphis Yesterday.

An Appeal for Aid in Behalf of Memphis Steamboatmen.

Several New Cases Reported in the City of Oow Orleans.

bad the bonor of almost daily intercour Dr. Thompson, being one of a pathree young mean who dined regulathe same table in the Hotel St. burg in Berlin with him and his waster-in-law, Miss Gilman. In that time quantitance between the party was form the young men will ever remember with a pand pride! Dr. Thompson interested his their welfare and pleasure, and secur them some advantages which they continue to the some advantages which they continue to the some advantages which they continue to the some advantages which they continue and interest. He was a time an intimate friend of Lepsin was honored with friendship of the Prince and many of the nobility. A of lectures by him was attended by of the most eminent scholars of Germanthe clitte of Berlin. No American has even higher place in the best circles of Goodeav than he. After reaching so plane by years of toil, and having loss passed the meridian of life, it is hardly ble that he would throw it all away for caresees. Mrs. Thompson, far from being wife, as the Engainer says, is a woman of health, round and attractive person, a markably well preserved. She does no over 40 years of age. Altogether, the case of either an extrementy jealou hasty husband, or an attempt to blackmad demand for money would give color to the position. Dr. Thompson's income sin Cuban Officials Obstructing the Work

MEMPHIS.

Apacial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mempus, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The first day of the first month of the autumnal season has been uneventful, nothing but duliness prevailing in business, social, and even in sanitary circles. The doctors make favorable reports, having discovered but seventeen new cases of fever, one of which is outside the corporative limits. Of the seventeen, only three are colored per sons. The undertakers give evidence of dulinessin their line also, but four interments having been made in the past twenty-four hours. This is the most hopeful tiem of the day's trausactions, for on the same day last year eighty-seven deaths from yellow-fever occurred. The following are the whites embraced in toe following are the whites embraced in to-

day's list of new cases and deaths:

New cases—Zach Wright, 40 Manassas; Frank
Watson, 176 Georgia; Frank L. Graves, 59 Watson, 176 Georgia; Frank L. Graves, 59
Georgia; Mrs. M. Dean, 328 Union; Mary M.
Besty, 482 Main; Morgan M. Hugh, 300 Madison; Louis Smith, 51 Robeson; Thomas Ward, City Hospital; Mike Scully City Hospital; James Holland, City Hospital; Ed Winters, 9 McCall; G. S. Chemick, 71 Second; James Lanus, Centre alley, near Poplar; Mr. Simms, Lane avenue.

Deaths—W. H. West, 53 Winchester; Ada Hurst, 232 Linden; Louis M. Kirkland, 237 Monroe; W. B. Lucas, 174 Carroll avenue.

The last named on the death list was an old citizen, formerly prominent in the insurance business, of the first symptoms.

Gen. Skiffington, who has lingered fifteen days, his death being hourly expected during the past five days, has experienced a favorable change, and hopes of his recovery are revived.

Zula Froman, who is now canyassing Northern cities for contributions.

Mr. Simms, Lane avenue.

Deaths—W. H. West, 53 Winchester; Ada Hurst, 289 Linden: Louis M. Kirkland, 287 Monroe; W. B. Lucas, 174 Carroll avenue.

The last named on the death list was an old citizen, formerly prominent in the insurance business, of the firm of Green. Lucas. His attack was of remarkably brief duration, dying in thirty hours after the first symptoms.

Gen. Skiffington, who has lingered fifteen days, his death being hourly expected during the past five days, has experienced a favorable change, and hopes of his recovery are revived.

Zula Froman, colored, aged 16, daughter of Alfred Froman, who is now canvassing Northern cities for contributions for his race, died of the fever to-night. Mrs. Froman and another child are down with the fever. The family reside temporarily outside the city limits.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. J.—Eight new cases—seven white and one colored—were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Among the number are Morgan McHugh, Mrs. Mattie Dean, Jack Wright, Louis Smith, Mary M. Beaty. Four deaths have occurred since last night: Ada Hurst, Louis M. Kirkland, Ella Arnold, and James Mead.

A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, left this morning via the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He will visit the principal cities of the Association, to consult with those parties who so nobly added in soliciting contributions for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers at Memphis last year.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Sixteen cases in all, thirteen white and three colored, reported to the Board of Health to-day. Four additional interments have been reported by the undertakers—Walter R. Lucas, William H. West, Mrs. W. G. Richardson, David P. House.

The city is being thoroughly disinfected under the auspices of the State Board of Health officers. Dr. John Gorton, the physican sent by the Howards to Julian Bedford, at Baileys, Tenn., returned this afternoon, and reports him down with a genulue case of yellow-fever.

W. H. Jovce, bookkeeper at the Western U rations are in progress for an imposing demon stration at Frankfort. To the audience the will assemble to witness the ceremonies the question will be continually presenting itself. "Is this the man who did that thing?" We have called upon Candidate and Governor-elect Black burn many times to redeem himself, by a simple dealal, from the unutterable diagrace that is being fastened upon him, but be has not see if to denv. The case against Dr. Blackburn of 1865 is overwhelming in its force. The crime of which he is proven guilty is one beside which murder, robbery, incendiarism appear insignificant and pardonable. The Dr. Blackburn of 1879, for obvious reasons, rests under the imputation of this guilt. If he is not guilty, human ity, self-respect, and a regard for the good name of the Commonwealth which has honored him require that he should say so before he takes the oath of his responsible office.

If he is guilty, God pity Kentucky!

HAVERLY'S TARRATER.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Hood's 7-yearold daughter is improving. His son, aged 8, be-

CUBArHAVANA, Sept. 1.—The Government has ordered that bills of health shall only be given vessels by Spanish officers. Consuls must limit their intervention to certifying the agnatures and declaring their colinion about the aunitary condition of the port. This order is directed against the United States law of June 2, 1879.

des Wednesdays and Saturdays at half Nigi HOOLEY'S. A GENUINE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH !

MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, FATINITZA. Every Evening et 8, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Popular Prices—23c. 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Matine
25c and 3oc.
Next Week—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents. AMUSEMENTS.

NASBY'S "WIDOW BEDOTT."

NEIL BURGESS

BURGESS & LOCKE COMBINATION.
In Nasby's (D. B. Locke's) Four-Act Comedy,

WIDOW BEDOTT:

Or, A Hunt for a Husba

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. DENMAN THOMPSON

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB." Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday MATINERS, until further notice.

SECURE YOUR SEATS. OLYMPIC THEATRE,
51 South Clark-st.

POSITIVE AND INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS! ding-room only. The Auditorium filled with
15 STAR ARTISTS, 15 OLIO, VARIETY, PANTOMIME.

Every evening at 8 o'clock, including Sunday,
Mariness Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday for batter
and families at 2 o'clock, decody, and 10 clock.

Popularyrices, 75, 80, 85, 25, and 15 cents.

Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

PARK-PLACE PATILION, " THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

GRAND CONCERT BY THE PULL CHICAGO ORCHESTBA. Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.

Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer season.

came sick with fever yesterday.

Alice Williams, aged 3 years, died of yellow-fever this morning at No. 78 Washington etreet.

Fred Weicks, aged 34, is reported sick with HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

87 Clark-st., opposite New Court-Herm.

Will open for the Season of 1879 and 1880,

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6,

With a Full Company of

TWENTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS

And a complete Dramatic Company, selected from the
New York Theatres. Prices as usual. fever this morning at No. 78 Washington etreet.

Fred Weicks, aged 34, is reported sick with the fever at No. 891 Tehoupitoulas street. He was taken sick Aug. 29.

The Board of Health requests physicians to make immediate and careful report of all suspicious cases of fever, that the Board may test, as far as possible, the efficiency of such preventives or restrictive measures against the spread of the fever as may be recommended by science or justified by experience. The Board also requests the physicians attending persons dying of yellow-fever to urce upon their friends the earliest possible burish, and to have the casket containing the body surrounded with charcoal to prevent the spread of the disease in the streets or cemeteries. The practice of advertising funerals and inviting friends to attend is asked to be suspended. The Clay Council, Sanitary Association, and press were requested to urge the adoption of these suggestions.

At the executive session of the Board of Health, Dr. Bemis, of the National Board, and all the Sanitary Inspectors being present, measures were taken for the isolation of cases and fumigation of infected districts.

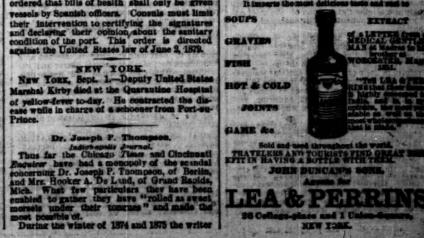
Special Diagnal to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Constitution to morrow will open a subscription for the bene fit of the family of Gen. J. B. Hood. It will appeal to Georgians to raise a fund of \$10,000 as Georgia's contribution to this fund. Gen. Hood lost his leg in defense of Georgia soil. The children are said to be without any means of support, Gen. Hood having lost all he had in Louisians consois. Monday evening. Sept. 1, 1872, and every even during this week. MIXON'S CHURCH AND SCHOLUNGLE. TOM'S CABIN COMBUNATION, under general supervision of Rev. Thomas North, and dorsed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Doors open 7:15. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp. Entertainment woodclude at 10:20. MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST

M CORMICK HALL.
GRAND CONCERT Bopt. 4 and 11, for the benefit
Yellow Fever Sufferers. Grand Matinee Wednesday, Sept. 10. Miss Linders, Soprano; Mine. Shiller, Flutists Prof. A. S. Willer, Flutists Prof. A. S. Williams, Prof. Boston; and the Louisa Come Combination. Ticket Office now open as Root & Sony, Bitale-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Leaderins WORCESTERSHIRESAUCH



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TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT IN
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

B. Glich, Oxford, Miss., is at the Palmer C. H. Filley, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner. F. E. Large, of New Orleans, is at the Gard-

C. Shaw, Bombay, India, is a guest of the H. L. Dougherty, of Green Bay, is at the

J. L. Beecher, of Louisville, is a guest of the Samuel Gardiner, of Washington, is at the

John Carse, of New York, is sojourning at the Palmer. Bisnop J. O'Connor, Omaha, Neb., is a guest

J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General of Illinois, is

R. C. Smith, London, England, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Francis Riggs, Paris, France, is among the J. J. Worrell, editor of the Dispatch, Jackson, Tenn., is at the Gardner.

Prof. L. M. Hamburger, Berlin, Germany, is ristered at the Tremont. John Quincy Adams Sargent, Manchester, N. H., is a guest of the Tremont.

Miss Nina Wright, of the New York Shakspeare Club, is a guest of the Tremont. Seth Hanchett, Clerk of the Probate Court, left the city vesterday for a two weeks' trip

Charley Hilton, of the Sherman House, has re-turned from a pleasant two weeks spent among the Minnesota lakes.

Manuel Trigueros and a party of ten tourists from San Francisco, and P. Heineman with a party of six from Japan, are domiciled at the W. E. Drakeford, London; Edward Senior, Manchester, England; and David Stalker, Glasgow, Scotland, are among the guests of the

Judges R. E. Williams, of Bloomington, E. S. Martindale, of Indianapolis, W. F. Boyle, of St. Louis, and J. M. Bailev, of Freeport, were egistered at the Pacific yesterday. Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court, s now taking the rest of his vacation, which rill last until the 15th. He will be in chambers

Alonzo Shotwell, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Pacific Mail steamships, and Perry Griffin, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, are at the Tremont.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madisou street (TRIB-UNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 73 dec.; 10 a. m., 73; 12 m., 75; 3 p. m., 75; 7 p. m., 72. Barom-eter at 8 a. m., 29.48; 7 p. m., 29.45.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, the new paster of the First Baptist Church, who has been spending his summer vacation among the monutains of Colorado, will be at home with his family at the Woodruff House after Thurs-

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Chica-ro Medical Society was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. S. F. Ramill presiding. Dr. Roswell Park read a paper on "Dermatitis Venenata," the discussion of which filled in the remaining portion of the evening.

Suit was commenced by The People of the State of Illinois, before Justice Brayton, vesterday, against John B. Lvon and Thomas B. Rice, copartners, for refusing to pay the Inspector's fee in loading grain-boats. The suit is conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Custer, attorneys, is for \$200, and will come up Sept. 8.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. tieogre's Society was held last evening in the Sherman House club-room, with a fair attendance. George E. Gooch presided. The Committee on Relief reported that they had disbursed \$20 in charity. Mr. Frank Anderson was elected a member of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

Side Rolling Mills, has written Gov. Cullon Side Rolling Mills, has written Gov. Cullom declining the appointment as a member of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. He does it with regret, but is absolutely unable to accept on account of the sovere pressure of private business. Mr. Potter left yesterday afternoon for Pitsaburg to attend the meeting of the Steel Association, which will begin its session

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee held a meeting at the Palmer Rouse vesterday afternoon, Gen. W. E. Strong in the chair. Capt. John T. Neally was strong in the chair. Capt. John I. Nearly was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee. The rest of the afternoon was spent in discussing the various committees, their duties, and the proper men to take charge of them. The meeting adjourned until Monday afternoon part, when the full list of committees will be ready.

At about 9:30 Sunday evening Herman Wenthe, 11, years of age, whose parents live at No. 517 West Twelfth street, and William Scully, 11 years of age, living at No. 525 on the same street, had a fight over some trifling matter on the sidewalk in front of the former's home. The dispute was ended by young Scully drawing a pocketknife and stabbing his antagonist on the lorehead. Dr. Fraser, who attended the injured boy, found that the wound was only skin deep.

The last of a series of meetings designed to

The last of a series of meetings designed to bring before the public the claims of the Woman's Industrial Home was held last night at No. 13 South Halsted street. A prohibitory tariff, in the shape of a 10-cent admission fee, reduced the attendance to a minimum. Mrs. Anna Schock presided, and there was a general talk yer the hopes under the institution. It is intended to open an industrial Home at No. 55 West Lake street as soon as the premises can be gotten ready for occupancy.

At 6.25 vesterday morning John Mather, 50

be gotten ready for occupancy.

At 6:25 yesterday morning John Mather, 50 years of age, while attempting to board an eastward-bound freight train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad at the Paulina street crossing, slipped and fell under the wheels. Both legs were terribly mangled. Sergt. Sieppard started to take the unfortunate man to the County Hospital, but he died before reaching there. The freight-train was drawn by Engine No. 128 of the Northwestern Railroad, John Marshall engineer. Mr. Mather was a German by birth and a painter by trade, and lived with his family at No. 814 West Lake street.

coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 96 Desplaines street upon an unknown-man who died there of apopiexy caused by the long-continued use of strong drink. An inquest was also held upon Robert Fry. 25 years of age, at No. 126 DeKoven street. While at work in the furniture factory at Nos. 25 and 27 North Jefferson street, Saturday afternoon, Fry failed to push a vicce of whitewood far enough away from a circular saw in motion. The teeth of the saw caught the wood, and it was hurled against Fry's left breast, causing injuries in the region of the heart which resulted in death. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

John Dobler, the "Bridgeport Boy." who won the last "walk" at the Exposition Building, was sued before Justice Brayton vesterday by Felix McAvoy, his trainer, for a board-bill, etc., amounting to over \$200. The latter claimed that Dobler was nothing but a beer-jerker anyhow; that he took him from the Bridewell and made a renowned walker of him; bought his clothes, shoes, and all the togs necessary to walk in; backed him in the match, and put up for him in everything, even to paying his doctor and his board-bill; and then Dobler pleaded the baby act, claiming that he was a minor. Justice Brayton held that walking-matches were illegal, and therefore all expenses attending the match were off, so far as the law was concerned; but the board-bill he thought the, young man ought to settle for, and accordingly he allowed McAvoy a judgment of \$45. It was renorted that McAvoy was intending to attach the silver cup won by Dobler at the match.

BULLWISKLE'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The following is the showing for August, 1879: Total number of alarms, 65, and stills, 41. The causes are as follows: Children with matches, 17; false, 16; sparks from chimney fielding on roof, 8; chimney fires, 8; unknown, 5; sparks from chimney falling on roof, 8; spontaneous combustion, 5; sparks from tobacco pipe, 4; supposed incendiary, 8; smoking in bed, 2; sparks from locomotive, 2; carelessly drooping kerosene lamp, 2; defective chimney, 2; overheated oricks kin, 2; inceediary, 2; and one each, chips on ast-pile, overheated feed-pipe, children plaving with fire, ignition of cacaping gas, hoster drooping match among aff, ignition of ceiling from gas-jet, ignition of oy-balloos, match dropped into kerosene oil, tepping on match, failing of stovenipe, defective range, mischlevousness, maliciousness, exclusion of kerosene lamp, hot fat-iron over-asted bake-oven, imp too near bed-quilt, ignition of window-curtain from candle, smoky

stove, explosion of oil-stove, spark from tugboat, grease falling on embers, spark from smoke-stack, overheated kiln. carelesness, overheated steam-pipe, and rekindling. Of the buildings, 24 were brick, and 54 frame, and were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 27: barn, 25; sbeds, 5; straw-pile, general occupanor, 4 each; saioon, 3; rubbish, 3; boarding-house, 8; trick-kiln, 2; marble works, 2; molding manufactory, 2; marblemattel manufactory, 2; and 1 each preserving works, hay-stack, bakery, junk-shop, meat market, schooner, smoke-house, distillery, drr-kiln, coal-yard, hotel, stoop, mattress manufactory, picture-frame manufactory, junk-shop, meat market, schooner, smoke-house, distillery, drr-kiln, coal-yard, hotel, stoop, mattress manufactory, picture-frame manufactory, sidewalk, wool-fiber mill, liyery stable, packing-house, tenement, furniture store, water-tank, warehouse, ice-house, and tug-boat.

Total insurance involved, \$150,525; total loss, \$9.083, 42; total loss to insurance as far as settled and partially agreed upon, \$6,591,42.

There was an additional loss of about \$1,000 at the Union Stock-Yards, outside of the city limits.

TULEY'S SUCCESSOR.

An informal meeting of the judges of election appointed by the City Council to preside at the polls on the occasion of the special Aldermanic election to be held throughout the First Ward on the 24th inst., was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was decided to open the polls for registration this morning at 9 o'clock, and to keep them open all day for the accommodation of the voters. After to-day, there will be one other opportunity for registration,—on the 16th. After arranging this little matter, which was really all that the judges had to do, the meeting adjourned. For the information of voters, it may be stated that the list of judges and location of the various polling places is as follows:

First Precinct-Omar Bushell, John T. Pratt, George P. Everhart; Engine-house, No. 19 Dearoorn street.
Scood—E. A. Johns, Harry Byrne, J. H. Mc-Johnsland; No. 196 Washington street.
Third—F. A. Brobaski, William Glenn,
Taylor, No. 274 State street.
Fourth—Thomas Carson, Thomas Kells, Anton
Berg; No. 306 Fifth avenue.

A TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT. F. W. Jones, Assistant-Managar of the Western Union Telegraph office of this city, has put in operation on a few private telephone lines an invention of his own (for which he is now taking out patent papers), which promises to still further multiply the usefulness of that magnetic tube that how threads its way into nearly every large office in Chicago, and, what is even more. large office in Chicago, and, what is even more to the point, bids fair to increase indefinitly the distance over which the wire may be success-fully used as a means of telephonic communica-Notwithstanding the sudden creation and ex-

Nowithstanding the sudden creation and expension of the speaking telephone system in this country, many serious difficulties have ever been present to prevent that degree of success in clear articulation so much desired. One of these obstacles has been the detrimental effect of signaling relay-magnets in the circuit, especially when several instruments were put on one wire. The waves of electricity generated by the action of the speaker's voice are very delicate and variable in character, and in their passage through the numerous convolutions of an electro-magnet they become altered in character; indeed, all the finer ones are neutralized by the induction current set up in the helicus, thus robbing the reproduced voice at the receiving telephone of its clearness and natural charactevistics. The invention above alluded to is one of the simplest kind, and seems to promise a good future, inasmuch as it is inexpensive and will enable lines with any number of telephones or Morse telegraph instruments introduced to work as well as short lines. The device is a coil of fine wire so wound on a bobbin that it is free from self-induction. on a bobbin that it is free from self-induction. It is connected around the electro-magnets in the telephone circuit, and connected with the local points of the instruments so as to form a shunt or branch circuit when the line is used for speaking, and to be removed when the wire is used for signaling. This shunt ellers a characterizer for the voice ways and when the wire is used for signaling. This shunt allows a clear passage for the voice-waves, and also nullifies the harmful effects of the antagonistic extra currents of the electro-magnets.

Experiments have been made by means of which half of a sentence is transmitted while the attachment is in its place, and the remaining half with the attachment removed, and the effect is wonderful. The presence of the little coil as a factor in the transmission of vocal sounds is so powerful an aid that the slightest sound, like the catching of the breath, is perceptible at the other end of the wire.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID W. CLARK REPESSENTATIVE DAVID, W. CLARK

is a military man as well as a legislator, hav-ing recently been appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of Colonel. Some of his friends gathered together, passed the hat around, and ordered a nand-some uniform, with sword, cord, belt, and tassel, complete. for presentation to the doughty "Dave." Last evening Col. Clark's home at No. 52 South Sangamon street was invaded by some fifty or sixty of his friends. They swarmed on the steps, and captured parlors and dining-room allies. Aroung the resistors were Mai. Brock. alike. Among the visitors were Maj. Brock-way, Commissioner Spofford, Jacob Gross, Jack Stephens, Commissioner Meyer, Dr. W. P. Dunne, Maj. Delos Hail. Col. W. S. Scribner, Seth Hanenett, Dr. I. J. Bluthardt, Thomas Brenan, Esfield Moore, J. J. Healy, John Bell, and many others well known in political circles.
The presentation-speech was made by Col.
Scribner, and was commendably brief. Col.
Clark responded in a few well-chosen words,
after which the entire party adjourned to the ining-room, where refreshments, liquid and

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT A DEBT Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was created on Dearborn street, near Washington, by the sight of one man spitting in the face of another, grabbing his bat, running his fist through the crown thereof, and then informing the party of the second part that he could thrush him. Upon looking into the editer in the found that the active individual ing the party of the second part that he could thrasa him. Upon looking into the affair, it was found that the active individual was Col. Taylor, of the livery firm of Fisher & Taylor, and that the other, was a person by the name of George Gilbert, at one time, it is believed, on the Board of Trade. According to Col. Taylor's statement, a year ago Gilbert hired teams of him and ran up a little hill which he did not pay at the time. The firm's collector called on him without success, for a long time, and finally the Colonel himself tried his hand, but was unable to get any satisfaction, being put off with various excuses. Yesterday, as he was driving along with him, again asked him when he was going to pay that bill. Gilbert said he didn't want to talk to him; that in their previous conversations Taylor had spoken in a way that he wasn't going to put up with Taylor spoke again rather sharply, insisting on having his money, and ther finally went through the series of maneuvres mentioned at the commencement of this story. Mr. Gilbert was very patient about the affair, and, when it was over, went off in search of an officer.

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts of the Water Department for th month just closed were \$60,412.41.

Last week 7,530 pounds of meat were con lemned as unwholesome, and 431 nuisances were The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,871

from the Water Department and \$69 from the Comptroller.

Bids were opened yesterday for supplying a steam boiler and chimney for the lake crib. The lowest bid was \$547. A number of persons were sworn in as special policemen yesterday to do service at the Exposition, which opens to-morrow.

The Health Department was kept quite busy vesterday vaccinating the school-children and issuing to others certificates of vaccination.

John P. Outhwaite, Chief of the fure Department of Ishneming, Mich., and several others, registered with Acting-Marshal Swenie yeaterday.

Ald. Thompson and McNurney, who have been taking a vacation in Iowa and Minnesota, have returned. Aid. Rawleigh leaves for the latter State to-day.

The receipts of the Collector's office for the month of August were \$44,974.21 for licenses; \$1,574.15 for special assessments; and \$103.50 from other sources. Total, \$46,651.86.

A complaint came to the Health Department yesterday that the premises No. 914 West Monroe street were infected with sewer-gas, and that several members of the family were sick on account of it.

"To the Highly respectable and competent Management of the first Fover Hospital of the City of Caicago, Ill., United States," was the style in which a package received by Dr. De-Wolf yesterday was addressed.

Health Officer-Merki has discovered that Hoff & Flannigan, George Flemming, and Jacob Schuler are doing a rendering and slaughtering business in the Town of Lake without a license. Suit will be brought against them at once unless they comply with the ordinances on the subject.

Gauer, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Rush and Cedar streets, to cost \$2,500; and to C. Fritz, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 590 Paulina street, to cost \$1,500.

Meyor Harrison has been waited upon by a citized of Lawndale and asked to use his influence to get water-pipes laid so that that suburb could be supplied with water from the lake. His Honor is reported to have replied that, since Lawndale only gave him thirty-five votes when he was running for Congress, he did not think he was under many obligations to the recools there.

Some days ago Mr. Fitch took out a permit to inclose his porch at No. 35 Seeley arenue. Since then complaints have been numerous that the improvement was in violation of the building rande it. ordinance, it appearing that, as being made, it amounts to the erection of a two-story building surmounted by a tower. The Building Superintendent's attention has been called to the matter, and the work is to be stopped.

matter, and the work is to be stopped.

Dr. De Wolf vesterday asked Mayor Harrison to revoke the license of the Illinois Drving Company, which is one of the Bridgeport stink factories, and he will comply with the request. Saturday night the Doctor, in company with R. P. Derickson, M. F. Kettenhouse, D. K. Tenney, and a Mr. Adams, visited the establishment in question and found it emitting the most noxious of odors; hence his recommendation. Other offenses were discovered, and the gentlemen above named will go before the Grand Jury and lodge complaint at their earliest convenience.

The mortality report for the week ending Sat-urday shows the deaths to have been 220, against 253 the preceding week, and 165 the corresponding week of last year. The causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 24; diphtheria, 17; convulsions 3 and typhoid-fever, 14 each; diarrhea, 13; consumption, 10; insuttion, 11; eutero-colitis and scarlet-fever, 8 each; and ac-cidents. The deaths he wards were. First cidents, 4. The deaths by wards were: First, 2: Second, 5; Third. 3; Fourth, 4: Fifth, 14: Sixth, 21; Seventh, 18; Eighth, 15; Ninth, 5; Fenth, 8; Eleventh, 11: Twelfth, 2: Thirteenth, Fourteenth, 36; Fifteenth, 13; Sixteenth, ; Seventeenth, 13; and Eighteenth, 7. CORRECTING A BLUNDER.

Some time ago an order came from the Comptroller to the Health Department, ordering that in the July par-roll 5 per cent be deducted on all salaries over \$1,000, going back to the first of the year, and that on salaries under that amount a reduction of 5 per cent be made for the next transmitted of the year. six months of the year. It now transpires that six months of the year. It now transpires that all this was a mistake, and entirely unnecessary,—as the papers stated at the time,—for yesterday another order came restoring the 5 per cent taken for the first six months of the year, providing, however, that on \$1,000 salaries the 5 per cent should be taken for the future only, and that on the lesser salaries 2½ per cent be taken off. The employes rejoice that it has turned out as it has turned out as it has.

IMPURE MILK-A PRARFUL SHOWING Dr. Sawyer has about completed the analysis of twenty-eight samples of milk, and will submit the result to the Health Department in a few days. His report will show that the milk few daya. His report will show that the milk used is very impure, and, while it should contain 10 to 12 per cent of cream, it only contains from 4 to 8 per cent. All of the samples examined had been skimmed, and contained small particles of butter, going to show that the milk had been severely handled, and, furthermore, that it was old, and very often unit for use. Samples of cream examined, for which the patient consumer is paving 25 cents per quart, were found to be little better than good milk, and to contain really only from 12 to 16 per cent of the article it purported to be. Without exception the samples had been watered to the extent of at least 10 per cent, and the Doctor is inclined to attribute the fearful mortality among children for some time more to the use of impure dren for some time more to the use of impure milk than any other cause. His report will make no recommendations, for the reason that a year ago no attention was paid to tnem; but he says privately that he cannot find language to express the enormity of the outrage to which the public are being subjected by the milkmen, and, to say nothing of the effect the milk being sold has upon the public health, he estimates that at least one-third of the money spent for milk is an absolute robbery of the consumers. It is to be hoped now that some prosecutions will be commenced. drep for some time more to the use of impure

M'QUEENEY.

M'QUEENEY.

It was stated the other day that Commissioner Waller had refused to give a place to a Mr. McQueeney, because he had, while seeking a contract from the Department, forged the names of a couple of men to his bond. In justice to Mr. McQueeney, the circumstances of this old affair should be stated. He presented to the Department of Public Works nearly two years ago a bond to which he had sizned the names of a brother-in-law and a friend, and admitted that he, and not they, had sizned them. Upon questioning these two other individuals, the brother-in-law said that he had authorized McQueeney to sign his name to bonds, and that he was satisfied with what had been done. The other one-said that he had always gone on McQueeney's bonds, and had no objection at all to the use of his name. The contractor had no idea that he was doing anothing wrong when he signed these names. The then City Attorney, who examined the case, saw that there was no criminality on McQueen ev's part, and that there was simply a loose way of doing business on the part of the Department of Public Works. Mr. McQueeney has been for twenty-five years a business man in this city, and this is the only occasion on which he was ever charged with anything which was even

COUNTY BUILDING.

This is the last day for filing trial notices in he County Court for the new calendar. All cases to go on the calendar must be noticed. The Committee on Charities will meet this afternoon to consider bids for supplies to be delivered at the county institutions during the coming month.

Judge Baroum opened court y esterday morning in the Criminal Court, impaneled a petit jury, and adjourned at once. To-day the quasicriminal calendar will be taken up.

The County Collector sold yesterday for taxes in Calumet. The program for to-day includes the special assessment in Hyde Park, and the seventh installment of South Park taxes in the same town. Charles Tarnow petitioned the County Court

yesterday for his discharge as a poor debtor under the insolvent act. He was arrested on a ca. sa at suit of Carl Boettcher, the amount in-volved being \$1,500. Tarnow owes \$1,634 in all. and possesses worldly goods valued at \$129. Owing to some bad management, the 'bus did not cail at the County Jail yesterday for the persons pronounced insane by the Court yester-day, and the authorities were greatly annoyed by the vagaries of the lunatics, one of whom had to be muffled to prevent her doing mischief. Seven persons were adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday, all being paupers with the exception of Moritz Stein, a young fellow who had been employed as a bookkeeper, and who is to be sent to Batavia. The catalog is as follows: John F. C. Krause, Henry Gradt, Charles Peterson, Johanna Johnson, Celia Lavin, and Sarah Kerr.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Two hundred barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday. The export trade is coming up again.

The officials and employes at the new Government Building were paid yesterday for the last half of August. The pay-roll embraced 147 men, and it took \$3,700 to go around.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday footed up \$30,846, of which \$25,377 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,246 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,970 for beer. Col. Burke, one of Revenue-Agent Trumbull's

assistants, who has been gauging and inspecting distilleries at Peoria, has reported here for duty, and was around the Government Building yes-

The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed \$3,000 in subsidiary silver coin yesterday, and paid out \$10,000 in standard dollars in exchange for currency. It was a good day for the silver dollar yesterday.

Mr. Henry P. Wyman, Special Deputy Collector of Customs at St. Louis, called at the Custom-House yesterday and had a chat with the boys. He is on his way to St. Louis from a brief vacation at Geneva Lake. The usual periodical "shaking up," as it would be termed in a newspaper office, was administered resterday among that portion of Collector Harver's force who are known as Division Dannies. The charges in their territories were

Deputies. The changes in their territories were as follows: George H. Thompson, transferred from the South Division of the city to the North Division; A. St. John Campbell, from the North Division to the Southwest Division; J. S. Phelps, from the Northwest Division to the Southwest Division to the Southwest Division to the Southwest Division. The expected change from Bangs to Leake didn't occur yesterday, but the explanation of the delay was, very simple when Gen. Leake turned up and produced a telegram from the President's Private Secretary stating that the General's commission had been delayed on account of the absence of Department officers.

morning, and would be forwarded immediately. In the meantime, the relegram added, the General was authorized to qualify. But Gen. Leake didn't care to qualify until the commission arrived, and so didn't take hold vesterday. Judge Bangs holding over until last night, as he had a right to do, for the reason that his resignation did hot take effect until the 1st, and it was the 1st of September up to midnight of vesterday. Gen. Leake expects his commission to reach here to-morrow morning, when he will unalify and take possession of his office. Judge Bangs spent a great part of yesterday in going through the odds and ends of official and personal papers in the office vault, straightening things out preparatory to turning over the office, and in approving the bonds of several of the various bidders on the new Government Building contracts, referred to in another item. It is not known as yet just what Judge Bangs will do after he leaves the office. He is already the senior partner in the Lacon. He is already the senior partner in the Lacon law firm of Bings, Shaw & Edwards, and it is supposed that he may be figuring on forming a coalition with some Chicago lawyer or lawyers,

and entering upon private practice here, where his family pow reside, and where a broader field opens itself to him. The assistants will run the office until Gen. Leake takes hold, and, as at present appears, for some time thereafter. CAMP CHICAGO.

AWAITING ORDERS. There were no new reports from the country egiments or battalions yesterday concerning he encampment. All arrangements are com pleted, and the commands are awaiting march ing orders. If no new feature presents itself between now and to-morrow morning, there will be a throng of soldiers in the city such a will put to shame the best anticipations of the brigade officers when they proposed the encampment. There will be over 3,000 troops, armed, uniformed, and equipped, I the reports of the commanding officers to the general headquarters go for anything, and there is not an organization in the brigade that has not responded. Country commands will, upon arrival, march to the Base-Ball Park, stack arms, and wait for orders. The line will be formed on

wait for orders. The line will be formed on Michigan avenue at 1 p. m., and will pass in review before Gov. Cullom and staff at the Exposition Building.

All the otlicers on Gen. Torrence's staff are expected to report at the Exposition Building at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, fully equipped and mounted, to act as aids, meet and escort regiments to the proper place. A large number of horses have been donated and hired for the parade.

parade.

The Quartermasters of the several commands of the brigade, with their details, will arrive in the city this morning, and will, without being escorted, proceed directly to South Park, where they will report to Capt. F. G. Hoyne, the Brigade Quartermaster, for duty. The 8:05 a. m. train of the Illinois Central will transport the Quartermasters and camp supplies to Camp Chicago free of charge. The tents were shipped from Springfield vesterday, and will be at South Park this morning, ready to be pitched.

THE QUARTERMASTERS AND THEIR DETAILS

THE QUARTERMASTERS AND THEIR DETAILS will be busy all day under the direction of Capt. Hoyne, and before night it is expected that the camp will be in complete readiness for occupancy on the morrow.

The 25 cents admission which will be charged

penses incurred in obtaining music, illuminations, candies, soap, etc., all of which expense the Chicago troops are responsible for, while the country organizations, being invited in, will be provided with everything, including transportation, without incurring one cent of expense to themselves.

It has been intimated that the Chicago troops

It has been intimated that the Chicago troops would be made ashamed of themselves by the smallness of their turn-out compared with the country regiments and battalions, but perhaps time will prove that there is no cause for alarm in this quarter. Yesterday all the employes of Field, Leiter & Co.'s retail dry-goods store who are members of the militia were told by their employers that their time was their own from Tuesday night until Monday morning, for the purpose of participations.

time was their own from Tuesday uight until Monday morning, for the purpose of participating in the eucampment. It is altogether likely that the men employed in the wholesale department were given a similar privilege.

The above mentioned item was 'the only one heard from up to last evening, but it is to be presumed that the example thus early set by a firm that has many employes in the different regiments will be speedily followed by other merchants and business men, so that Chicago may be spared the disgrace and humiliation of having it said, "She gave an entertainment to which she invited the whole country, and which she was too mean to attend herself." WEST PARKS.

THE BOULEVARD QUESTION.

The West Park Commissioners held a regular

meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the

Commissioner Woodard in the chair, and all the members of the Board present except Commis Secretary Wood read a series of resolution which were drafted by himself and Commission r Brenock, to the effect that a special commit tee should be appointed by the Board, who, in connection with the engineer, should select at

east three different routes from the south part of Douglas Park to the Chicago River, which should be used for a boulevard, the Committee to also ascertain approximately the cost of acquiring titles to the lands for each route, and submit their estimates and investigations to the Board at a subsequent meeting. The resolu-tions were adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the Doug-as Park Committee to secure specifications for A resolution was adopted directing the last Park Committee to secure specifications for a building to be erected in that park as a referance of shelter. The

tory, observatory, and place of shelter. The plans will be presented at the next meeting.

A resolution was offered calling for culverts on Kedzie avenue, between Washington and Twelfth streets. Referred to the Committee on Douglas Park.

Commissioner Wilkin offered the following. which was adopted:

Resolved. That the driveway through the unim-proved portion of Humboldt Park connecting with the boulevard be made according to the origina;

plan.

Commissioner McCrea offered a resolution to
the effect that the Central Park Committee be
requested to examine the lake in that park, with
a view to securing an outlet to the same, and
also to report upon the feasibility of construct-

also to report upon the feasibility of constructing an artesian well for supplying water for feeding the said lake.

The Central Park Committee, through Commissioner Wilcox, submitted a report recommending that a new greenhouse be constructed on the unimproved portion of that park, according to plans to be presented in the future. It was also recommended that each park should have its own greenhouse individually, instead of having a general greenhouse located in Central park, as had been previously designed, as it was thought that this course would encourage competition between the several kardeners.

Mr. Wilcox made a motion to the effect that the President be instructed to procure material at the best rates he could get for filling the parks. Carried. parks. Carried.

After some informal talk about general matters the Board adjourned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PAVING.

OPENING THE BIDS. Supt. McDowell yesterday opened the bids for paving the streets around the new Custom-House with granite blocks. The bids were classified according to the different specifications and sent on to Washington, where the award will be made. These bids and figures are considered valuable, as this will be the first practical test of a really solid stone pavement ever attempted this city. As the United States will only pave to the centre line of the streets, and the rest will be laid with wooden blocks by the city, there will be an excellent opportunity for judg-ing as to the beauties of each mode. The bids embrace six different styles, as proposed in the advertisation.

embrace six different styles, as proposed to the advertisement.

The first specification calls for granite blocks &124 inches, and not less than 12 mehes deep. These blocks are to be laid three-fourths of an inch apart on a gravel bed of eight inches, free from dirt and stones of a greater diameter than one inch. The spaces between the blocks are to be filled with pure Trinidad asphaltum and fine gravel put in hot, the whole to be covered with one inch of fine sand. The blds for this pavement ranged from \$3.70 to \$5.85 per square ent ranged from \$3.70 to \$5.85 per square

ment ranged from \$3.70 to \$5.85 per square yard.

The second style uses the same blocks and filling bedded on sand on a foundation of limestone flagging, which latter is bedded on not-less than four inches of gravel. For this the bids ranged from \$3.72 to \$6.50.

The third is the same as the second, except that the foundation is of two-inch pine planks swabbed with tar, and laid on strugers 1x10 inches laid eight feet apart in a ballast of six inches of gravel. The prices for this vary from \$4 to \$5.20.

The fourth style is similar in every respect to

quality, and of a resisting power of 16,000 pounds to the square inch, measuring on the top or face from eight to thirteen the top or face from eight to thirteen inches long four to five and one half inches wide, and not less than six inches deep. The bases are to be one-half an inch each way less than the top. The blocks are laid obliquely to the crown line of the street at as nearly 23 deg. as possible. They must be laid close together, the blocks to lap at least four inches over the joints on the next courses. They are to be bedded in sand not to exceed four inches deep, resting on a floor of two-inch hemiock plank, swabbed with coal tar or asphalt on the sides. bedded in sand not to exceed four inches deep, resting on a floor of two-inch hemiock plank, swabbed with coal tar or asphalt on the sides, edges, and ends. These planks are laid on a line parallel with the line of the street, and nailed to sill planks eight feet apart. These sill planks are to be bedded in eight inches of clean gravel. The joints between the stones are to be filled with pure Trinidad asphaltum poured in at a temperature of 300 deg. This parement, the Superintendent claims, will equal the Roman and Peruvian roads. The bids range from \$3.95 to \$8.

The sixth style demands the use of Medina sandstone instead of granite for the blocks, which are to be from seven to twelve inches long, three to four inches wide, with the bottoms one-half inch less than the top. They are to be laid and jointed as the previous style but with a ballasting of ten inches. The bids for this run from \$3.05 to \$3.90 per square vard.

In the centre line of the street is to be run a curb six inches wide and twenty inches deep to separate the stone from the wooden pavement. For this the bids run from 65 cents to \$2.25 per lineal foot according as granite, Lemont, or Medina stone is used.

B. T. Camp was the lowest bidder for all the pavements except the third, for which C. E. Ray was the lowest bidder. There were six bidders on all the proposals.

SUBURBAN. GRAND CROSSING. An unknown man attempted to jump on Michigan Southern freight train at Grand Crossing yesterday afternoon. He missed his footing, and was instantly cut in two. The Coroner was notified.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S. Few stage characters have taken a greater hold upon the heart of the multitude than Joshua Whitcomb, and in fewer cases has the divergence of opinion in regard to the reason therefor been greater. That there is nothing in the piece as a work of art, has been admitted long ago: that in it, to use the language of the hero, the unities are knocked "from Kalamazoo to kingdom come "; that its author has ruthlessly violated our modern sense of dramatic construction; that the characters are badly defined; that the plot is feeble, and that it wobbles along with the aid of thin dialog, are truths which with the aid of thin dialog, are truths which have been hammered upon by the critics of the country for three years; and yet during these three years thousands and tens of thousands have gone to see it, have wept over its pathos and roared over its humor, and a fortune has been realized by the star, Mr. Denman Thompson, and the manager, Mr. J. M. Hill, who was sagacious enough to discover the actor's ability. At this late day it were idle to discuss the play. It merely serves as a frame in which At this late day it were idle to discuss the play. It merely serves as a frame in which is set one of the finest,—indeed, it would not be overpraise to say the nnest—piece of low comedy upon the American stage, and his work reminds us more nearly of some of the great English actor Toole's creations than that of any one we know upon this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Wink's, Mr. Owen's Solon Shingle, or Mr. Boucicalul's Shaughraun, although each possesses rare artistic merit, are impossible characters, while Thompson's Joshua Whikomb is a living, breathing, palpable human being fresh from the breathing, palpable human being fresh from the hamlets of New England. In the acting he nothing extenuates nor surrounds with the glamour of artificiality, but gives the man naturally with all his bluntness and his bravery, his honest-heartedness and his egotism, with his quaintness and his devotion, his tenderness and his impulsiveness. And these traits are admirably brought out by the incidents supplied in the meeting with the shrinking Tot and her drunken father, in the dying scene, where the hero in the midst of his prayer is interrupted by Bill Johnson, and where the said Bill is suddenly hoisted through the window and Joshua quietly resumes his devotions; in the scene at the birthday party, where breathing, paipable human being fresh from the hamlets of New England. In the acting be nothing extenuates nor surrounds with window and Joshua quiety resumes in devo-tions; in the scene at the birthday party, where great opportunity is offered for a striking con-trast between the conventional usages of society and the rustic simplicity of the hero, and, finally, where we find his foot upon his native heath,—at his New England home. When he

amusement.

The reappearance of Joshua Whitcomb was made last night, and he was welcomed by a larger audience than we have seen within McVicker's walls for many a day, and the ocople gave every evidence that Denman Thompson had become one of their favorits. As upon former occasions, the sympathetic role of Tot was enacted by Miss Julia Wilson, a little lade with a physique suited for the part, and intelligence to play it well. The other parts are very uninteresting ones, merely furnishing opportunity for the leading role; but trifling as they are they are well taken by Miss Clara Cary, Miss Virginia Bray, Miss Emma Lathrop, Mrs. D. Nourse, Miss Clara Hyatt, Miss E. Rogers, Ignacio Martinetti, Charles H. Clark, Walter Gale, George Bean, R. Benson, Charles Peters, G. Adams, and D. Nourse. The engagement will last four weeks, and there can be little doubt regarding its success. sement. loubt regarding its success.

HAVERLY'S. Although the "Willow Bedott Papers" wer oublished something like thirty years ago, alnost everybody of this generation is more or presented to the world. Ten years ago Mr. D. Locke, known to all the country as " Petroeum V. Nasby," constructed from the story s play, or, rather, a sketch, the principal character in which was the Widow Bedott. This sketch was shown to any number of actresses, but they unanimously declined having anything to do with it, for the, to them, very sufficient reason hat the "star" part was that of an old lady. The world has yet to produce an actress that wants to be old. By reason of this fancy of American actresses Mr. Locke's "Widow Bedott" American actresses Mr. Locke's "Widow Bedott" remained in his possession unused until about a year ago, when the author saw Neil Burgess in a sketch entitled "My Mother-in-Law." The part, although not entirely like that of Widow Bedott, was yet in a similar vein, and Mr. Locke saw that if anybody could make his play a succes Burgess was the man. Burgess accordingly perfected himself in the part of the Widow, and last March it was produced, for the first time, in Providence, R. I., a place more noted for scandai, clams, and a ball-club than appreciation of the higher forms of drama. It was well received, and since then has been produced in other towns; but the performance at Haverly's last night was its first in any of the larger cities.

cities.

The audience was a large ope, and before the first act was concluded evinced a thorough interest in the picture of Widow Bedott in her search for an eligible widower, her curious and amusing adventures with Eder Sniffles, and the trials to which all upon whom she inflicted her research were subjected.

trials to which all upon whom she inflicted her presence were subjected.

Of the manner in which the character presented by Mr. Burgess was portrayed, it may be said that it is an entirely original one, and, in fact, as a delineator of ancient and eccentric females he has no equal. As a garralous Yankee widow, he keeps the audience interested from the time the curtain goes up until it descends at the close of the play. The part of the Widow is really the only one of prominence in the play, and to sustain the interest throughout by means of a single character is a work of no small magnitude, but Mr. Burgess does it successfully and deserves praise therefor.

The dialogs between the different characters are mostly taken from the original story, but in places where alterations were necessary they have places where alterations were necessary they have been made by Mr. Locke in the clever manner

THE OLYMPIC. The managers of this new venture could scarcely have a more flattering recognition of their efforts than the enthusiasm of the audience nightly filling the house since the openin performance on Saturday evening. . In every department there seems to be efficiency, as Messrs. Mitchell & Sprague have given us Messrs. Mitchell & Sprague have given us a vandeville house where ladies can go without the risk of hearing anything offensive. One of the interesting features of the program is the manipulation of the musical glasses by Prof. A. W. Sawyer. who renders a selection from "Trovatora." "The Marriage Belis." etc. Miss Louise Montague. a lady with a rich and a powerful soprano voice, is already a recognized favorite, and Miss Jennie Engle is also an artist in her way, but we would surgiest that she get something new in the place of her hackneyed patriotic ballad. Cool Burgess coulributes his share to the amusement of the people, and Harry Sexton in his cornet solos is far oeyond what we ordinarily bear. Manchester and Jennings, in their acts, with the exception of

that relating to a new play, are funny. In addition to those we have mentioned pears Harry Bennett, the La Rue the Zanfrettas. During the week bill will be retained.

THE NEW "UNCLE TOM." Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was m uerading last evening in the guise of a theatre, querading last evening in the guise of a theatre, much to the amszement and surprise, no doubt, of many of the pious people who dwell within earshot of the chimes. The presentation of the familiar drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for the first time in a house dedicated to religious services was regarded as an event of significance, and the audience, consisting largely of churchgoing folks, were evidently quite deeply moved by the homely pathos with which the play abounds. There were a few imperfections in the scenic arrangements of the drama which could be easily excused considering the difficulty of suddenly transforming a church auditorium could be easily excused considering the difficulty of suddenly transforming a courch auditorium into a stage. But the drama went off very smoothly, and its musical features elicited the hearty applause of the audience. It was on the whole performed very effectively, and the indications are that the entertainment will meet with the most liberal encouragement. It will be given every evening this week, with matiness on Wednesday and Saturday.

WORDS OF WARNING. The Dramatic New in an article upon the out-look, published last Saturday, gives the follow-

ing wholesome advice to actors, actresses, and agents:

To actors and actresses! Endeavor to avoid petty jealousies, and do not force an issue until it is a case of manifest injustice. Avoid unpleasant gossip one against another. This tendency of professional people has broken up more companies than all the bad business that was ever done. Cheerfully help each other in troble, professional or private. If your manager be an honest man show confidence and trust in him, and help him along with kindly encouragement. Do not always stand on the letter of your contract where it may interfere with the general weal. If your manager is flagrantly dishouest break with him immediately. It is always easier to lose one week's salary than ten or tifteen. In place of widening individual breaches between your brethren and sisters, endeavor to arbitrate and harmonize. Don't carry disreputable stories and repeat them in public. It is this tendency of professionals to dirty their own nest which brings the art in ridicule and contempt. Do not aid disruption by rushing into print with your private woes.

To stars! As much as possible place yourself on an equality with your supporting company, and aid the weak members with the benefit of your experience. Do not pretend to exclusiveness or superiority, and do not patronize your people. Kindness and affability will always go a great way in producing content. Harshness and inferibility often spoil what would other-

a great way in producing content. Harshness and inflexibility often spoil what would other wise be good performances.

To agents we would give the general advice, that by simply attending to their business and not overstepping their orders they can be most useful.

MUSICAL NOTES. Maretzek begins his season at the Academy of Music, New York, Sept. 24; Grau at the Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 11; Strakos ch at the academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 6; and Emma Abbott at the Grand Opera-House, New York, Sept. 8.

York, Sept. 8.

It seems that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is coming back to America to sing under Mapleson's management here. In that case, Maurice Strakosch was not successful in carrying her off to Vienna and St. Petersburg. Any way, she will be welcome home with her foreign laurels.

will be welcome home with her foreign laurels. The program for the concert at Baum's Pavilion this evening will include the following numbers: "Review March," by Faust; overture to the "King of Yvetot," by Adam; "Wiener Blut Waltz," by Strauss; "Expytian March." by Strauss; "Overture in Italian Style," by Schubert; cornet solo, by Levy, first performance by Herr Bellios; "Reverie," by Vieuxtemps; selections from "Trovatore," by Verdi: "An Evening with Bilse," by Scherz; duet, "In Autumn," by Mendelssohn: "Sleighride Polka," by Julien; and "A la mode Quadrille," by Strauss. by Strauss. The contra-Wagnerian movement, already powerful in Germany, has been invested with fresh force by the proposed Mozartian program to be set forth by Herr Jauner, of Vienna. The

to be set forth by Herr Jauner, of Vienna. The whole of Mozart's operas are to be mounted, the Wagnerian artists are dismissed, and Mme. Pauline Lucca, Mme. Schuch-Proska, and Mile. Bianchi are to be retained in their stead. Whether the experiment will succeed is doubtful, as diversity is above all things desirable in art. On the other hand, for the benefit of the tourists, the whole of the "Niebelungen Ring" is to be performed at that Wagnerian stronghold, Munich, between Aug. 23 and 28, inclusive. first started upon his career of prosperity, bits of vulgarity were scattered here and there; but now the character stands forth shorn of its objectionable coarseness, teaching a wholesome lesson, and affording a wonderful fund of The London Figure says: "Mr. Carl Ross, who has started with his provincial company for Dublin, has made a very important engagement for his London season in the person of Herr Anton Schott, first tenor at the Imperial Opera of Hamburg, and who accompanied Dr. Von Bulow to London this summer—I mean this season. Herr Schott will play but two roles, those of Lohengrin and Rienzi, two parts for which his fine stage presence and his histrionic and vocal capabilities seem to be exactly adapted. Mr. Maas, Mr. Ross's other principal tenor, has been assigned the parts of Rhadymers.

auspieu. Air. Maas, Mr. Rosa's other principal tenor, has been assigned the parts of Rhadames in 'Aida,' and William in 'Mignon,' in both of which he may be expected to show his high talents to advantage." HYMENEAL.

Special Dismatch to The Tribune.
STERLING, Ill., Sept. 1.—Mr. G. T. Elliott President of the Sterling Jockey and Trotting Club, and one of our largest flour manufac turers, gave his many friends in this city pleasant surprise last evening by being quietly married to Miss E. M. Mallette, formerly of

married to Miss E. M. Mallette, formerly of Morison.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 1.—Dr. Charles Rynd was married this evening, in the presence of a few intimate friends of the family to Jessie B., only daughter of Paul A. Reed, Esq., of this city. The groom is a Regent of the University, and one of the most eloquent public speakers in Michigan. His policy in correcting old-time evils, and instituting needed reforms in the University management, have drawn him prominently to public notice. The young bride is the embodiment of personal grace and domestic virtues.

ODOR GEMS. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes richly deserve to called the gems of all odors.

Pure candy and poor candy. For the former, go Dawson's; for the latter, elsewhere. Free use of Kimball's Catarrh Cigarettes pr

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its eather unjettions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

WILKERSON-Mabel Maria, infant daughter Walter B. and Helen L. Wilkerson, of brain-fever 377 Twenty-fourth-st., Sept. 1, aged 10 months as days.

McGreeror (Ia.), Mount Vernon (O.), and Hornellsville (N. T.) papers please copy.

MURPHY—Sept. I. Sylvester Patrick, infant son of
Patrick M. and Alice C. Murphy.

process from parents' residence, 339 West Polk-st.,
procarriages to Calvary, at 10 a.m., Tuesday, Sept. 2. BUITERFIELD—At residence of parents, 571 War-en-av., after a short illness, Lillian, infant daughter of F. H. and E. Butterfield. Funeral at 11 a. m. Sept. 2 QUINLAN—Sunday, Aug. 31, 1879, Thomas Quinlan, sloved son of Michael and Catherine Quinlan, aged 1

cars.
Funeral will take place at the residence of this parnus. 70 Daman-st., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the famly are welcome to stiend.

BREFER—At his mother's residence, 673 Carroll-av.,
ast Sunday evening, Frank, only son of Mrs. Sophia
freyer, aged 23 years 5 months and 10 days.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON—At Pectone, Ill., Sept. 1, of pulmonary
uberclosis, Mrs. Willie D. Robinson, wife of Col. H.C.
Soblinson and sister of C. R. Wilson, of this city.
Funeral at 9:30 Wednesday, Sept. 2, from lilihois
central Depot to Graceland. Friends of family infiled.

ited.

E3 West Virginia and Virginia papers please copy.

MULLIKIN—The funeral of Mrs. Ross Ann Mullik'
vill take place at St. Patrick's Church to-day, Sept. :

t 2 p. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THE PRODUCTS OF INDIGESTION THE PRODUCTS OF INDIGESTION.

Inability of the stomach to act upon the food is productive of serious and speedy mischief to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor: leanness, pallor, and a loss of miscular and organic power supervene: but, worse than this, the functions associated with and dependent upon digestion, such as evacuation and the secretion of bile, grow irregriar, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered. This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than any known medicinal agont. The stomach being invigorated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the existem properly nourished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Directreness of the Protestant Orphan Asylum win held at the Asylum, 780 Michigan-av., to-day at THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME FOR THE Friendless will hold their monthly meeting at the Matteson House instead of at the Home as usual. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will be held at the regular meeting this evening at Myera Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-eta. W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL evening at 8 o clock. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 9:30 A. M. Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers **GREAT AUCTION SALE** CHOICE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS, SHOES, AND

SLIPPERS On Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 9:30 a.m., prompt. The Chicago Shoe Co. will have a full line of their

M. L. Keith's Alexis and Cong. in Pg. and Sewed The M. F. Prouty Sucker Boot in Men's, Boys', and Youths'. The Engle Calf and Buff Goods in Men's Wear, and The M. F. Prouty Boot Co.'s Men's Calf and Grain Chicago made Boots

That are not excelled in any market, as well as a full line of Eastern and Philadelphia made goods. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabsah-ay THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware 50 crates English and American Ware in open lots. 800 bris Glassware, assorted. **BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS**

Bronze and Glass Lamps. Berners, Chimneys, Sussession of Section and Yellow Also a full assortment of Rockingham and Yellow Factories of Section 1982.

Geods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION SALE BOOTS & SHOES

Tuesday, Sept. 2. DRY GOODS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

BOOTS & SHOES Thursday, Sept. 4. FULL LINES RUBBERS IN TUESDAY'S SALE CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. TUESDAY'S SALE SEPT. 2, AT 9 O'CLOCK, Special Furniture Sale. New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Plaint Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Cigara, General Mer-

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. Real Estate at Auction WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3. at 3 o'clock p. m., we will sell on the ground. Lot 48, in Block 90, of School Section Addition, 20 feet by 94 feet, situate on Market st., between Van Bures and Congress.

Terms Cash. Sale Peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anchoneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

LARGE FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Thursday Morning, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock.

JAS. P. Monamara. Auctionser. DYEING AND CLEANING.

YOUR OLD Can be, beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expones, and e

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH-ut the Union-expressed to Il parts, I lb. and upward, at 22, 4a, 60c per 10. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confer-viouer, Chicago.



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Burgess,

there ar

and the

THE VOICE OF

Спіслоо, Sept. 1.-- Yo casions during my absent derstand, announced medates for Judge of the gensuing election. I desire, and never have been office. Yours truly,

A Very S CHICAGO, Sept. 1 .- Tr week contained an item was employing five of his deavoring to make room tant relative of his wife, a widow, left with two Northwestern Railroad, we the linen-room of the Co simple act of charity originates, and called for a tea-pot, and called for a tory was started by a deploye, who, like the wife suspicion.

To the Editor a CHICAGO, Aug. 30.-I TRIBUNE of the elevator Pacific Hotel. The all sufficiently close to r sufficiently close to retained pressure of the under pressure of the thereby lessened its velocitatal concussion.

Cannot inventors profit wrought-fron tube, throu travel freely; wrpught-fibe closed before startibelow sufficiently contracts escape of the air, and thu will yield to the falling only that will deposit it shaft without injury to subscribe myself

The Earth's Dal CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—I se philosophical writers for particular, who tries to revolution of the earth by turned toward the sun heat, and consequently lis son this side is more resi son this side is more resistance, while the opposit. I heavy, and goes ahead, behind, thus causing the would like to ask why it iter soletiee, the region of circle does not get heavy when, owing to the incaxis, that region is not she a period of many weeks, a during the same period, if and vice versa during the sak for information.

Thirty-fifth-St To the Editor of Curcago, Sept. 1.—Seet tesue of yesterday to the mittee on Streets a recommending a sewer fifth street, from fifth street, from y ticing in your issues asking for it on the street, from y ticing in your issues asking for it on the street of the street of the comm do well to consider, so of population on a street preciain. On Thirty-seventh street preciain. On Thirty-sevent to Stewart avenue, there of the street sixteen of the street sixteen wide fourteen house avenue twenty houses; half way between the street ten on Thirty-fifth street ten on Thirty-fifth street ten Stewart avenue, one house schand, cardens: from Stland, cardens: from Port street, on the south and aids two houses; half way between the street, on the south and street, on the south as dide two houses; half

UCTION SALE

CUSTOM-MADE SHOES

and CHANDELIERS, et Sets.

E. RADDIN & CO., AUCTION SALE

S & SHOES

GOODS. esday, Sept. 3.

S & SHOES sday, Sept. 4.

TBBERS IN TUESDAY'S SALE. OMEROY & CO.,

2, AT 9 O'OLOCK, Furniture Sale. d-hand Furniture; Carpets, Plated d Glassware, Cigars, General Mer-

tate at Auction EPT. 3. at 3 o'clock p. m., we will Lot 48, in Block 90, of School Sec-cet by 94 feet, situate on Market-uren and Congress. le Peremptory. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

FALL TRADE SALE OF S & SHOES. ning, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock.
AS. P. McNAMARA. Auctioneer.

NOTICE. i has removed his residence to the HOUSE. O. FBANCIS COOKE, M.D.,

PAIKBANKS'

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Great Dramatic Event of the Season!

NASBY'S

WIDOW BEDOTT!

WIDOW BEDOTT!

NEIL BURGESS!

NEIL BURGESS!

NEIL BURGESS!

"WIDOW."

GEORGE STODDART!

GEORGE STODDART!

AS "ELDER SNIFFLES."

A CROWDED HOUSE AND A PLEASED AUDIENCE!

LAUGHTER AND CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE!

SEE WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF IT ELSEWHERE.

"There is probably no one on the American Stage who is so well adapted to the character of the 'Widow' as Mr. Neil Burgess,--it is a wonderful piece of character-acting."--Baltimore Sun.

"From the first to the last act was one continuous roar of hearty laughter."--Washington Daily Critic.

"When it is said that 'Nasby' is the author, it goes without further argument that fun-good fun-predominated. Indeed there are any number of points in the dialogue that are of a high order of merit. The situations are decidedly effective. and the closing of the acts broadly humorous."-Baltimore Sun.

A POSITIVE AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS! AND EVERY EVENING

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 .- You have on several oceasions during my absence from the city. I understand, announced me as among the candidates for Judge of the Superior Court at the ensuing election. I desire to say that I am not nie, and never have been, a candidate for that office. Yours truly, E. ANTHONY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 .- THE TRIBUNE of Sunday week contained an item regarding the County Hospital, it which it was stated that Mr. Mills was employing five of his own relatives, and endeavoring to make room for more. This is wide of the truth. These are the facts: A very distant relative of his wife, in needy circumstances, a widow, left with two small children, and whose husband was killed in an accident on the Northwestern Railroad, was placed at work in the linen-room of the County Hospital. This simple act of charity originated the tempest in a tea-pot, and called forth the charges. The story was started by a discharged female em-ploye, who, like the wife of Cæsar, is not above

To the Editor of The Tribune. CMICAGO, Aug. 30.—I read in this morning's TRIBUNE of the elevator accident at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The shaft seems to have been sufficiently close to retard the escape of air under pressure of the descending cab, and thereby lessened its velocity and prevented a

tal concussion.

Cannot inventors profit by this hint thus: A rought-fron tube, through which the cab will tavel freely; wrought-fron doors, which must be closed before starting the cab; opening sundently contricted to retard the free escape of the air, and thus form a cushion which will yield to the falling cab with such speed only that will deposit it upon the bottom of the shaft without injury to itself or passengers. I subscribe myself Waste Basker.

The Earth's Daily Revolution.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Cuicago, Sept. 1.—I see you have some very particular, who tries to account for the daily revolution of the earth by saying that the side urned toward the sun becomes expanded by hest, and consequently lighter, and for this rea-son this side is more resisted by the ether of space, while the opposit side becomes cold and heavy, and goes ahead,—the light side falling behind thus causing the daily revolution. I would like to ask why it is that, during the winger solution, the region comprised in the Arcticale does not get heavy enough to get ahead when. then, owing to the inclination of the earth's ris, that region is not shone on by the sun for period of many weeks, while on the Antarctic, aring the same period, it shines all the time of the weeks. and vice versa during the summer solstice. I

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Seeing a paragraph in your asse of yesterday to the effect that the Committee on Streets and Alleys contemplate mending a sewer being built on Thirty lifth street, from Halsted to Clark, and also noticing in your issue of a week previous a letter asking for it on that street on account of the thickly populated district it would run through, I beg to submit a few figures which the members of the Committee, before deciding, might do well to consider, sho ring that if the number of population on a street calls for a sewer. Thirty-seventh street presents a much stronger claim. On Thirty-seventh street, from Halsted to Stewart avenue, there are on the south side of the street sixteen houses, and on one north side fourteen houses; from Stewart to Portland avenue twenty houses; from Portland avenue to Clark street ten houses; total, sixty.

On Thirty-fifth street, near Halsted, are eight houses; half way between Halsted is reet and Stewart avenue, one house and a small frame church, the invariance.

Should, therefore, the sewer be built as pro-

posed, it will principally be used for carrying off the surface water from open fields; while the most thickly populated neighborhoods will have

pools for an indefinit peroid.

THIRTY-SEVENTE STREET. Why He Preferred Paying in Gold.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 28.—"B. H."
wishes some one to tell him why in 1800 he received from a bank gold for a coin certificate.

(I) The banks had no silver dollars. (2) Gold was the standard money of the nation. This is a mistake. In 1860 and up to 1873 the silver dollar was the unit and standard of value, although gold was a legal-tender.—ED.] (3) The understanding was that he should receive gold.

[The "understanding" really was that he might pay in either metat at his option, and he would naturally pay in the cheaper of the two kinds of coin, whichever that might happen to

(4) Silver was worth 2 per cent more than gold. No bank would pay out the dearer metal without reason. (5) He gave gold or its equivalent, and there was no reason why he should get anything more valuable. If he deposits silver to day he will get silver; if he should deposit gold now he would not take silver in return if he could help it. A respectable bank will pay in kind.

'An Ordinance Violated.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1 .- I desire to call the attention of the Police Department to the fact that a large number of men and boys, who have apparently lost all sense of shame and self-respect, are daily violating a city ordinance that should be rigidly enforced. The ordinance referred to makes it a criminal offense for one to bathe in the lake or river within the corporate limits, at least in undress uniform. Now, parties who venture out upon the excursion-boa and in fact all that travel lakeward via the river, are daily witnesses of the most indecent and ourrageous performances of a lot of hood-lums, who disport themselves in the water or indulge in gymnastic exercises upon the piers, clothed only in the suit that adorned them at birth. The Pesntigo Lumber Company's pier and a section of the north Government pier are the favorite points of the gang. If these heathen the layorite points of the gang. If these beathen would only wear bathing-suits, it would perhaps matter but little; but the fact that they expose themselves like brutes on the pier, often within a few feet of an excursion-boat laden with isdies and children, denotes a condition of affairs that should make the police occasional and interested spectators of this display of humanity in the nude.

W. R. S.

The "Valuable Services" Rendered. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—I quote the following scription: "Presented to George E. White, by his friends, in appreciation of his valuable services rendered while a member of the Thirty-firs

General Assembly of Illinois. Chicago, Aug. I was greatly amused last Sunday night when an ex-Alderman told me the story of the piano resentation to "Little Squirt" White, and, as I thought it a very good story, I would be glad to have you find space in the columns of your paper for it. It appears at the time of the ap-pointment of Justices White was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and of course he had some influence in regard to appointments. When Peter Foote's name was sent in for reappointment, "By Dang" Evans, who holds some grudge against Foote, hastily got himself to the West Side, where ne met our ex-Alderman

house or saloon, where, upon its arrival, the 'gang' having assembled, they assisted in unloading it and setting it up. Then there was speech-making, and wine-drinking, and a "high old time" generally,—all because the Hon. George E. White's influence defeated Peter Foote's reappointment as a Justice of the Peace, and for which the "little squirt" got no pay from the Evans clan,—only they presented him a \$750 piano.

At the conclusion of the above narrative, I asked the ex-Alderman whether this piano was

asked the ex-Alderman whether this piano was not given to White in consideration of the "valuable services rendered"! As he could not answer my question truthfully, he turned and left me very abruptly.

J. H. RIEGKENBERG.

Joliet, Sept. 1.—We observe in the Times of yesterday two articles, one of a column and a half and another of half a column of special pleading to the South Park Commis urging them to pave Michigan avenue with Mac dam instead of gravel. It assumes the role of nstructor and adviser to the Commission, and yet claims to have got its knowledge from them. It declares asphaltum the best pavement, but advises them to use Macadam. It condemns Joliet cement gravel as a failure on six or eight truth is that not one street in that time has been paved from either mound of Joliet cement

been paved from either mound of Joliet cement gravel.

Hence all this hue and cry of the Times against it, belaboring it as "dirt" and "sand"; hence, too, its effort and the effort of corrupt rings and sharpers to make this gravel a "scapegoat" for all this worthless stuff. This one fact demolishes the logic, the sophistry, and untruthfulness of the Times, leaving it to wallow in its own "dirt and sand."

We do not propose to inflict upon you, Mr. Editor, or upon your readers two columns in showing up this man of straw.

If your citizens can bolt down all this sugarcoated, nauseous stuff, let them keep on until fully surfeited. But we again fearlessly reiterate and stand by our previous assertions, that true cement gravel, properly put down, makes in all respects a better pavement than any other known substance. It is more healthy, pleasant, durable, and cheaper than any substante.

known substance. It is more nearthy, bleasand, durable, and cheaper than any substitute. Ignorance, prejudice, and sharpers may stave it off for the present, but no *Times* or anything else can prevent it as the "coming" material for street-paying.

H. ROWELL.

Man." To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Aug. 30 .- The authorship of the Diary of a Public Man," now being published in the North American Review, will hardly excite the curiosity and conjecture that attacked to the C. Hughes, of Springfield, who writes THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is wide of the mark in his ood many years, and, until recently, he been. For a good while before, and at the time covered by the last publication from these papers,—February, 1881.—he was living in New York, having a studio there, and taking occasional trips through the mountains of Virginia to gather material for the easel and for his magazine sketches. He did not even become actively identified with the Union service until his father, the venerable Col. Strother, of Berkeley Springs, had been dragged from neprivacy of his nome and subjected to the hardships and indignities of imprisonment by the Rebel authorities. This seizure of Col. Strother was a wanton and inexcusable outrage in every sense, and it is not wonderful that it should have infortanted and emotitered his son. I do not recollect that Gen. Stepther was even actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was a seven actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was a seven actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was a seven actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was even actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was even actively identified with the organization of the "Virginia to the strother was even actively identified with the organization of the strother was a strother was been. For a good while before, and at the time Stewart avenue, there are on the south side the street sixteen houses, and on the north fourteen houses; from Stewart to Portland avenue Clark street ten houses; from Portland avenue Clark street ten houses; total, sixty.

On Thirty-firth street, near Halsted, are eight mass; half way between Halsted, are eight example and a small frame was to be used at Springfield); and the balance was to be used at Springfield); and the balance was to be used at Springfield); and the balance was to be used at Springfield; they held a caucus to consider what should be done. It happened they could not raise money enough just at that time to pull wires with. The Foote-Thornton crowd had \$2,000 with which to work (of this money white was to get \$1,000; \$500 was to go to Dan Munn; and the balance was to be used at Springfield); but this little scheme would not work. White either teit under great obligation to the Evans faction, or there was some arrangement made in the future. As houses; balance cabbage fields; total, street, on the south side, seven, and on the north tentem houses; total, sixty.

The foote was to be used at Springfield); was to get \$1,000; \$500 was to go to Dan Munn; and the balance was to be used at Springfield); but this little scheme would not work. White either teit under great obligation to the Evans faction, or there was some arrangement made where the mediate anspieces of that summer solder, Ward Lamon, and was concluded hater under the immediate anspieces of that summer solder, Ward Lamon, and was concluded hater under the immediate anspieces of that summer solder, Ward Lamon, and was concluded hater under the immediate anspiece of the immediate anspieces of that summer solder, ward Lamon, and was concluded hater under the immediate anspieces of that summer solder. White depends on developing the Patterson campaign in 1801, and the balance was to be used at Springfield); but this little scheme would not work. White the balance was to be used at Springfield); but this little scheme would not work. White t

writings, ought to settle the question of author-snip so far as he is concerned. Gen. Strother is an artist, in a certain sense a publicist, and a charming writer of a special kind; but he is not a statesman, or even a student of Statecraft; nor is there anything in his magazine articles or in his lectures on art to indicate his hudi-craft in the papers in question. His style is the far hest remove from the methodical order of

the "Public Man."

I have not the slightest idea, of course, who this "Public Man." was. But I take it that he has passed off the stage. I should rather suppose Henry Winter Davis, who was at that time supplies the stage. a public man and an ardent friend of the Union to be the author. John Morgan McKown.

The Public Library. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—I wish to call the attention

of the public to the manner in which the rules and regulations of the Public Library are enforced, especially in relation to writing in books If a person happens to get a book in which another party has writen he is liable to be fined 23 ents, from the fact that the books are not carefully looked over when they are returned, and when they (the employes) by chance discove writing in books they, as a matter of course, try to "put it on" the party that had the bool last, whereas the book might have been written n more than a year. I believe such rules are in more than a year. I believe such rules are required, and that something must be done to prevent the unnecessary mutilation of books, which is apt to occur where there are so many taken out daily. But before there any rules or regulations enforced it would be a good scheme for the Librarian to have clerks in the various departments who are competent. I do not mean to insinuate that they are all ignoramuses, but particularly to the person who has charge of the damaged books. He can scarcely speak one word of English intelligently, and, when anybody attempts to tell him that the book was written in when he got it, he is interrupted with the reply: "Vell, I doesn't care. I knows nothing about it; dot's vat de tells me." That is all the satisfaction that can be gotten That is all the satisfaction that can be gotten from him, and, of course, the fine must be paid or the party will not get his card, which, in a great many cases, would be considerable of an annoyance, as some of the book-borrowers find it rather difficult to pay 25 cents, especially for that of which they are not guilty. Now, I do not mean to assert that it is unjust for a person who has injured a book to be compelled to pay a fine, but I do say that the Librarian, or whoever has charge of such matters, should be posi-tive as to who has committed the offense, and not have the innocent suffer alike with the Flowers at the Exposition

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Since our Exposition com mences this week, we shall no doubt all look forward with pleasure to the arrival of our sisters, and our cousins, and our aunts from the country. There is no doubt that for a fine display of works of art, rare and costly merchandisc, machinery, and the thousand and one has never been a "public man" in the sense in things that combine to make such shows attractive, our Exhibitions have always been a success; but, aithough costly green-houses are attached to our Exposition Building, and every conveni-ence is at hand for the purpose of exhibiting choice collections of plants, flowers, and floral designs, this always-attractive department is sadly neglected, and hence a disgrace to our

The reason for this is very plain. Plants and flowers are the most perishable of all articles used for exhibition purposes. They cannot, like most other things, be replaced in the stock of their owners and disposed of after the Exhibition is over; but they are, together with all the time and money that is expended in their preparation; a total loss after they have been preparation, a total loss after they have been submitted to the admiration of the public.

Having before me and looking over the special announcement of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, commencing on the 10th of this month, I see that in order to becourage gardeners and ilorists to make this beautiful section of the show attractive, the managers have offered neariv \$2,0.00 in premiums to be distributed on eight grand floral days during the Exposition to those who exhibit the best floral works and cutflowers, and over \$200 premiums on plants.
This enterprise on the part of the Cincinnati

gentlemen will no doubt by the means of bringing out all the beauties of horticulture within reach of that city, and if it does not put those in charre of our Exposition to the biush for

The Bailway Kings and the Grangers. Cassius. But you and I have heard our fathers say there was a Brutus who would as soon brook the eternal devil as a King in Rome. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A new and fierce collision

is impending between the producing, manufacturing, and commercial classes and those who control the carrying trade.

The first embraces those avocations on which a nation depends for its material and intellectual rank; the second are the railway kings. healthy and prosperous; but they are not, and their hostility excites the keenest anxiety. Their attitude is briefly stated thus: The first desire to realize all they can from the commodities which they produce or in which they deal. The latter are determined to pocket every dime of profit for themselves.

At first blush the kings would seem to have the advantage. Their greed makes them a com-pact and harmonious force. They take actual possession of the persons and property of their adversaries and toll them at will. Through their immense revenues and patronage they power-fully influence the civil administration of the country. Official stations are filled with men who have been their stipendiaries and are their defenders; behind their tremendous corporations thus casemated they have woven a perfect network of minor monopolies which constitute a rearguard almost impervious to assault. This imposing structure was intended as a beneficence to commerce, but those wno began it have long since been driven out, and those who now possess it achieved it by a legerdemain which should be styled public robbery. These rapacious free-booters stand directly between the producer of the West and hungry Europe, determined to plunder both. Their power makes them contemptupus, insolent, aggressive. Their decrees are more binding than the British orders in council or the Imperial decrees of Berlin and Milan. Already they have advanced their rates on Western products more than 300 per cent, and the end is not yet. The torce opposed to them is scattered by diversified occupations, it is true, but it would be strange indeed if a com-mon danger did not bring them toge her, and if the descendants of those men who overturned a Government on account of insignificant exac-tions would not at some point resist with ade-quate force impositions that have not been ex-ceiled in any age.

Dorser.

Common Sense on the Silver Question To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Free comage of silver is

not a new and untried experiment in this country. The whole subject, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, has been set at rest by experiment even within the recollection of the present generation, It is utterly impossible to prevent slight variations in the bullion values of gold and silver. But prior to the demonetization of silver in this country these variations amounted to only small fractions of a grain of silver in the ratio of silver bullion to gold, the smallest weight of silver being 15 21-100 grains to 1 of gold, and the largest

5 90-100. Only one readjustment of the ratio of silver to gold has been found necessary in the whole history of our country, viz.: in 1837. This was effected by slightly diminishing the quantity of metal in the gold coins, the silver dollar remainmetal in the gold coins, de success, at 371¼ grains of pure silver. If the mints were free to both metals, it is doubtful whether there would ever be a necessity for another readjustment. Whether or not such a readjustment will ever become necessary can only be determined by full trial on terms of perfect equality. They cannot be fairly weighed in scales one end of which swings in the air, while the other is nailed to the counter. This life-long practice of our Government, down to 1873, has proved a perfect success, and on the combined gold and silver standard, both being equal before the law, all our prosperity and greatness have been achieved. Why change it to suit the interests of caprices of the monometallic monarchies of Europe!

John Sherman has at last admitted that the demonetization of silver in this country was a ing, as it has always stood, unchanged, at 371% demonetization of silver in this country was a mistake and a misfortune. Why not correct the mistake and retrieve the mistorquet but

say the opponents of silver.

It is estimated that there are three hundred millions of gold in this country, and Gen. Grant is authority for the statement that we need an equal amount of silver. I hardly believe that a man can be found in the United States, except Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, who would disagree with Gen. Grant on this point. If we need \$300,001,000 of silver whence can it be obtained? Germany had recently \$50,000,000 for sale, but that is withdrawn, and I would thank the man who can now point to \$50,000,000 of surplus silver in any one market in the world. of surplus silver in any one market in the world. A dem and for \$50,000,000 in either London, New York, or San Francisco would more than exhaust the supply. The fact is, a dem and by this country on the silver stock of the world for \$300,000,000 would produce as great a scarcity;

as great an enhancement in the price of silver as have actually been produced by a similar de-mand by this country on the gold stock of the world.

Just now, owing to bountiful harvests in the New World and failure of crops in the Old, a stream of gold is flowing to this country. But the flux and reflux of gold, like the cbb and flow

of the tides, are equal in the long run. The reflux of gold will surely commence sooner or later, and unless free coinage be now restored to silver, this country will then be drained of its specie, and collapse, panic, and hard times will

COUNTY BOARD.

Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Commis All the members of the County Board of Com-

missioners were present at the quarterly meeting held yesterday afternoon, President Senn occupying the chair.

The special orders of the day—the election of a County Agent, toll-road inspectors, and members of the County Board of Education-were

deferred until the regular business was dis-A bill of J. J. Egan for services rendered amounting to \$3,000, upon the new Court-House, was referred to the Committee on Pub

lic Service and Buildings.

The estimate in favor of P. J. Sexton for \$19,670 was recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings and Service. The Clerk was directed to draw an order for the amount.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Wood calling for the consolidation of the three city towns. In a same resolution provided for the auomission of the question to the voters of North and West Chicago, as to whether the town shall be made

of the question to the voters of North and West Chicago, as to whether the town shall, be made a district for park purposes upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. The resolution was laid over under the rules. The special order was then taken up, when Mr. Spofford nominated P. McGrath, the present incumbent, for County Agent.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to postpone the whole matter until January, but in spite of his endeavors a vote was taken upon the matter and McGrath was re-elected unanimously.

Mr. Fitzgerald nominated Nick Eckhardt for Assistant County Agent.

Mr. Wood thereupon made a short speech in which he advocated the abolition of the office, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke at considerable length in support of his motion. He believed that if any glory was to be given the County Agent for the reduction of expenses an equal share should

in support of his motion. He believed that if any glory was to be given the County Agent for the reduction of expenses an equal share should fall upon Mr. Eckhardt.

In the opinion of Mr. Lenzen, the opposition to Mr. Eckhardt was merely personal spite.

Mr. Bradiev followed in the same strain. He had watched the course of though in the County Office and he believed Eckhardt had been a faithful officer. He didn't see how the office could be dispensed with.

Mr. Wood again spoke upon the advisability of abolishing the position. He thought no hand would costle, and that no man should be made solely responsible for the office; indeed, the speaker thought that the time would come when the County Agent's office itself could be abolished and outdoor relief would be relegated to where it belonged, with the several towns and to the Town supervisors. He advocated the abolition of the Assistant County Agent's office because he deemed it necessary to cut down the extravagant system now in voque.

Mr. Fitzgerald again got the floor and again made the windows rattle.

Mr. Stewart took a view of the matter similar to that of Wood.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to know what would be avended by abolishing the office.

whole question for one week, but his attempt failed, when a vote was taken upon Mr. Wood's motion, which was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Ayers, Boese, Burling, Coourn, Fitzgerald, Meyer, Stewart, Spofford, Wheelan, Wood, and Senne—11.

Nays—Bradley, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Miller—4.

The first vote of Mr. Fitzgerald was in the negative, but he changed it in order, as he said, "to get a chance to reconsider."

The election of the Toll-Road Inspectors then came up. The nominations were: P. L. Tahay,

The election of the Toll-Road Inspectors then came uo. The nominations were: P. L. Thiay, P. Busse. John N. Hulls, Mever Blum, L. Pover, and Henry Lamb. After a good deat of shouting and squabbling, Busse, Poyer, and Hill were elected.

Nominations for members of the County Board of Education were then in order, and the names of Thomas C. MacMilan, C. H. Vehmeyer, and George D. Plant were named in. The two first named were chosen.

The bill of the Probate Count Clerk for August, amounting to \$1,388.32, was reported upon by the Committee on Public Service, and the Board approved the report.

Adjourned.

Board approved the report.

Adjourned.

Baptism of an Unborn Child—The Casarian Operation Performed in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 30.

Daniel Coin, a porter employed at the Burnet House, resides in a portion of No. 50 McFarland street, between Plum and Central avenue. He is a young man, and was married about eleven months ago to a young woman who was 21 years of age at the time. Both were Catholics, and were married by a Catholic priest. On Monday last Mrs. Coin took sick with something like croup, which turned into diphtheria. Yesterday she became noticeably worse, being seized with a choking sensation. At about 11 o'clock Dr. Reamy, of Fourth and John streets, was called in, and he pronounced the young woman beyond the reach of human aid. There was nothing to be done, and the Doctor said the patient would die before evening. In the afternoon the Rev. Fa her Cusick, of. the Church of the Atonement, seat an tirgent request to Dr. Reamy to come to Com's house, adding that he wished to see him on a very important matter. Accompanied by Dr. Mitchell, the physician repaired to the residence of the dying woman, and he was asked if it were possible, after the ceath of the young wife, to remove slive her six-months' unborn child. The answer was that there was a mere possibility only. The priest started that the object of desiring such an attempt was to perform the rite of outless on the child while there was life yet remaining in it. There were prent the husband and father and mother of the young wife. They, as well as the oriest, made the request that the operation should be cerformed.

At about 320 clock Mrs. Coin died. As soon as she was pronounced dead by the physicians they set about carrying out their instructions. The child was removed entirely from its dead mother, and before it expired Father Cusick baptized it. Immediately thereafter all signs of lite passed from the child, and it was laid alongside of its mother. In order to remove the child there was an incision made in the abdomen of the corps

The Empress Eugenis.

The Paris Gaulois says that the Empress Eugenie is still in the same state of depression. She receives nobody, and dines alone in her own apartment. She only leaves her reomet ogo into that of her son. On the first day ane entered it since his burial she nearly faintest on beholding the latal saddle which cost the Prince Imperial his life. The kmpress supports herself with the consolations of religion. When she is not praying she gets her companion to read pools works to her, such a those of St. Augustin and Massilion. Her Majesty is still colleged to take entered to obtain sleep. Her friends have tried in van to induce her to change her residence and go to Spain; she insists on remaining at Chischaurst for the time.

Governments Steady --- Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Business at the Banks---Stocks Stronger.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Provisions Easier-Large Receipts of Grain.

Wheat Lower---Corn and Oats Firm---Flour Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The 4 per cents opened at 1011 bid in New York and 101% bid in Chicago. In the after-noon there was a decline of %, to 101 bid here. The price at which brokers were selling was 100%. The 41/2s were 104 bid and 104% asked, the 5s 102 bid and 102% asked, and the 6s 104% bid and 104% asked. According to the deb statement of yesterday the amount owed the Government by the Syndicate has been reduced from \$61,016,109 during the month of August to \$35,529,070. The smount of called bonds still outstanding is \$43,846,074.

Foreign exchapge was firmer. The supply of pills is small in Chicago, but large in New York. Most of the present shipments are going from that port to which the principals of the Keene leal removed their wheat some months ago. Posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transactions in Chicago were at 480% and 48314, and in New York were at 480% and 4831. Ster ling grain-bills were 4781/04781/2 and 480%. French grain-bills were 530 and 527%, and French bankers' bills were 5211/4 and 5221/4.

One hundred thousand dellars in gold arrived in New York yesterday from Europe. It is stimated that there are affoat \$9,000,000 to 10,000,000 consigned to New York. The Finan ier of London counts up about \$2,800,000 due London from the East that will be sent to this country. After this supply is exhausted the Bank of England will have to stand the drain, with what help may get from France. The present inflow of gold, though heavy, does not yet equal that of previous recent years. The ctober after the panic were \$11,000,000, and in November they were \$4,000,000. The imports this year have every prospect, however, of be

ng the beaviest in our history.

Some surprise has been expressed that the reeipts of foreign gold, which have already amounted to several million dollars, did not make more of a showing in last week's bank tatement in New York. The specie average howed a gain of only \$53,600. Speculators are aid to have paid the importers in some cases to hold back the gold from the banks. This would have some effect, but the main reason appears to be the delay at the New York Sub-Treasury A good many complaints are made in New York that the bullon received from abroad is so tied ip by the red-tape arrangements of the Subfreasury that the consignees are unable to ain it until after a delay of four or five days. Some years ago the existing law permitted the sub-Treasurer to advance currency to nearly the raige of the imported builton, but this law has since been repealed, and consignees are now can be converted into coin. The officers of the Sub-Treasury insist that they do everything in eir power to hasten the gold into circulation The New York banks now hold \$2,684,000 more specie than a year ago.

The Bank of England lost \$115,000 in bullion Consols opened at 97 9-16, and advanced to 97 11-16. The Londen Times of Aug. 19 says:

The money market is again unaltered. Another small withdrawal of gold was made to-day, out these as yet excite no notice, and have no perceptible effect on the rates of accommodation. There is nearly a complete absence of evil rumors, and everygody is trying diligently to persuade himself that the worst of the trade depression is past. A few inquiries have been made and one or two orders received in the jeon trade; the feeling is bet. ders received in the iron trade; the feeling is better in Manchester and in other places; therefore every one begins again to hope. Substantially, however, there is little sign of revival yet anywhere, and with such harvest prospects as are before us much extension of business is hardly to be expected. A fine harvest would probably have been the signal for a new outburst of speculation, but that cannot well come while the agricultural classes are losing money and in straitened circumstances.

The Chicago banks are now shipping about \$250,000 a day in currency to the interior. This For the first of the month, yesterday was one of the quietest days the banks have had for was very small, and transactions generally were the very small stocks of grain here. Discounts remain inactive. Thirty-day loans are made at 11/4 per cent per annum. Bank rates are quoted nominally at 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were \$4,300,000.

Nearly all the changes in stock quotations were in favor of higher prices. The greatest advance was in Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, to 75. Next was that in Kansas Pacific, which signalized Mr. Gould's return to this country by an advance of 414, to 5914. The coal stocks were, next to Kansas Pacific, the most conspicuous in recovery. The break of last week brought in large purchasers, to cover short sales and to get the benefit of the improvement rable from the rising tide of general prosperity. Lackawanna made 3, to 58, closing at 57%; Del-Central %, to 51, with intermediate sales at 49% and 51%. This is a dark hour for the coal companies. With the lowest prices for coal or record, the New York comestablishing agencies in Philadelphia for the sale of coal, and the Reading has thrown down the gauntlet by reducing tolls to New York. The Philadelphia Ledger says that there are evidences of the worst sort of feeling run-ning through all the companies, and, while all of them profess a desire to maintain the sistently stubborn in having his own way in eaching a satisfactory issue out of present npications. The trouble having already ex-ded beyond the limits of the legitimate Reading ran down on Friday in the Philadelpole Board from 1814 to 1634. But, notthese hostilities, buvers were numerous enough jesterday to give the coal stocks the upward impetus we have recorded. The Granger and Vanderbilt stocks were firm, excepting Lake Shore, which lost 1/6, to 88. New York Central to 79%; Northwest common %, to 75%; St. Paul common %, to 65%; and Western Union Paul common %, to 65%; and Western Union %, to 94. Erie improved slightly, the common gining %, to 24, the preferred %, to 45%, and the seconds 36, to 72%, with sales at 72% and 71%. The difference of opinion about the Erie is apparently irreconcitable. The American Exchange prints figures showing that the road is "not earning this year ngh, in excess of all rentals and losses upon business, as the official reports for eight months of the year, that have been forwarded to London and then received back here, clearly show." The Public insists, on the other hand, that it has it upon the best possible authority that "The road is earning this very year more than appears in extract of all rately and leaves. ties held, to pay the maximum interest ich will hereafter accrue upon its entire in-stedness. This is the bottom fact of the ess, as the official reports forwarded to

ondon will show as they appear."
The other gains were Minneapolis 1/4, to 281/4; ansas City 1/4, to 211/4; the preferred 2, to 561/4;

to 16%; Wabash 1%, to 37%; Union Pacific %,

Erie second 6s opened at 72%, declined to 71%, sold at 72%, and closed at 72%. Northwest gold bonds were 111% bid.
In railroad bonds, in New York Saturday, the largest transactions were in Erie consolidated seconds, which rose to 73%, fell off to 71%, and closed at 72%. Erie funded 5s declined from 72% to 70%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 7614 to 7414; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 63½ to 63; New Jersey Central convertibles assented from 97½ to 96. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 86 to 88, and re acted to 88%. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, assented with coupon certificates advanced from

103% to 104%. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company during the elapsed twenty-six days of August, 1879, were \$942,616.52, against \$789,527.57 last year; this year's increase, \$158,

Rock Island earnings for the first three weeks of August show an increase of \$100,000, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern earn-ings for the third week of August, 1879, were

\$29,977.01; increase, \$6,337.13. The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, fron Mountain & Southern Railway Company during the third week of August, 17th to 24th, in clusive, were: 1879, \$101,300; 1878, \$96,009; in-

rease, \$5,291. The Graphic has this: The Graphic has this:

It is understood that at the meeting of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Directory to-dây (Saturday), it was decided to notify the Northwestern people that they could lease the property on a 5 per cent gnarantee, the unissued stock to be canceled. The offer of a 3 per cent lease was not to be considered, as the road claims to have offers from another road. This is simply a game of blur on the part of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids, and the stockholders in Northwest are to be congratulated if the lease is not made. The Burlington speculators have been circulating the report during the last few days that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road is buying their stock for a control.

The Comptroller of the Currency makes the

The Comptroller of the Currency makes the following report showing the issue and retire ment of National-bank notes and legal-tende otes under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan.

14, 1875, to Sept. 1, 1879: National-bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was National-bank notes is-sued from June 20, 1874 to Jan. 14, 1875 \$ 4, 734, 500 National-bank notes re-deemed and retired between same dates. 2, 767, 232 Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875 1,967,268 National-bank

22, 517, 303 National-bank notes outstanding at date.....

Greenbacks on deposit in the Treas-ury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks.

Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire Na-tional-bank notes 3, 813, 675 89, 337, 986 80, 114, 623

Greenbacks outstanding at date \$346,681,016 The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Michigan Central. Lake Shore..... C. & Northwestern Do preferred..... Han. & St. Jpe... 18% 19 18% Do preferred....
Del. & Hudson...
Del., Lack. & W.
N. J. Central...
Canada Southern.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Kan. City & N... 44% 55 49% 511/2 54% ::: Do first preferred
Erie preferred 45½
Northern Pacific. 16½
Do preferred 45
Minneapolis. 38 4514

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixty days. 478¼ 530 Chicago Lincoln Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 6s.
Chicago West Park 7s.
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new

Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip) 94½
Cook County 78 112½
Cook County 78 2101
Cook County 58 2101
City Railway (South Side) 168½
City Railway (West Side) ex-div. 165
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 59
Traders Insurance 59
Traders Insurance 107 *And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Five francs
Prussian thalers.
Holland guelders.
Kroners (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons.
Russian roubles, paper.
Austrian florins, paper.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
SCHENERAL BROKER,
WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale.
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES.
COOK COUNTY BONDS, THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

106 East Washington-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago cks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrs Member of New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM O. COLE. OFFERS TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, UPON FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY, AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST. Money in hand, and no delay in closing negotiations UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 41/2 per cent per annum. subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, WATER BONDS...
WEST TOWN BONDS..
COOK COUNTY 78...
SOUTH PARK 68...
COOK COUNTY 58...
LINCOLN PARK 78... JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

> LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

HAS FOR SALE:

80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn

UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.

INVESTMENTS. WE OFFER FOR SALE \$40,000 Fulton Co., Ill., 8 per cent Bonds. \$35,000 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds. \$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent Bonds. \$4,000 Town of Lake 7 per cent Water Bonds.
And buy and sell all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
Also FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.-Governments firmer,

and fairly active. Railroad bonds firm.

State bonds dull and weak. The day opened on the Stock Exchange with very buoyant speculation. Coal shares were the most prominent, a strong buying movement in them having begun. This was owing to President Gowan's letter to Judge Lathrop, proposing a limitation of the coal production which is considered the first step toward a general combination of coal companies. The market responded quickly to the advance in coal shares, and prices took a sharp upward turn, which, with the exception of an occasional slight reaction, was well maintained to the close. The action, was well maintained to the close. Ine market closed strong, with an advancing tendency. Compared with Saturday's closing prices, the improvement for the day was 5 per cent. in Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 4% in Kansas Pacific, 3% in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 3% in Delaware & Hudson, 3 in New Jersey Central, 2% in Morris & Easex, 2% in Ohio & Missiasippi preferred, and % and 1% in the rest of the list.

Transactions 186,000: 12,000 Eric, 8,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern common, 22,000 St. Transactions 186,000: 12,000 Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern common, 22,000 St. Paul common, 1,200 preferred, 7,000 Wabash, 60,000 Lackawanna, 11,000 New Jersev Central, 8,700 Deiaware & Hudson, 1,100 Morris & Essex, 2,200 Michigan Central, 3,500 Union Pacific, 6,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 8,000 Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 1,600 Kansas & Texas, 1,700 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 4,300 Kansas City & Northern preferred, 1,200 Kansas Pacific, Silver, at London, 5136 pence. Bar silver, here, is 11114. Subsidiary silver coin is 1/4@1 per cent discount.

Money easier at 5@6 per cent, closing at 5.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Stelling exchange firmer and inactive; sixty days, 481; sight, 4834. GOVERNMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 .- Following were the

FOREIGN. London, Sept. 1—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 11-16.
American securities—Illinois Central, 42%; 2: Reading, 17%; Erie, 24%; Erie preferred, 47%; Erie second consols, 74%.
United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 1084. Rate of discount on open market for three-months' bills is 1%@1/4; below bank rate, 1/2/4. Paris, Sept. 1.—Rentes, 83f 70c, new account.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 1:

Perry av. 55 ft n of Alice place. w f. 27x 110 ft, dated Sept. 1 (F. L. and H. H. Koon to H. M. Rice) COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, with comparisons:

1	RECI	RECEIPTS. SHIP		MENTS.	
X 1	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	6,443	6,186	9, 206	5, 891	
Wheat, bu	169,068		237,058	312,650	
Corn, bu	323, 028	502, 309	377, 171	429, 172	
Oats, bu	75,713	159, 349	77,047	134, 828	
Rye, bu	22, 166	21,045	49, 334	57, 470	
Barley, bu	24, 150		6, 449	6,398	
Grass seed, los,	139,980		447,938		
		1,539,707	2, 488, 285	87, 200	
Broom corn, lbr	8,000		515	16,751	
C. meats, lbs	211, 100				
			2	1	
Beef, bris		***********	81	115	
Pork, bris	75		794	663	
Lard, lbs	24,000	20,500	423, 800	341.300	
Tallow, lbs	4, 569	6,535	133,000	188,000	
Butter, lbs	253, 683		223,630	232,415	
Live hom, No.	5,996		6, 182	6,271	
Cattle, No	1,680			2,001	
Sheep, No	52	534	Arman	400	
Hides, lbs	70,489		81,780	137, 266	
Highwines, bris	50	04, 100	50	101,200	
Wool, lbs		40 850		46,879	
Potatoes, bu	168,728	48,350	132,484	40,018	
Coal, tons	480	130			
	4, 163	5,328		1, 253	
Hav, tons	94	10		***** ***	
Lumber, mft.,	12,485	5, 189	3,063	2,829	
Shingles, m	400	2,710	952		
salt, bris	24, 108	80	4, 139	1,383	
Poultry, bs	* 750	1,275	**** ******	**** *****	
Poultry, coops.	/ 2				
Eggs. pkgs	/ 380		73		
Cheese, bxs	2,891				
G. apples, bris.	3,087	946	198		
Beans, bu			69	10	

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2.226 bu wheat, 525 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 1 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (133 winter), 6 cars mixed, 12 cars No. 2 hard, 247 cars No. 2 spring, 262 cars No. 3 do, 28 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (693 all kinds wheat); 234 cars and 40,-550 bu high-mixed corn, 1 car new mixed, 633 cars and 87,500 bu No. 2 corn, 66 cars and 6,100 bu no grade (934 cars and 134,150 bu corn); 27 cars white oats, 26 cars and 7,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 66 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (120 oats); 7 cars No. 1 rye, 64 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (79 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 28 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars extra, 9 cars Total (1,904 cars), 935,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,395 bu winter wheat, 210,886 bu spring do, 164,760 bu corp. 5,483 bu oats, 31,841 bu rye,

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs ship ped from this city during last week:

Shipped. - | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 34, 306 204, 069 303, 529 444, 663 25 8, 527 ... 7, 881 350, 814 985, 127 300 50, 000 21, 500 ... 18, 050 58, 968 ... 121 400 26,634 ... 16,000 37,508 . 174,688 . 24,403 50,221 2,440 4,530 48, 882 759, 171 1, 881, 605 449, 193 Totals Also 31,005 bu rye by rail, 97,937 bu do to Buffaio, and 22,881 bu barley shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and irregular. Provisions were asier under rather large deliveries on September contracts. Wheat was lower on account of big receipts, but other grain was steady, though he current arrivals showed a material increase. Pork closed firmer at \$7.921/4 spot and \$8.05 for October. Lard closed 234c lower, at \$5.4734 spot and \$5.5734 for October. Short ribs closed steady at \$4.50 for September and \$4.30 for October. Spring wheat closed 1/201/4c lower, at Winter whea closed firm at 921/c for No. 2 red. Corn closed %c higher, at 32%c spot and 33%c for October. Oats closed firmer at 21%c for the month and ing at 48% c cash and 49c seller October. . Barley was quiet at 70c for No. 2 seller this month and next, and extra 3 was lower. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher at \$3.50@3.60 for bacon grades and at \$3.15@3.60 for heavy. Cattle were un-

changed, with sales at \$2.00@4.65 for inferior to riers asked 1/3c advance, wanting 5c for corn and 5%c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Shippers were unwilling to concede these figures, but paid 5c for corn by steam. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 81/4e. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 12@ 12¼c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 fbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c, on flour, and 63%c

on lard and meats.

Dry goods continue to meet with a good increasing demand. Prices remain steady and firm. The boot and shoe trade is active, with prices strong. There was nothing new to be said of the grocers market. Trade fully meets expectations, and the present feeling is one of cheerfulness. Prices of dried fruits remain very firm, and some lines are advancing.

Wheat, bit... 2,625,060 5,111,000 1,626,000 314,622 Corn, bit... 2,171,000 2,221,000 1,172,000 1,703,529 Oata, bit... 103,000 589,000 564,000 681,571 Barley, bit... 26,000 28,000 203,000 4,571 The following shows the receipts and ship-

140,000 27,000 644,000 447,000 342,000 185,000 86,000 450,000 310,000 150,000 Detroit.... New York.... Baltimore... Philadelphia... The following shows the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour. 81,056 brls; wheat, 449,492 bu; corn, 252,650 bu; oats, 60,000 bu; corn-meal, 476 pkgs; rye, 5,472 bu; malt, 9,826 bu; pork, 507 brls: beef, 9,038 brls;

cut meats, 3,395 pkgs; lard, 8,863 tes; whisky, Exports for forty-eight hours-Flour, 14,000 bris; wheat, 644,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu. Dutiable goods received at the Custom-House

Sept. 1: Lyon & Healy, 27 cases musical instrument; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods: O. R. Keith & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. A. Olmstead, 1 case maps; Lowentha Kaufman & Co., 1 case pipes; Charles Glanz, 1 bale furs; Kolman Brothers, 10 cases cigars; C. H. McCormick, 2 cases bronzes; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 10 cases dry goods; Charles Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; A. Brunn, 15 bris codliver oil; Field, Leiter & Co., 33 cases dry goods; Fowler Brothers, 1,040 sacks salt; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case white enamel. Collections, \$12,091.25.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were moderately active, and averaged easier, though hogs were quoted 5c higher, and Liverpool was reported steady. The deliveries on September contracts were large and the feeling for future rather weak, short ribs being offered at 3%c for delivery in January. The trading seemed to be chiefly local, shippers being very

closed nearly the same as on Saturday, at \$7.90@ 8.00 for small lots of spot, \$7.90@7.92\% for round lots of do or seller September, \$8.021/2 8.05 seller October, and \$7.95@8.00 seller January. Sales were reported of 50 brls spot at \$8.05; 15,000 brls seller September at \$7.85@7.95; 25,500 brls seller October at \$7.9214@8.0714; 2,000 brls seller the year at \$7.50@7.55; and 4,750 bris seller January at \$7.921/08.021/4. To-

\$10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and \$15.00@16.00 or hams.
TALLOW—Was quiet, at 51/4@51/2 for city and 5%.
351/2 for country. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet and nominally easier. Selifor concessions to correspond with the decline in wheat. Sales were reported of 435 bris winters at 84.90@5.45; 100 bris do supers at \$3.50; 360 orls springs and 245 bris rve flour on private terms: and 500 sacks export extras at \$4.00. Total, 1,390 brls. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3,70 @4.10, and double extras for export at \$4.00@

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Bran was weak, with sales of 60 tons at \$7.50@8.00 per ton, the outside for winter. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.00 per ton on track. SPRING WHEAT-Was moderately active, but asier, declining %@1c, and closing %@1/3c below

the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quiet, but with little change except that m quoted "cargoes on pa ever, offset by scarcely any wheat being carried around in the morning on September con-tracts. The slowness with which seller the month wheat came from the hands of holders caused the October premium to dwindle to 1/6 1/4c. There was a very good demand for cash wheat, some No. 2 being wanted to fill contracts, and No. 3 was in good request by shippers. This steadied the market for futures after the early break, especially as

Wheat was steadier. Sales, 300, 000 bu at 85% for September, 85% @86c for October, and 85% for the year. Corn—10, 000 bu at 32% for September, 33% @33% for October, and 31% @31% for September, and 23% for September, and 23% for September, and 23% for November. Mess pork—3,750 bris at \$7.92% for Septembr and \$8.05@ \$.07% for October. Lard—1,500 tes at \$5.47% for September and \$5.57% for October. Short ribs—100,000 ibs at \$4.50 for September.

and closed at 85%c. September closed at 85%@ 85%c. Corn was steady at 33%@33%c for September, and 33%@33%c for October. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was slow and easy. are waiting for new corn, which will pro-Proceed.

BUTTER—Fine butter continues scarce, and readily sells at 15@18c, while fancy selections occasionally find buyers at 19@20c. The poorer sorts re in ample supply, and do not show much posiive firmness. We quote: Medium...... pferior to common..... BAGGING-Prices ranged the same as before, American 20% Wool sacks....35 2540
CHEESE—The inquiry was principally for part
skims for the Southern trade, and for fine qualities
prices were about the same as for full creams.
Stocks are fair, but less than at this time last year. We quote:

MESS PORK-Declined 71/2010c per brl, and

tal, 47, 300 pris.

Land—Declined 21/4c per 100 lbs from the latest

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Saturday, closing at \$5.50@5.52½ spot, \$5.47½@5.52½ for September, \$5.55@5.57½ for October, and \$6.25@5.27½ seller the year. Sales were reported of 8.500 tes seller September at \$5.47½@5.52½; 12.250 tes seller October at \$5.55 @5.60; 500 tes seller the year at \$5.27½; and 1.000 tes seller January at \$5.32½@5.35. Total, 22.250 tes.

MEATS—There was little change in prices, and not much doing except in local transfers, exporters being apparently out of the market. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.00 seller September and \$3.10 for October: 1.480,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.50 spot. \$4.47½@4.52½ seller September, and \$4.30@4.32½ seller October. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

A COLUMN	Shoul- Short ribs.		L. & S. clears.		
Loose Do, September Do, October	3.00	\$4.50 4.50 4.30	\$4.50 4.50	\$4.55 4,55	
September, boxed	3, 15	4.65	4.65	4.72%	
Long clears que boxed; Cumberle hams, 808%; for 16 to 15 avera	ands, 4	1/05c. b	bams. 7	ong cu	

4. 60.

ket for futures after the early break, especially as it was thought possible that we may have a season of rain after a long protracted drought, and that receints will be smaller on that account. Cash No. 2 closed at 85%, and new No. 3 at 82c. Seller October opened at 85%, 65% declined to 85%, cand closed at 85%, 65% c. Seller September sold at 85%, 65% c. Seller September sold at 85%, 65% c. Seller November was nearly nominal at 85%, 85%, cand seller the year quiet at 84%, 65% c. Spot sales were reported of 62, 400 bn No. 2 at 85%, 85%; 44,000 bn new No. 3 at 81%, 885; 46. Spot sales were reported of 62, 400 bn No. 2 at 85%, 85%; 44,000 bn new No. 3 at 81%, 882; 800 bn new rejected at 70c; 21,000 bn by sample at 51%, 840 cn track; and 1,200 bn do at 73%, 846 free on board cars. Total, 129, 400 bn.

Winter Whent—Was more active, but easier, declining it, and closing % to blow the latest quotations of Saturday. No. 2 red closed at 92% c. Sales were reported of 17,000 bn Nos. 1 and 2 red at 92%, 92%; c; 400 bn No. 2 at 88%, 880; 8,800 bn by sample at 84% 91c on track; and 1,600 bn dat 88%, 991c free on board cars. Total, 29,400 bn. Also 60,000 bn. No. 2 red seller September at 92%, 692%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15,000 bn do seller October at 93%, 992%; c; and 15

expectations, and the present feeling is one of cheerfulness. Frices of dried fruits remain very firm, and some lines are advancing. Canned goods are still working uoward, Fish were quoted dull and unchanged. Butter and cheese were steady. No changes were noted in oils, paints, and colors. Tobacco was fairly active, and some brands of plug and fine cut were advanced 2@2c. Coal and wood were dull. A small fleet of lumber vessels was at the exro cale-docks yesterdays, and the market was moderately active, prices undergoing to material change, though some kinds seemed to drag a little. Shingtes were higher. At the yards the activity in all grades continues, and grices are strong. Wool, broom-corn, and hay were quoted firm under an active loquity with meagre supplies. Poultry was dull. Green fruits were very plenty for Monday, slow, and lower, sellers being anxious to zell, as much of the fruit threatened to spoil on their hands.

An idea of the quantity of "dirt," in some of the wheat offered for sale may be gathered from the following experience last week. A farmer in the country was offered 650 per bu for the shuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650 per bu for the stuff as the country was offered 650

Full cream.

Part skim.

Full skim

Low grades. COAL-Remains dull and nominally unchanged. We again quote as follows: Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes....\$4.25@4.50 ### A 10 | A 10

FISH—The fish market remains very quiet,—its usual condition at this stage of the season. We 3.40° 3.50 10.25° 10.50 7.00° 7.25 5.50° 5.75 4.50° 4.75 3.00° 3.25 1.00° 1.25 7.50° 1.00 5.00° 5.25 4.75 Fat family, new, ½-brl....
No. 1 bay, kits
Family kits
George's coofish, \$2 100 lbs.
Summer-cured cod, \$2 100 l Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, brls.
New Holland herring.
Smoked hallbut.
Scaled herring, \$\polenote{y}\$ box.
California salimon, \$\folenote{y}\$-brls. 6.25@ 6.50 FOREIGN. Figs, layers..... Turkish prunes Raisins, layers.... oose Muscatel. ante currants Apples, evaporated Apples, Southern.... Peaches, unpared, halves..... Peaches, unpared, quarters...

eaches, unpagas aspherries Slackberries Pitted cherries Nurs. 10 @ 18 @ 12 @ 8 @ 10 % August, 1878 ... GREEN FRUITS-Were numer GREEN FRUITS—were numerous and din-The peaches were mostly from Michigan, and fine in quality. Dealers asked Saturday's closing prices early, but the market favored buyers. The 1.50@ 2.00 25@ 65 75@ 1.25 Apples, \$\text{P} box or basket...... Pears, per box or basket..... Oranges, p box... California pears, per box... GROCERIES—A satisfac in progress, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone... Below are the prices current: 64@ 64 64@ 64 ..24¼@26 ...18 @19¼

O. G. Java. Patent cut loaf Crashed
Granulated or powdered
A standard
A No. 2
Extra C
C No. 1
Yellow ocal market seems to be a little flurried over the increasing inquiry and continued meagre receipts. Quotations:
Light cured hides. \$\partial \textit{D} \textit{D} \textit{S} \textit{D} \textit{S} \textit{B} \textit{D} \textit{D} \textit{S} \textit{B} \textit{D} \textit{D} \textit{D} \textit{S} \textit{B} \textit{D} \textit{D} \textit{T} \textit{S} \textit{B} \textit{D} \textit{T} \textit{D} \textit{T} \textit{S} \textit{B} \textit{D} \textit{T} \textit{D} \textit{T} \textit{S} \textit{D} \textit{T} \

Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached 50@
Sperm.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure.
Neatsfoot oil, extra
Neatsfoot oil, No.1
Rank oil

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. The receipts of live stock for the eight months

wants the market was about steady at the reduced rices of last week. The supply of Western and exascattle was large, with the quality (especially Texas cattle was large, with the quality (especially of the latter) not as good as last week. There were a number of very poor droves of Texans which sellers had hard work to dispose of at \$2.00@2.30. No extra cattle were offered, and the number of choice droves was very small. The highest reported sales were at \$4.65. Most of the transfers were at \$3.40@4.40 for fair to good native steers at \$2.25@2.65 for Texas through cattle; and at \$2.65 @3.00 for Westerns. Of the latter several bunches were left unsold, and some thin mixtures also went over.

No. Av. Price, No. 16. ... 1, 524 \$4, 65 21 Texas 133 ... 1, 432 4, 65 61 Texas 44 ... 1, 255 4, 65 36 ... 16. ... 1, 245 4, 55 20 ... 17. 16. 1, 245 4, 40 19 W. Tx. 1 51 ... 1, 242 4, 40 19 W. Tx. 1 17 ... 1, 336 4, 40 104 Texas, 55 1, 258 4, 35 103 Texas, 32 1, 314 4, 20 20 Texas, 32 1, 314 4, 20 20 Texas, 14 1, 227 4, 20 19 ... 118. 1, 254 4, 10 43 Texas, 22 1, 208 4, 05 48 Texas, 17 ... 1, 168 4, 15 48 Texas, 18 ... 1, 163 4, 05 10 ... 1 19 ... 1, 168 4, 05 10 ... 1 19 ... 1, 144 4, 00 44 Texas, 18 ... 1, 163 4, 05 10 ... 1 19 ... 1, 164 4, 00 44 Texas, 18 ... 1, 140 3, 55 21 ... 159 hf bds 1, 113 3, 45 25 Texas, 19 hf bds 1, 113 3, 45 25 Texas, 19 hf bds 1, 113 3, 45 25 Texas, 19 66 Col. Tx. 989 2, 90 27 Texas, 19 9 Col. Tx. 982 2, 90 27 Texas, 88 Col. Tx. 983 2, 90 23 Texas, 19 0 Col. Tx. 982 2, 90 23 Texas, 21 Col. Tx. 884 2, 85 19 ... Hogs-Received during Sunday as 18 col. 2 texas 1 lext were 1 1 col. 10 CATTLE SALES. 21 Col. Tx. 864 2.85 19..... 631 1.924, HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9, 800; same time last week, 11,833; total last week, 69.207. There was sonsiderable life in the trade gestorday, and the market again presented a firm tone. The supply fell witain moderate limits, and was composed of a pretty good class of hogs, and sales were readily effected at an advance on Saturday's ruling prices of 5c in light and 10c in heavy grades. The former sold at \$3.50@3.60, and the latter at \$3.15@3.60. Most of the trading and the latter at \$3.15@3.60. Most of the trading was at \$3.20@3.50 for heavy and \$3.60 for light-weights. The market closed steady. HOG SALES.

\$3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.50 3.50 252 211 SHEEP—Received, 300. Total last week, 5, 382. The market was nominal at \$2.50@4.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities. Following is the official report of the movement of live stock for August:

10,953 15,901 296 180 950 196 1,946 5,059 508 103 209 S. & M. S. R. R.
P., C. & St. L. R. R.
C. D. & V. R. R.
C., M. & St. P. R. R.
B. & O. R. R.
C. & P. R. R. 460 276 109 3, 610

Total 55,387 117,427 Average weight of hogs for the month, 237. George F. Williams.

EW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—BREVES—Receipts, 5,400 head, making 13, 140 for the week against 12,800 last week: market about the same as reported on Friday for Texans and ordinary to prime natives, with some extra steers at better prices than have riled here for some weeks: Texans, 644674 per D: Colorado steers. 8684; c: poor to good natives. 74,094c; prime do, 94,010c; and extra shipping cattle, 104,0104c, and even up to 104 of for a carload that averaged 4, 540 hs; about 900 were used for the export trade, mainly at 94,0104c; shipments for the week ending Saturday, 2,040 live cattle and 3, 180 quarters of oeef. cattle and 3, 180 quarters of beef.:

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,900, making 36,470 for the
week, against 29,000 last week. Market dult;
prices almost unprecedentedly low. Sheep had
slow sale at \$3.00@5.25 per 100 lbs for ordinary to
strictly prime, with about 300 taken for ahipment
to England alive. at \$5.35@5.45 per 100 lbs.
Lambs were forced off at \$4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs
for common to prime, and \$5.50@5.80 for exit
do. Shipments for the week, 525 live sheep, and
750 chreases of multon. do. Shipments for the week, 525 live succession. Swinner-Receipts 7, 100, making 28, 700 for the week, against 28, 900 last week. Market for live hogs dull and nominal; decline of 46 per loin dressed hogs, having an unsettled market; nominal figures \$3.50@3.80 per 100 lbs.

figures \$3.50@3. 80 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Seot. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day.

2,873; through consignments, 181 cars; market duil; demand light; offerings mainly poor and of medium quaiity, which are neglected; good grades in request at full last week's prices. Sales—Shippers' steers, fair to best offering, \$4.10@5.00; light butchers', \$3.50@3.90.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,000.

Market duil and declining; offering liberal; sales fair to good Western sheep. \$3.50@5.83; lambs fully 50c per cwt lower. Sales, Canadan, \$4.50@5.00; Western. \$4.00@4.70. A numeer of carloads were forwarded in first hands.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,210; through consignments, 23 cars. Market moderately active; prices unchanged; offerings mainly fair to medium quality only, and light in proportion to choice stock. Sales, Yorkers, \$3.50@3.60; fair heavy: \$3.30@3.40; common, \$3.00@3.15; best grades disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Recelpts since and including Friday, 3, 689 head of through and 1,070 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day, 6,018 through and 3,421 local lagainst 249 through and 3,817 local last week. As will be seen, the through run has been extra heavy, and that for yard saies some 25 loads less. / There were 60 loads on the market to start with, which are nearly all sold at prices about the same as at opening last week, and firm at tast. Best. \$5.00.65.25; fair to good, \$4.30.64.80; common all sold at \$3.70.64.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,965 head; total for week, 20.983, against 17,545 last week; grassers, \$3.25.63.3.65; "Philadelphina, \$3.756.3.85. Super—Receipts, 5,700 head; total for week, 14.800, against 16,000 last week; selling slow at last week's prices.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. I.—UATTLE—Supply fair, but mostly common and medium grass natives and Texans; good grades in demand at unchanged rates; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.75 (24.90; light, \$4.25(24.60; grass Texans, \$2.004.3, 10; Indians, \$2.50(30.25; Colorados, \$3.506.4, 50. Receipts, 2.000; shipments, 1.000. SMEEF—Steady; fair to good, \$3.00(3.60; choice to fancy, \$3.65(3.90, Receipts, 1.900; shipments, 500.

Hofs—Quiet and unchanged; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.35(3.45; packing, \$3.00(33.25; butchers' to select, \$3.40(33.60). Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 400.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1. —CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, 743 head; shipments, 553; dull; native shippers, \$3, 25@4, 35; native stockers and herders, \$2, 25@3, 00: native cows, \$2, 00: 2, 75; grass Texas, \$2, 10@2, 70; Colorados, \$2, 00: 42, 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 73 head; shippents, 67; higher; light shipping, \$3, 25@3, 30; mixed packing, \$3, 20: 23, 25.

CINCINNATI. Sept. 1.—Hoss.—Dull: common. \$2,75@3.25; light, \$3.30@3.50; packing \$3.30@3.50; butchers', \$3.60@3.70. Receipts, 1,191; shipments, 258.

Mess pork—4, 250 brls at \$7.95 for September, \$8.0568.07% for October, and \$3.95 for January. Lard—4.750 tes at \$5.5065.32% for September, \$5.57% 5.80 for October, and \$3.35 for January. Short ribs—150,000 but at \$5% 686 for September, \$3.60 and \$3.45 for November. Corn—386,000 but at \$2% for September, \$3.60 and \$3.45 for November. Corn—386,000 but at \$2% for September, \$3.60 and \$3.45 for November. Corn—386,000 but at \$2% for September, \$3.60 and \$3.45 for November. Corn—386,000 but at \$2% for September, \$3.50 and \$3.50 for October, and \$3.50 for October, and \$3.50 for October, and \$2.75 for September, \$3.50 and \$3.50 for October. And \$3.50 for October, an

eat prices: looring, first common, detection of the stock boards, 10 10 10 in stock boards, 10 12 in stock boards, 10 2 in 10 12 in 10 12 in 10 12 in 10 10 10 in 10 10 10 in 10 10 10 in 10 10 10 in 10 10 in 10 10 10 in 10 10 in 10 10 in 10 10 in Fencing, No. 1

Fencing, No. 2

Common boards

mension stuff, 2003 30 frough and self

BY TELE

FORE
Special Disputch
Liverpool, Sept. 1-11
1, 110 36; No. 2, 9a 6d.
Grain-Wheat-Wheat
Sept. 1-28 194; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1 98 5d. Corn—New. No. 1
PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s.
LIVERPOOL. Sept. 1—E
easier; 6% d@6% d; salettion and export, 2,000; A
BERADSTUFFS—Småll b
Whest—California white
98 6d; club, 98 5d@10s; s
98@98 2d. Flour—Weste
Western mixed corn, 48 8
can, 68 5d. Barley, 58 3d
Pras—Canadian, 68 4d. PEAS Canadian, 6s 4d. CLOVER-SEED-Americ PETROLEUM-Reflued, LINSBED OIL-298.

LINSRED OIL—208.
LONDON, Sept. 1.—SPIR
TALLOW—Fine America
PETROLEUM—Refined, 6
ANYWERP, Sept. 1.—PR
The following were r Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11. @11s 3d. Wheat—Win Ss@8s 9d; white, 8s'6d@ Corp. 4s 8d@4s 9d. Po LIVERPOOL Sept. 1 Wheat quiet but steady 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. market, advance necessa ean mixed, 4s Sd. Carg moderate demand. Corn markets quiet and stee Pork-Western prime m

Pork-Western prime in Bacon-Long clear, 26s; Loxpon, Sept. 1.—Li corn strong. MARK L quieter. Cargoes of steady. Cargoes on pass try markets for wheat—H Weather in England fine. NEW NEW YORK, Sept. 1. - G active, but at variable red the feature of the d red the feature of the da at a reduction of about 1 quently to about the later leaving off irregularly. heaving off irregularly, moderate, sought for ward delivery, and ing. in instances, a le per bu. Cable reports and irregularity. No. 2 spring quoted at \$1.02. lower on free offerings, I have a management in tendent and instances and irregularity in the seal movement; in the seal moveme liberal movement; mixed 246%c. Rye in more d

what firmer prices; No. 2 at 64%@65c. Aggregate 756 bu, as against 3, 780, and 3, 101, 794 bu Sept. 4 Provisions-Hog prod movement; mess about s for prompt delivery; \$8. ward delivery; mess n changed prices. Cut m unchanged quotations. long-clear at 5c. Wes early delivery, and at a star of the control of the contro tes at \$5.86%@5.95, chic ward delivery in fair dem per 100 lbs. Tallow-Steady with at 5%@5%c.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Rand again quoted stress 6 11-16c for fair and 6 fining Cuba.

WHISKT—Very quiet, a
FREIGHTS—Further we
paratively free offerings by steam, 16,000 ba private terms, quoted at NEW YORK, Sept. 1

@12%c; futures steady;

ber, 10.73c; November, I January, 10.37z; Februar April. 10.65c. FLOUR—in moderate of bris; super State and We mon to choice extra, \$4. \$4.50@6.25; winter wh extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75 Minnesota patent process GRAIN—Wheat firm; Sapring, 98% 699e; No do, 83eg \$1.014; ungra 1.10; No, 3 do, \$1.086; 1.014; ungraded amb \$1.094 @1.10; No, 1 winter, \$1.084 @1.083

\$1.094@1.10; No. 1
winter, \$1.084@1:084
1.104; No. 2 do. \$1
of 48,000 bu, \$1.104@
ber (sales of 242,000 b
ber (sales of 108,000
firmer: No. 2 Western,
Malt nominally unchang
ive; receipts, 253,000
46%c; round yellow,
45%c bid; 46c asked; be
de; November, 47%c bi
fair demand; receipts, 6
28@31%c; white, 33@1
HAY—Firm
HOPS—Weak: yearling
GROCRIESS—Coffee qu
quiet but firm; fair to
Molasses dull and uncha
and market firm; Caroli
PETHOLIUM—Quiet but fir
RESIN-Nominally un
TUEFENTINE—Steady
E003—Dull; Western,
PROVISIONS—POR'S mo
@8.75. Beef quiet.
Changed. Lard easiar;
5.97%.
BUTTER—Firm and un
CHERSE—Nominally u
WHISKY—Nominal at
\$1000 bu; malt, 188,000
MILWW
MILWY
M

MILW Milwauker, Sept. 1 illwaukee at the open ported by the wareho

No. 1 spring hard.
No. 1 spring regular
No. 2 spring regular
No. 3 spring regular
No. 4 spring regular
Special bin
Winter No. 1
Winter No. 2
Winter No. 2
Winter No. 3
Mixed winter.

Total

about steady at the reduced. The supply of Western and with the quality (especially od as last week. There were or droves of Texans which to dispose of at \$2,00002, 30. offered, and the number of small. The highest report.
Most of the transfers were r. to good native steers; at through cattle; and at \$2.65
Of the latter several bunches

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s

spring, No. 1, 81 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 5d. Corn-New. No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 48s. Lard, 30s 9d.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1-Evening.—Corron-Shade

easier; 6%d@6%d; sales, 8,000 bales; specula-

BERADSTUFFS.—Small business at same prices. Wheat—California white wheat, average, 8s 6d@ 8s 6d: club, 9s 5d@10e: spring, 8s 9d@9e; winter,

0000 2d. Flour-Western canal, 98 8d@118 3d Western mixed corn, 48 8d@48 9d. Oats, Ameri-

LINEED OIL -20s.
LANDON, Sept. 1. SPIRITS TOR PENTINE-21s.
TALLOW-Fine American tallow, 36s 6d.
PETROLEUM-Refined, 6%26%d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1. - PETROLEUM-1714f.
The following were received by the Chicago

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 9s 6d

611s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 2d; spring, 5s@8s 9d; white, 8s 3d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5d@10s. Corn. 4s 8d@4s 9d. Pork, 48s. Land, 30s 9d.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 1-1 p. m. -Flonr, 12s. Wheat quiet but steady; red winter, 8s 11d; No.

2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn-Good

market, advance necessary to buy largely. Ameri-can mixed, 4s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in fair demand. Country

markets quiet and steady. Wenther favorable

quieter. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat heavy. Coun-try markets for wheat—English quiet; French firm.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Winter wheat quite

active, but at variable prices. Dealings in No. 2 red the feature of the day's transactions, opening

quently to about the latest figures of Saturday, but leaving off irregularly. Spring grades quite moderate, sought for prompt and for-ward delivery, and ruled weaker, show-ing, in instances, a decline of about 1/2 @

le per bu. Cable reports of continued depression and irregularity. No. 2 Chicago and Milwauke

spring quoted at \$1.02. Corn generally a shade

lower on free offerings, leading to a comparatively

liberal movement; mixed Western ungraded at 43

hiberal movement; mixed western ungrades at a 64 of 646%. Rye in more demand for export at somewhat firmer prices; No. 2 Western, affoat, quoted at 64% 665c. Aggregate grain in store, 5, 755, 756 bu, as against 3, 780, 481 bu Sept. 3, 1878;

Provisions-Hog products easier on less active ement; mess about steady, and in fair demand for prompt delivery; \$8.65@8.75 for new for for

ward delivery; mess moderately sought at un-changed prices. Cut meats in limited request at

unchanged quotations. Bacon lightly dealt in long-clear at 5c. Western lard fairly active for

early delivery, and at a shade lower figures; 1,025

tes at \$5.86 \ 65.95, chiefly at \$5.90 \ 5.92\; forward delivery in fair demand, and quoted 5c lower

Tallow-Steady with good demand; 80,000 lbs

GROCERIES-Sugars-Raw offered with reserve

and again quoted stronger on a basis of 640 611-16c for fair and 613-1606%c for good re-

WHISKY-Very quiet, and quoted at \$1.03%.

FREIGHTS-Further weakening in rates on com-paratively free offerings of accommodation; mod-erately active demand; for Liverpool engagements

by steam, 16,000 bn grain, through freight, on

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Corron—Quiet at 12%
@12%c; futures steady; September, 11.8%c; Octo-

ber, 10.73c; November, 10.36c; December, 10.30c; January, 10.37c; February, 10.47c; March, 10.59c;

bris; super State and Western, \$3,50@4,00; common to choice extra, \$4.20@4.50; good to choice, \$4.50@6,25; winter wheat, extra, \$4.75@5,25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5,75; St. Louis, \$4.50@6,25;

Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@7.60.

GRAIX—Wheat firm; receivts, 449,000 bn; No. 3 spring, 984@99c; No. 2 do. \$1.02; ungraded

do, 83c@\$1.014; ungraded winter, red, \$1.09@ 1.10; No, 3 do, \$1.08@1.08%; No. 2 do, \$1.09% @1.10%; ungraded amber, \$1.03@1.11; No. 3 do.

\$1.00%@1.10; No. 1 do. \$1.11@1.11%; mixed

5.97%.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
CHESS.—Nominally unchanged.
WHISEY—Nominal at \$1.06%.
Stock of grain in store on the 30th: Wheat.
2.625,000 bu; corn. 2.171,000 bu; oats, 643,000 bu; barley. 26,000 bu; rye, 100,000 bu; peas, 3,000 bu; malt, 188,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

| 1879. | Busheis. | R. | 1879. | Busheis. | 2, 427 | R. | 1 string regular | 7, 784 | R. | 2 spring regular | 1148, 285 | R. | 3 spring regular | 12, 128 | R. | 4 spring regular | 2, 128 | R. | 4 spring regular | 2, 128 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 463 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 spring regular | 1, 483 | R. | 4 s

No. 2 CORN. 14,902 Rejected 1,814

No. 2. 0ATS. 23,625 Rejected 2,293 No. 2 white 15,502

*78,525 2,998 1,378 3,802

Total _____ 86, 703

Total 17,180

fincluding 85,432 bu of old No. 2. Including 20,695 bu of old barley.

Milwaukes, Sept. 1.—Flour-Quiet and un

Mn.wauker, Sept. 1.—The stock of grain in Silwauker at the opening of business to-day is sponed by the warehouse men as follows:

WHEAT. 1879.

.... 198, 809

41,420

192, 823 48, 443 11, 799 13, 907

467, 570 38, 113 4, 544 24, 303

534,530

57,340

terms, quoted at about 71/1071/2d.

and 3, 101, 794 nn Sept. 4, 1877.

at 5%@5%c.

fining Cuba.

at a reduction of about 1/2 per bu, rallying subs

acon-Long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d. LONDON, Sept. 1. -LIVERPOOL-Wheat quiet; corn strong. MARK LANE-Wheat quiet; corn

Weather in England fine.

tion and export, 2,000; American, 5,500.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 35s@38s. PETROLEUM—Reflued, 7d.

1, 119 3d; No. 2, 98 6d.

PEAS-Canadian, 6s 4d.

Board of Trade:

LE SALES.

28. No. Av. Price.

5 21 Texas 907 \$2.70

6 61 Texas 940 2.70

6 61 Texas 940 2.70

7 950 2.70

7 950 2.70

8 104 Texas 837 2.65

103 Texas 898 2.65

104 Texas 898 2.65

105 Texas 898 2.65

105 Texas 898 2.65

107 Texas 898 2.65

108 Texas 898 2.65

109 Texas 898 2.65

109 Texas 898 2.65

100 Texas 898 2.65 10...... 1 44 Texas. 44 Texas. 788 2.55 809 2.50 792 2.40 843 2.30 895 2.25 684 2.15 770 2.10 788 2.15 692 2.00 631 1.92% 23 Texas. 25 Texas. 24 Texas. 27 Texas. 69 Texas. 23 Texas.

33.60. Most of the trading beavy and \$3.60 for hight-

e qualities. Heial report of the movement

Sheep.
407
2, 221
2, 429
2, 986
3, 754
244
2, 152
365
100
379
2, 485
1, 960 Hogs, 58, 558 37, 805 82, 239 41, 488 15, 786 3, 064 5, 760 3, 650 3, 053 4, 799 13, 855 650 460 276 100 MIPMENTS, Hogs. 10, 144 47, 496 55, 894 3, 610

283 55,387 117,427 4,416 hogs for the month, 237.
GEORGE F. WILLIAMS. EW YORK. IN YORK.

1.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,400

0 for the week against 12,800

about the same as reported on and ordinary to prime natives, ers at better prices than have weeks; Texans. 64@74c per 8@85c; poor to good natives.

94@10c; and extra shipping and even up to 104c for a car-

and even up to 10%c for a car ,540 hs; about 900 were need mainly at 9% 10%; ship-ek ending Saturday, 2,040 live irters of bect. 9,900, making 36,470 for the 9,500. making 36.470 for the 300 last week. Market dull; recedentedly low. Sheep had 5.25 per 100 lbs for ordinary to about 300 taken for shipment at \$5.35@5.45 per 100 lbs. off at \$4.25@5.25 live sheep, and the week, 525 live sheep, and the week, 525 live sheep, and the gold last week. Market for live linal; decline of \$5.00 per 10 ling an unsettled market; nominal per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

1. CATTLE—Receipts to-day, insignments, 181 cars; market; offerings mainly poor and of sich are neglected; good grades week's prices. Sales—Shiptobest offering, \$4.10@5.00; ms—Receipts to-day, 2,000. chning; offering liberal; sales ern sheep. \$3.50@5.85; lambs over. Sales, canadian, \$4.50 day, 6,200; chay, 6,200; chay, 6,200; chay, 6,200; chay, 6,200; chay, 6,210; through consign—

ed in first hands.

o-day, 6, 210; through consignarket moderately active; prices ge mainly fair to medium qualin proportion to choice stock.

50@3. 60; fair heavy. \$3.30@

00@3. 15; best grades disposed AST LIBERTY.

AST LIBERTY.

Pa., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Releudding Friday, 3,689 head of
of yard stock; total for the
day, 6,018 through and 3,422
through and 3,817 local last
teen, the through run has been
last for yard sales some 25 loads
to loads on the market to start
arly all sold at prices about the
last week, and firm at that,
fair to good, \$4,30@4.8);
\$3,70@4.00.

9,965 head; total for week,
545 last week; grassers, \$3,25
\$3,50@3.65; Philadelphias,

5,700 head; total for week, ST. LOUIS.

T.—CATTLE—Supply fair. but nd medium grass natives and ides in demand at unchanged ce heavy shipping steers, \$4.75.25.44.00; grass Texans, \$2.006.50.600; shipments, 1.000. fair to good, \$3.006.360; \$3.6563.90. Receipts, 1.900; unchanged; Yorkers and Balti-5; packing, \$3.00@3.25; butch-40@3.60. Receipts, 2,200;

TANSAS CITY. ispatch to The Tribune.

o., Sept. 1.—Cattle—The Price ceipts, 743 head; shipments, 553; ears \$3, 25@4, 35; native cock-12, 25@3, 00; native cows, \$2, 00 \$2, 10@2, 70; Colorados, \$2, 00 73 head; shipments, 67; higher; 25@3.30; mixed packing, \$3.20 BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

1.—CATTLE—Market firmer tange in prices; very best, 5%%, 44%65e; medium, 34%644c; most sales, 4@44c. Receipts, 56.
only fairly active; prices unan, 44%54c. Receipts, 3,880.
uss—Receipts, 1,682; sheep, 34%644c. CINCINNATI.

ot. 1.—Hogs—Dull; common. 4 \$3.30@3.50; packing, \$3.35@ \$3.60@3.70. Receipts, 1,191;

LUMBER.

argoes was larger, and the sales about the same as Saturday. were offered, and 10@12 sold. , standards selling at \$1.80, and ted at \$2.00. Piece-stuff was ng offered Standard Manistee Lath were firm, and inch lum-steady. The following are the

steady. The following are the oper afloat:

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1.

214c. Rye lower; No. 1, 48%c. Barley active and firm; No. 2 spring, 06%c. PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; 7.85 cash. Prime steam lard, 35.48.546. Sked. RECEPTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c bid, 546 asked. RECEPTS—Flour, 3, 800 bris; wheat, 48, 000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1, 700 bris; wheat, 4, 600 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD medium, \$4.87%; Kentucky family, new wheat, medium \$4.87%; Kentucky family, \$5.25; Indiana do, new wheat, good, \$5.20; Indiana fancy. old wheat, \$5.60; winter wheat patents, \$5.75% 6.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00. Rye flour steady at \$3.30@3.37.

Grain—Wheat quiet: rejected, 90@93%c; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.09%. Corn quiet: low mixed, on track, 45%c; high mixed de, 46%@47%c; yellow do, 47%47%c. Oats—Dull and unchanged; mixed Western, 31@32c; white do, 32@33c.

Provisions—Inactive. Prime mess beef, \$12.00. anne—Smoked, 9@10e; pickled, 7%@4c. Lard Hams—Smoked, 9@10e; pickled, 74@26. Lard nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Steadier; creamery, extra, 17@19c; New York State and Bradford County extra, 14@19c; Western Reserve, extra, 11@13c.
EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 16c.
CHEKSE—Firm; creamery, 54c.
PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.07%.
RECEIPTS—Fiour. 2,000 bris; wheat, 151,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 400 bu.

bn.
SRIPMENTS—Wheat, 342,000 bn; corn, 18,000 bn.
LAST CALL—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, September, \$1.09% bid, \$1.09% asked; October, \$1.09% bid, \$1.09% asked: November, \$1.09% bid, \$1.10% asked; December, \$1.09% bid, \$1.10% asked; December, \$1.09% bid, \$4.70% asked; November, 46% c bid, 46% c asked; October, 47% c bid, 47% c asked; December, 45% c bid, 46% c asked.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Floun-Steady; Western superfine. \$2.85@3.50; do extra, \$3.75@4.75; do

family, \$5,00@5, 75. decline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and September, \$1.08% @1.08%; October, \$1.09% @1.09%; November, \$1.09%@1.10. Corn-Western dull; Western mixed, spot and September, 46%@46%c; October, 47@47%c; November, 47%@47%c; October, 47(47%c; November, 47%47%c; steamer, no offerings. Oats—Quiet; Western white, 31(32c; do mixed, 29(33c; Pennsylvania, 31(35c. Rye—Quiet at 61(363c. Hay—Firm: prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$13.00(214.00 per ton. Provisions—Firm and strady; mess pork, \$9.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 34c; clear rib sides, 44(25c; packed, 44(25kc. Bacon—Shoulders, 44c; clear rib sides, 54c; hams, 1114(3114c. Lard—Refined, tcs, 7c. Burren—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 12(214c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 12@14c.
EGGS—Active and higher at 16c.
PERROLEUM—Dull: refined nominally 64c.
COFFEE—Firm: Rio cargoes. 114@144c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.07@1.07%.
FRENEUTS—To Liverpool per steam active; Cotton, 3-16d; flour. 26 dc; grain, 74@8d.
RECEIPTS—Flour. 4,008 bris; wheat, 310,900 bu; corn, 22,300 bu; cots. 4,900 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat. 447,500 bu; corn, 178,800 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 413,600 bu; corn, 54,400 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Flour-Quiet and steady; superfine, \$3.25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@4.75; high grades, \$5.00@5.371/4.

GRAIN-Corn scarce and firm at 50@52c. Oats

steady, with fair demand, at 34c. HAY-Scarce and firm; ordinary, \$14.00; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$21.00@22.00. Provisions—Pork dull at \$9.12%@9.37%. Lard steady; refined tierce. \$6.50@0.92%; keg, \$7.25 @7.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, \$3.62%@3.75; nacked, \$3.87%. Sacon quiet and weak; shoulders, \$4.12%@4.25; clear ribs, \$5.25@5.37%; clear, \$5.50. Sugar-cared hams quil; canvased, \$9.00@11.00. according to size. Whisky—Dull; Western rectified, \$1.65@1.10. Grockres-Coffee steady; fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11%@15c. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; common to good common, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 7@7%c; prime to choice, 7%@7%c; yellow clarided, 7%@7%c. Moiasses dull and nominal; quoted fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@30c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm, at 6@7%c.

Brax—Quiet at 57c.

Monktary—Sight exchange, % premium; sterling, 482%. PROVISIONS-Pork dull at \$9.124@9.374. Lard

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Sept. 1.—Grain-Wheat lower; No. 3 D. & M., 97c; No. 1 white Michigan, 98c; No. 2 do, 96c; amber Michigan, spot, 97%c; September, 97%c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 97%c; September and October, 97c; No. 3 red Wabash. september and October, 97c; No. 3 red Wabash, 94½c; rejected Wabash, 89c; Western amber, 98½c; No. 2 amber Illiquis, \$1.01½. Corn call; high mixed. 36½c; No. 2, spot, September, 35½c; October, 36½c; No. 2, spot, September, 35½c; October, 36½c; Rected, 35½c; damaged, 31c. Oats duil and nominal.

Closed Wheat Grmer; No. 2 red winter, spot, 98c; September, 97½c; Western amber, spot, 98½c; September, 98c; No. 2 amber, 96c; No. 2
Dayton & Michigan red, 97½c.

Receipts—Wheat, 183, 000 bu; corn, 48, 000 bu.

COMMERCE IN

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Corron—Easier at 12c. FLOUR—Quiet: family, \$4.50@5.75.

GRAIN-Wheat dull and drooping at 90@94c receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu. Corn dull and drooping at 37c. Oats dull, and prices a dull and drooping at 37c. Oats dull, and prices a shade lower at 23@28c. Rye quiet but steady at 54c. Barley duil; good to prime fall, 80@30c. Provisions—Pork quiet, but firm; held at \$8,25. Lard easier; current make, \$5,50 bid, f. o. b. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders, \$3,00@3,10; short ribs, \$4,50; short clear, scarce and nominal. Bacon in fair demand, but at lower rates; \$3,75, \$5,00@\$5,10, 5,25@5,30. Whisky—Dull and tending downward, \$1.05. Butter-Dull and unchanged. Linserd Oil—Steady at 62c.

BOSTON.

Boston. Mass., Sept. 1.—Flour—Steady;
Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras,
\$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25; Minnesota do,
\$4.75@6.00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.75; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnegota patent process spring wheat, \$6.00@8.00; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.25. Grain—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 50%@52c. Oats quiet; new, 33@41c; No. 1 36%@37c; No. 2 white, on track, 35%c. Rye, 67@ Oc. RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 bris; corn, 11,000 bu; wheat, 6, 900 bu. Shipments-Flour, 370 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

B1.09%@1.10; No. 1 do, \$1.11@1.11%; mixed winter, \$1.08%@1.08%; ungraded white, \$1.03@1.10%; No. 2 do, \$1.09%; No. 1 do (sales of 48,000 bu), \$1.09%@1.10; October (sales of 242,000 bu), \$1.09&@1.10; October (sales of 108,000 bu), \$1.10@1.10%. Bye firmer: No. 2 Western, 64%@65c. Barley quiet. Malt nominally unchanged. Cern moderately active; receipts, 253, 000 bu; ungraded at 44%@65c; round yellow, 57%c; No. 2 September, 45% bid; 46c asked; October, 47c bid; 47%c asked; November, 47%c bid; 47%c asked. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 61,000 bu; mixed Western, 28@31%c; white, 33@35c.

HAY—Firm

HOPS—Weak; yearlings, 4@10c.

GROCKHIB—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 6%@6%c.

Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm; Carolins, 6%@7%c.

PTHOLINEM—Quiet but firm at 5%@67%c; crude, 4%@5%c: refined, 6%c.

TALLOW—Quuet but firm at 5%@5%c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURFENTINE—Steady at 26%c.

PROVISIONS—Fork moderatelyactive; mess, \$8.65 &8.75. Beef quiet. Cut means steady and unchanged. Lard easier; prime steam, \$5.82%@5.97%. Buffalo, Sept. 1.—Grain—Wheat—Light milling demand and lower; sales, 5,500 bu new No. 1 bard Duluth, \$1.03. Corn-No demand; No. 2 mixed Western, nominally at 39½c. Oats dull and lower; sales, 2,000 bu; No. 2 mixed Western, 29@29½c. Rye neglected.
FREEGUTS—Canal—Nominally unchanged; no en-

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1. -FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN-Wheat lower; extra, \$1.01%; No. 1 white, 98%c September; do October, 98%c; November, 99%; milling No. 1, nominal, 96%c; amber, nominal, 97%c.
RECEIPTS - Wheat, 86,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS - Wheat, 27,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 19, 688 bu; shipments, 32, 408 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 85c; No. 3, 83c; September, 82½c. Corn—Receipts, 3, 236 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 28%c; September, 27½c.

OSWEGO. OswEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1 .- Grain-Wheat steady No. 2 Chicago spring, 98c; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.10. Corn easier; Western mixed, 45c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.-PETROLEUM-Un-OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 1.—Petroleum-Market opened active at 65%c bid; advanced to 67%c; declined, and closed at 66%c bid; shipments, 96,-000 orls, averaging 52,000; transactions, 231,000.
PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; credic, 7½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6½c for Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The jobbing trade was quite active, and business continues fair with com-mission houses. Cotton goods in steady demand, and the market has improved under the tone.

Prints in good request, and leading makes closely sold up. Ginghams and dress goods in active demand, Men's wear woolens sluggish, but flannels going well. Foreign goods in better request.

COTTON. MEMPHIS, Sept. 1. - Corron-Total receipts Memphis for the years 1878 and 1879, 386, 129 bales; shipments for the year, 386, 697; stock on Name Orders, Sept. 1.—Corrox—A shade easier; middling, 11/4c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10/4c; net receipts, 1,045 bales; sales, 150; stock, 5,655.

TURPENTINE.

changed.

Grain—Wheat quiet; opened and declined %c;
closed firmer; No. 1 Milwankee hard, 95° bid; No. 1
Milwankee, 80%c bid; No. 2 do, Angust. 87%c;
September, 8%c bid; October, 87c; November,
67c; No. 3, 81%c; No. 4, 75%c; rejected, 67%c.

The was a Lawrence (Mass.) girl who had the good fortune to revive the Grecian bend at Sarguet.

atoga this vear. This girl is very beautiful and stylish, and dresses elegantly. Naturally enough, then, she attracts a great deal of attention. She happened to be taken the other morning at breakfast with what vulgar people call "colle," and, sleaving the dining-hall-walked away in great agony, terribly doubled up and taking strides like a sailor when he walks the deck in a storm. The next day the Grecian bend was revived, and is now prevailing at all of the hotels.

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—At the opening to-day, carriers held for 5½ con wheat to Buffalo, but one of the leading vessel-owners weakened in view of the arrival of a fleet from below, consequent upon a favorable shift of wind, and accepted 5c on wheat, to be loaded Wednesday. This, with the small amount of wheat in store and difficulty of obtaining loads on that account, led to the placing of smaller crafts at the same rate. The charters made at noon were: To Buffalo—Steam-barge Ballentine and consort (to arrive and load Wednes-day), also, schr Thomas Parsons, wheat at 5c. The rate to Kingston is nominally 9c; no cargoes

A light northeast wind favors upward-bound craft. The schr Guido Pfister passed here yester-day afternoon lafe, bound to Chicago. Up to 3 o'clock to-day the schrs Saveland and Alice B. Norrus and steam-barge Ballentine with consort A. B. Moore. Quite a fleet of vessels laden with Some of the larger of these will seek grain cargoes

to Goderich or Collingwood.

The tug S. S. Coe arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, having in tow the prop City of Duinth, disabled by breaking her wheel at Sheboygan last evening. The disabled craft was docked at Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard this afternose. James Sheriffs is casting a new wheel for her, which will be in readiness by Wednesday evening. Thus the delay caused by the accident cannot well be prolonged beyond Thursday evening at the latest.

The news of an approaching war among the turs, in consequence of the introduction of first-class opposition boats from other points, is fully confirmed. Capt. Archer is already on the way here from Cleveland with the tug H. N. Martin, not John Martin, as telegraphed Saunday evening to The Thurune. The owners of the crack tug John Gregory are now also known to have made overtures looking to Miwaskee as a future field for towing. They have grown tired of losing money at Chicago, and propose to try Milwaukee next. Should the Gregory come here, as seems now almost absolutely certain, she will be commanded by Capt. Charles Moody, formerly of the Welcome. evening. The disabled craft was docked a

by Capt. Charles Moody, formerly of the Welcome.

A dredge has been at work to-day cutting away the claybank just below East Water street bridge, which has occasioned considerable delay to the larger class of propellers this season on account of the low stage of water. Dredging will be commenced in the harbor within a few days under the auspices of Uncle Sam, and continued until the appropriation for this season (\$15,000) is exhausted. With the cutting away of the bank near East Water street bridge vessels can traverse the river from all of the leading elevators drawing fifteen feet. Between the harbor piers it is proposed to establish a depth of from sixteen to seventeen feet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Another charter, reported late this afternoon, is the steam barge W. H. Baraum, wheat, to Buffalo, at Sc. The only additional arrival from below is the schr M. L. Collins. The tug Gladiator passed here this evening with the barge Rutter, bound for Chicago. It is raining to-night; wind northeast, light.

LAKE TOWING-RATES. Yesterday the new towing schedule adopted by the Lake Huron and Lake Eric tugs went into effect. It is as follows:

COMMERCE IN AUGUST.

The following tables, compiled from the Custom-House records, show the lake commerce of the District of Chicago during the month of August:

ARRIVALS.
 No.
 Class.
 Tonnage.

 92 steamers
 47,576

 370 propellers
 231,578

 1,173 schooners
 283,955
 CLEARANCES. Tonnage. O. Class.

96 steamers...

LIFE-BOATS FOR THE LAKES. A Washington dispatch says the life-saving service is having six life-boats built for use on the lakes after the most approved pattern and modeled after those in use by the Life-Saving Society of England. They are being built at New York. The first has been launched, and the others are expected to be completed in a very few days. The boats weigh about one and four-fifths tons, and the dimensions are as follows: Length, 26 feet 8 inches: readth of beam, 7 feet 31/4 inches; depth from upper edge of gunwale to under side of the iron keel, 3 feet 8 inches. The keel is a single piece of white oak, and there is a false keel of iron. The plauking is two layers of dressed mahogany, each plank being three-eighths of an inch thick. The decks are of cedar, calked, and supported by carlines 15 inches apart. The ballast is cork shavings, placed in boxes, and filling the places between the deck and bulkheads. Six copper tubes, extending from the bottom of the boat to the surface of the deck, allow any water that may be shipped to run out, while a valve prevents water entering. Air-cases extend across the ends and around the pides of the boats. They are each fitted with one jib, two lug-sails, and the usual life-saving apparatus. Each boat will carry thirty persons. upper edge of gunwale to under side of the iron

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 1.—Passed Up-Props Japan, D. W. Powers, Portage, Chamber-lam, Lovell, Morley, V. H. Ketcham, Oneida, Sparta with William Young, T. W. Ferry and consort, Mary Pringle and barges, Bay City and barges, Huron City and barges, Tempest and

barges, Huron City and barges, Tempest and Wissahickon and consort; schrs Joseph Paige, D. E. Bailey, James D. Sawyer, Porter, Helvetia.

Down-Props Potomac, Mackinaw, and D. F. Rose and barges, H. B. Tuttle and consort. Delaware and consort. W. T. Graves and consorts. Mineral Point and barges; stmrs Marine City and Manitobs.

Wind-North, gentle; weather smoky.
Post Huson, Mich., Sept. 1-10 p. m. -Passed Up-Props Russia, V. H. Ketcham, Colorado. Sparta with Emma Mayes and consort, Ira Chaffee with Fame and barges; schrs J. E. Gilmore, Lafrinler, C. G. Trumpff, and F. J. Danford.
Down-Props Empire, C. J. Rershaw, Atlantic, Oswegatchie, Missouri and barges, Belle P. Cross and barges, N. Swain and consort, Miperal Rock and barges, Aryle with E. Blake and Sligo, Oakland and barges; schrs American, Azov, Joses, Penokee.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORE, Sept. 1.—Arrived—Maple Leaf,
Lockport, 5,700 bu corn: D. T. Wright, Morris,
5,700 bu corn: Brilliant, Morris, 5,900 bu corn;
Belle France, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Fearless,
Morris, 4,400 bu corn; Board of Trade, Morris,
6,000 bu corn; Montana, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn;
Montant, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn, 300 byte foor. Montank, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn, 300 bris flour G. L. Booth, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Mc G. L. Booth, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Mc-Clellan, 6,000 bu corn; City of Henry, Utica, 4,700 bu corn; Ilidore, Ottawa; 6,000 bu corn; Shamrock, Peru, 6,000 bu corn; Novelty and barze Henry, 10,800 bu corn; Lockport, Romeo, 6,200 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6,250 bu corn; Farleas, Ottawa, 4,700 bu corn; Bolphin, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Hercules, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Welcome, Utica, 4,700 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,500 bu corn. Cleared—Montauk, Lockport, 3,530 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 3,983 bu wheat.

NOT A GOOD SCHEME. NOT A GOOD SCHEME.

Vessel men generally around the great lakes have been pouring a broadside into the recommendation of Maj. Harwood, who urged the Government in a recent report to tax vessels for passing through the St. Clair Ship Canal. A large owner at Buffalo hits the nail on the head by saying that all the light-draft vessels would take the old channel, and any tax imposed would fail upon

the larger vessels only,—a discrimination that could not be made justly. It is the general opinion that the scheme will fall to the ground, and if it should be presented in Congress a mammoth petition would be sent there to head it off. LAKE FREIGHTS.

Owing to the scarcity of vessels, there was very little business done in grain freights yesterday, but those engaged secured an advance of ½c on corn and wheat. Charters were as follows: To Buffalo
-Prop Starucca, corn at 5c; prop Nyack, wheat at 5¼c. To Ogdensburg Prop Lake Erie, wheat. Capacity, 32,000 bu wheat and 35,000 bu corn. There was not any particular change in lumber freights yesterday, though it was reported that some concessions had been made by shippers.

The Detroit Seamen's Union met Saturday, and raised the rate of wages out of that port to \$2.00 per day. At a meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union Friday it was resolved unanimously to advance the rate of wages to \$1 per day on Lake Ontario and \$1.25 per day through the Welland Canal.

A LONG ABSENTEE. The tug Gen. Paine, Capt. Alex Mann, mention of which has been made in THE TRIBUNE, arrived here vesterday from Grand Haven, her first visit in four years. The Paine was recently rebuilt and put in good condition for towing and carrying car-goes. When not engaged in towing the barges of the Kirby-Furlong Company, she will bring shingles, principally from Grand Haven, to this

AMICABLY SETTLED. The collision which occurred a short time age be-tween the Canadian schr Princess Alexandra and the tug Alpena, on Lake Erie, has been amicably settled. The Buffalo Express says that George Colwell, notwithstanding his strong belief that his vessel was in the right, paid to H. A. Safford, the owner of the Alexandra, \$500, the amount which he thought it would cost him were he to litigate the

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 1.—Lake Michigan report Possed up-Stmr Prussia. Montreal to Chi-cago; schr Trinidad, Farrhaven to Chicago. Down—Stmr Clinton, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Gleniffer, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; barge Grinnehr, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Grimsby, Chicago to Kingston, wheat. Wind-Southwest, light.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—Charters—Schr Libbie Nau, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 70c; schr Emma Mayo, coal, Cleveland to Marquette, 50c; schr Senator, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, \$2.15.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS. The scarcity of vessels in the port made marine matters quiet yesterday. The movement of crafts in and out was very small during the day, but a

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO. The schr J. V. Taylor has received a new fore

The tug Ewing broke down yesterday, and is laid up for repairs.

The prop Vanderbilt had a tilt with the centrepler of Madison street bridge yesterday afternoon, while coming down the river, but did not do any damage.

The new advanced rates of insurance on grain cargoes went into effect yesterday.

The prop Starucca arrived in yesterday with the Buffalo.

The tug Gladiator and consort Rutter will be in to-day:
The schr Cascade was floated out of Doolittle's dry-dock yesterday, and the Eldorado was put in

dry-dock yesterday, and the Eldorado was put in for minor repairs.

The employes of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company received their pay for the month of August yesterday, and it required \$3,500 to settle the bills.

The excursion stmr Ruby will probably be extensively natronized during the military encampment at South Park. A trip on the lake will prove one of the pleasantest features of the affair.

The tug Mosher had her pilot-house nearly raked off by the jibboom of the schr Guide yesterday, and the latter had that valuable projection carried away.

ELSEWHERE. ELSEWHERE.

The schr Oneonta lost her foregaff and mainsail last week in a squall on Lake Erie.
Capt. Pridgeon would not accept the shaded rate on coal offered the schrs Michigan, E. L. Coyne, and Nellie Garder at Buffalo Saturday, and cleared The schr Minnie Davis has been chartered to take lumber from Alpean to Toledo; freight \$2.00 per m. This is the largest freight paid since October, 1873. The schooner's capacity is 700,000 feet.

A Detroit exchange says Capt. James Davidson has at last concluded to send his schr Qearita to Buffalo in tow of the Channey Hurlout, where she will be rebuilt so as to rate A2. The boat was built at Conneaut in 1864, and was further improved in 1871, at present ranking B2. She has of late been carrying coal.

The new prop Milwaukee got aground on Peche Island about 6 o'clock Saturday morning. The tug Prince Alfred went to her relief in the afternoon, and, after six hours' work, succeeded in releasing her. The Milwaukee lightered off about 100 tons on to the Prince Alfred. The propeller was at Windsor at last accounts.

The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, sundries, North
Branch Holling Mill.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.

Prop Heath, Saugatnck, sundries, State street.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.

Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Hayen, towing, Rush

Prop Milwaukee, Cleveland, sundries, Wells Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Cleveland, Buffalo, sundries, Wells street.
Sturr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Sturr Grummond, South Haven, sundres, Rush

street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Owasco, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Horn's Pier, bark, North
Branch. Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Horn's Pier, bark, North Branch.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Milao, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Hal-sted street.
Schr Jessie Phillipa, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Polk

street. Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, Jumber, Mason Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber, Twelfth street. Schr B. F. Wade, Moskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Clara Parker, Cheboygan, lumber, Arnoid Silp.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Ahnapee, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber, Central

Schr R. B. Kinr, Grand Haven, lumber, Central wharf.

Schr Sett Nuskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, coal, Lake street.

Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, coal, Lake street.

Schr Guide Grand Haven, bark, North Branch.

Schr Guide, Grand Haven, bark, North Branch.

Schr Guide, Grand Haven, bark, North Branch.

Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth street.

Schr Masselle, Horn's Pier, lumber, Mason Slip.

Schr Joses, White Hall, lumber, Market.

Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Schr Ilnaca, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.

Schr J. F. Tracy, Grand Haven, lumber Market.

Schr Newsboy, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.

Schr J. Schr Manistee, lumber, Market.

Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, salt, State street.

Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, salt, State street.

Schr A. C. Keating, Buffalo, salt, State street.

Schr A. D. Hanson, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Schr A. B. Stockbridge, Ft. St. Ignac, lumber,

Market.

Schr J. B. Stockbridge, Ft. St. Ignac, lumber,

Market.

Schr J. Gatchpole, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr J. B. Schwarzer, and J. Alland, Market.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eightesth street.
Schr Wm. Sturges, lumber, C., B. & Q. ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Wm. Starges, lumber, C., B. & Q.

ACTUAL SALLINGS.

Schr Pauline, Manistee, light.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Stmr Grace Grammond. South Haven, aundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Peoria, Manistee. light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Annafes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr George L. Seaver. Muskegon, light.
Schr George L. Seaver. Muskegon, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor. Manistee, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.

Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries Prop Nasua, Sarnia, sundries. Schr Naseau, Buffale, grain. Prop Lincoln, Kingston, grain. Schr Lisgar, Kingston, grain. Schr Gibraltar, Kingston, grain.

The German newspapers are advocating the celebration Oct. 15 of the fiftieth birthday of the railway system. They point out that, on Oct. 15, 1829, George Stephenson's locomotive ran on iron rails. Next year the first railway in the world, that between Liverpool and Manchester, was opened: and in 1878 Europe had already 154,528 kilometres (26,577 miles) of railroads at work. Among the interesting statistical details connected with railways which have been lately published in Germany, it appears that Germany itself holds the first place in Europe in the quantity of its railway communications, possessing a network of 30,464 kilometres; then France with 23,838 kilometres, and Russia with 31,687 kilometres. Austria-Hungary has only 17,997 kilometres, and Italy 8,213. The railway mileage of the United States amounts to more than five-sixths of the total mileage of Europe, being 125,470 kilometres. The other States of America have altogether only 19,000 kilometres of railways. Asia has 14,000 kilometres, Australia 4,000 kilometres, and Africa only 2,900 kilometres.

Our Mexican fellow-citizens of New Mexico are excited over what they look upon as a miracle. At half-past 3 o'clock on the 7th inst., says the Las Cruces Thirty-four. Jesus Padilla, while cleaning out a well for Feliz Gonzales, was buried under the debris of falling walls and caving earth. No one thought rescue possible until 5 o'clock, when, an energetic man arriving on the scene, a large force of men were put to work. At half-past 11 at night, when sixteen feet below the surface, Jesus leaped from his grave alive and unhurt. Two large stones had formed an arch above his head and saved him. THE ELECTRIC REVIEW.

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delph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (vis Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a m * 6:50 p m Day Express. 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m Kalamazoo Accommodation. 4:00 p m * 10:30 a m Atlantic Express (dally) 5:15 p m \$ 8:00 a m Night Express. 9:10 p m \$ 7:30 a m

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Great Men Who Will Gather for a Great Occasion-The Present Situation of Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent New York, Aug. 29 .- The Convention at Saratoga next Wednesday will be a notable gathernotable men. The Republican party of the Empire State has recognized the greatness of the occasion by the greatness of the dele gates it has selected to do the important work in hand. On the floor of that Convention will meet the Vice-President of the United States, a United States Senator, an ex-United States Senator, at least seven, perhaps ten, Congressmen, and State Senators and Assemblymen too many to count readily. There, too, will be some of the most eminent non-officeholding Republi ans in the country, among them a man who holds his station as editor above that of Minister to the chief Court in Europe, and who can not be tempted from his literary chair by any political offer, however dazzling. It is safe to say, then, that the Republican Convention of 1879 bids fair to outrank its predecessors in the line of distingushed delegates, and to mark great day in the history of the party in the

First and foremost in public interest, no doubt, as he has long been in political influence comes Roscoe Conkling, at the head of the Oneida delegation. Strange what a power over politicians has this blonde Senator, who can on occasion vanquish a Rebel host as easily as he can on other occasions turn a female head! No shrewd man underestimates Senator Conkling's grip on his party, even in the face of his social disgrace, not to say infamy. But no more can it be denied that the political Samson of Utica has been shorn of some of his treasured locks, and has lost something of his strength. How much no man can say. The Convention will not tell it, if the Sepator is for once prudent. But should he try to play the dictator at this time Narragansett Pier might be his death. Should ne endeavor, as some have claimed that he cerinly will, to force upon the Convention a can didate to whom the sense and wisdom of that of the liveliest political times on record in this or in any other State. There is such a thing as pressing even partisans too far, say certain seaders who are thoroughly out of humor about

seaders who are thoroughly out of humor about the Sprague and some other business.

Next is the sturdy man from the Adirondacks, the Hon. William A. Wheeler, at the head of the delegation from Franklin County, that county which is as extremely long as it is extremely narrow, and notable for two things: mountains and Wheeler. Scarcely stronger contrast could two men present than that which exists between the glossy-haired, dandiged Senator and the rugged-faced, sturdy Vice-President. Many bave been the regrets expressed that the Malone statesman did not get the nomination at Cincinnati for, first place, instead of second, and many the charges that New York lost a President through the political treachery of her own delegates. Perhaps Mr. Wheeler has more honor with his party, however, than he would have obtained for himself in the other case; and certain it is that he holds high in the esteem and regard of the people. It will be pleasant, moreover, to see the second representative of the Administration and the Administration's bitterest foe sit down together.

Close by in interest comes ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, longtime a power in New York

istration's bitterest foe sit down together.

Close by in interest comes ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, longtime a power in New York politics, longtime retired from service through running after the strange gods of Liberalism set up by Horace Greeley, and now making reentrance into the councils of the straight Republicant. Politicians shake their heads wisely and say that this means something. Just how much it means they would like to be able to fletermine. Many go so far as to believe that Mr. Fenton will get the balance of power into his hands in the Convention. If he does, he knows how to use it for his own advantage. Naturally enough, he was not at all satisfied with his enforced retirement to the private and nomewhat stale life of Chautauqua County. He with his enforced retirement to the private and comewhat stale life of Chautauqua County. He would in nowise object to succeed Senator Kernan in the United States Senate. It is said that Cornell's friends, eager to combine with anybody and to promise anything that would aid in grasping the candidacy for Governor, tried to win over Fenton by promising to support him for Senator. But greatly to his credit, if report be true, Mr. Fenton declined to combine. Perhaps he reflected that to promise is easy, to fulfill difficult, possibly impossible; also that to secure the nomination of a man shose chance to carry the State would be the alightest would not be the most likely way to becure the feeublican Legislature, which is the essential preliminary to a Republican Senator as Conking's colleague. Being an unknown quantity, though recognized as a quantity positive and potent, Mr. Fenton will be an important factor in the problem.

Then there is Thurlow Weed, the venerable, at the head of the delegation from the Fifteenth District. New York City. If further mystery

at the bead of the delegation from the Fifteenth District, New York City. If further mystery could be thrown about the propagle action of the Convention, the presence of the Nestor of New York politics would thow it. This white-baired, keen-eyed, long-headed man, who for half haired, keen-eyed, long-headed man, who for half a century nearly has exercised powerful control over the political fortunes of his State, and has extended his influence over the politics of the Nation to an extent not yet appreciated, is still a power. Any number of Republicans can be found who say, "Tell me who Thurlow Weed's candidate is and I will tell you who will get the nomination." Whatever Mr. Weed's influence was now he in prairies the complex held of the complex control of the complex cont may now be in reality, the popular belief in his potentiality is undisturbed. The trouble in the present case is, that the politicians do not feel certain who is Thurlow Weed's candidate. This much they do know: that it Weed's favorit were named. Mr. Cornell would not feel der the present of the control would not feel der the progression.

Cornell would not feel any the more comfortable over his prospects. Mr. Weed retains unusual activity for his age. Although he has weakened greatly within a year past, and has been dangerously ill once or twice, his mind is as a ctive and his interest in affairs as keen asin the days of his prime, when what Charley Weed. the days of his prime, when what Thurlow Weed said was almost equivalent to law in the party

councils.

Heading the Richmond delegation, as for many years now, is George William Curtis, the stanch defender of the Administration, the champion of real reform in everything that concerns citizenship, the pure man in politics. That Mr. Curtis cannot carry a convention by his earnest and forcible expression of high opinions does not argue against his popularity. The worst that has been said of him, even by the "machine" politicians, is that his schemes the worst that has been said of him, even by the "machine" politicians, is that his schemes are impracticable. His is too high-viewed for a working politician, say his critics. But no man in the State withal commands greater esteem or receives greater regard and honor. The ability of the statesman is his not less than the spotless character of the citizen. No finer or more telling speeches have been The ability of the statesman is his not less than the spotless character of the citizer. No finer or more telling speeches have been made on the floor of a Republican Convention anywhere than those which Mr. Curtis has addressed to the Republicans whose councils he has adorned. While it is said to be impracticable to nominate him, and while he has no desire to be nominated, the fact remains that no man in the Empire State would be so gladly hailed, none so victoriously elected to the Governorship, as George William Curtis. That with the present workings of the political machinery such a man, who will not stoop to seek for delegations or favor, cannot be nominated for an office which he would honor quite as much as it would honor him, is but proof that his efforts at political reform are needed.

These are but the embient leaders. There will be around them scores of men of high ability and reputation. And among the outsiders will be scores more of equal ability, including the eandidates. Judge Robertson, than whom no statesman ever had more unblemished reputation or devoted friends; Senator Pomeroy, an able lawyer and an upright man; Alonzo B. Cornell, more ambitious than able; John H. Starin, builder of a great business and fortune; Hamilton Fish, son of a distinguished father, and himself no mean politician; all these, and one or two others, now kept in the dark, will be near at hand and active. It will be a great Convention.

Will it do great work? It can make or mar

vention.

Will it do great work? It can make or mar the success of the Republican party in an election unexcelled in importance. It must be one or the other, and we shall soon know which.

The political situation has developed with great slowness. In five days the Convention, wet it's not more determinable who the candidate will be than it was three weeks ago. This much has worked to the surface: that, if Alonzo B. Cornell succeeds in carrying the Convention, the Republicans will feel that they are heavily applicanced in their race for the State prize. The sentiment arainst him has manifestated their

ever where, and is unmistakable. It cannot but be significant when delegates are left uninever where, and is unmistakable. It cannot but be significant when delegates are left uninstructed, save that they are not to vote for Cornell. It cannot be less significant when a man's personal friends urge him not to press his claims, and concede that his nomination would be not only misfortune to himself, but defeat to his party. In spite of all, Mr. Cornell is pushing ahead by every means the "machine" has at its command. His friends are the only ones who confidently claim the Convention. It is likely that he will get from 160 to 190 of the 452 delegates on the first ballot. But can he get any more, or keep half as many, on the second ballot, when the delegates are freer? That will prove the point of deep interest. Mr. Starin has been worked up in an unexpected manner, and, if he does not get the required number, his followers will be likely to make havoc with some of the other candidates, and chiefly with Mr. Cornell.

The situation of both parties is amusingly peculiar. The Democrats are much more by the ears over Robinson than the Republicans are over Cornell. The Hera'd, which is trying to run both parties, says it would be "a happy arrangement, if each party could nominate the

over Cornell. The Hera'd, which is trying to run both parties, says it would be "a happy arrangement it each party could nominate the candidates of the other," as in that case the Republicans would secure the nomination of Robinson, and the Democrats would gratify the ambition of Cornell. This is not less significant than it was intended to be humorous. No doubt that would be the result of an exchange of conventions. But surely the Republican Convention, which must take the first step, will not, in order to gratify any man's ambition, do exactly what its opponents could wish. It seems incredible that Senator Conkling can purpose to press Cornell upon the Republicans of New York. If he does, it will be the worse for two C.'s.

RAILROAD-CHARGES IN CALIFORNIA

What Makes Votes Among the Farmers for the New-Constitution Party Ticket. San Francisco, Chronicle, Aug. 28.

Discriminations in freights and fares on the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads is a subject which enters largely into the present campaign. That such discriminations have long been practiced without fear or trembling is a fact known to every voter in the State, and the wonder is, not that the people are now in arms against the merciless corporations, but that long ere this their patience and forbearance bad not been exhausted, and that such iniquity should have prospered at all. Time and again has the alarm been sounded by public speakers and an honest press but the railroad cancer has grown stronger with each succeeding year, until now a complete and speedy cure through the election of an honest Governor and Railroad Commission is the only hope of salvation for the entire

sion is the only hope of salvation for the entire business inter sts of the coast. It is no new fact that the Central Pacific Railroad discriminates in its rates of freight in favor of a few large merchants in San Francisco. But the manner in which this is done is not so clearly known. Specific contracts are entered into by which these merchants are allowed a rebate on their bills for freight from the East, and, since their less fortunate competitors are compelled to pay the full and excessive rates, the fnjustice of the proceedings is at once seen. The merof the proceedings is at once seen. The mer-chant, it is true, is obliged to draw his check in favor of the railroad for the full amount of the bill, but he receives in turn a check for the amount of rebate allowed. Such a practice cannot be otherwise than disparaging to the

Aside from the general practice of discriminations above mentioned, numerous specific exam-ples may be appended. Lately a "great reduction in rates" was advertised between Bakers-field and the north. An idea of this reduction neid and the north. An idea of this reduction may be formed from the fact that the railroad charges \$4.50 per 100 pounds to and from Bakersfield to San Francisco, and only \$4 from Los Angeles, although the latter place is 150 miles further from San Francisco than the former. further from San Francisco than the former. Only lately the charge for the transportation of flour from Woodland to San Francisco was largely in excess of the rate from Knight's Lunding to the same place, but the extortion weighed so heavily upon the business-men of Wpodland that the rates were somewhat reduced. Notwithstanding this, there is still a greater charge of \$1 per ton than from the landing nine miles further on. If the bailroad was disposed to charge a just and adequate sum for transportation, the business of flour-making would be greatly stimulated at Woodland, and the grain now shinped abroad would be convert-ed into flour and shipped in that shape. There

ed into flour and shipped in that shape. There is also a discrimination on this route in rates of fare, the amount charged being \$3 from San Francisco to Sacramento, but \$4.25 to Woodland, which is nearer the former place than the latter. The rate from Colton to Maricopa is \$2.00 per 100 pounds, from Los Angeles to Maricopa \$2.94, and from San Francisco! to Maricopa \$3.19½. In other words, it is worth only 25½ cents per 100 pounds more to carry freight from San Francisco to Maricopa than from Los Angeles, yet the difference in distance is nearly 500 miles. Yet such a tariff is not a strange one when it is considered tariff is not a strange one when it is considered a tariff is not a strange one when it is considered that the San Francisco shiopers must pay nearly half a cent per pound more to send spirits to Maricopa than the Omaha-shipper, who starts his casks and bottles 2,000 miles farther to the East. The rate from Louisville on the same article is 18 cents less on the hundred pounds to Maricopa than from San Francisco. This is discrimination in favor of California with a vengrance; it is like the offerstreaments when we have geance; it is like the offsoring cursing the mota-er who produced it, or like the viper stinging the farmer who warmed it into life.

The cost of transporting a ton of lead from Eureka in Nevada to New York is \$67. Accord-Eureka in Nevada to New York is \$67. According to recent quotations lead is worth far less than that amount in market, the value of the same being not sufficient, therefore, to pay for the shipment. On a certain class of, goods from New York to San Francisco the tsriff is \$12 per 100 pounds, but if the merchant will sign a contract to send all his goods by rail the tariff is only \$6 per hundred pounds. The rate charged on broom-corn from Fresno to Los Angeles is \$38 per ton, or \$1.90 per hundred pounds. The distance is 276 miles and the charge per ton is about 14 cents per mile. Broom-corn is known as bulky treight. miles and the charge per ton is about 14 cents per mile. Broom-corn is known as bulky treight. Possibly the usual ten tons could not be carried in the average car; but allow two-thirds of the above charge for displacement, and the remaining one-third would carry the the same freight over an Eastern road.

over an Eastern road.

According to a statement recently published in Los Angeles, the charge on average merchandise per ton per mile on the Southern Pacific Railroad in short lots is 5% cents, being 3% cents in advance of the average charge on the Eastern roads. In car-lots there is still a difference of 5% cents in car-lots the car-lots there is still a difference of 5% cents in car-lots the car-lots th eents in advance of the average charge on the Eastern roads. In car-lots there is still a difference of 2% cents per ton per mile in favor of the Eastern roads. The cost of an average ton of merchandise from Fresno to Los Angeles is \$15.62, and of a car-load of broom-corn, \$125. In the East the former would be transported for 500 rless, and the latter for a trifle over \$40. Either, the Eastern rates are too low or the California rates too high. Messrs. Stoneman, Larkin, and Soule will not be ong in selecting the right born of the dilema. The copper mines in Railroad Mining District have been shut down. The rate per ton per mile on copper ore before the shutting down, from Chicago to Baltimore, was three-fourths of a cent; from Omaha, one and thirty-five one-hundredths cents; and from Elko to Ogden is \$75 miles, and the rate per ton for that distances \$16.50. The distance from Ogden to Omaha is 1,032 miles, and the rate per ton for that distance \$11. In other words, the Central Pacific Railroad charged \$2.50 more for bauling a ton of the copper ore a distance of \$275 miles than the Union Pacific for hauling the same ton 1,032 miles, or four times the distance manded. The Central Pacific rate was six times the rate between Omaha and Chicago, and eight times the rate between Omaha and Chicago, and eight times the rate between Omaha and Chicago, and eight times the rate between Omaha and Chicago, and eight times the rate between Chicago and Baltimore. Is it any wonder that these copper mines were shut down, and that a more profitable field for the invest-

wonder that these copper mines were shut down, and that a more profitable field for the investment of capital and labor was elsewhere found? The rate on bacon from Anabelm to the terminus of the Southern Pacific Rafiroad in Arizona is \$3.2626 per 100 rounds. The rate on bacon from Anabelm to the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona is \$3.26½ per 100 pounds. The rate on bacon from Chicago to Fort Yuma is \$4.50. The difference in distance is about \$,000 miles; the difference in distance is \$1.23 per 100 pounds. On a certain article manufactured in San Francisco the rate from New York to San Francisco is 1½ cents per pound. The distance is over \$,000 miles. The rate on the same article from San Francisco to Ogden is 1.68 cents per mile and the distance is about 800 miles. As the article in question in either case travels the distance between Omaha and Ogden, taking the latter rate as the regular one of the road, the article from New York is carried 2,200 miles for nothing, and the shipper is paid 18 cents per 100 pounds for the privilege of carrying his freight on the road! No sense ess twaddle about through and local rates will convince the San Francisco dealer that he is not being grossly discriminated against, nor can any railroad organ explain away the fraud.

Not long since a number of prominent business men of Los Angeles made an effort towards the building of server server.

Not long since a number of prominent business men of Los Angeles made an effort towards the building of a narrow-gauge road from Los Angeles to the coast, with which they intended to connect a line of steamers from San Francisco. Then a prominent official in the employ of Gov. Stanford & Co. addressed these men as follows: "If you attempt anything of the kind we will carry freight to every little town around you free. We will double and treble charges to your cits. We will ruin your town. You have not felt the weight of our hand yet. We will make you feel it if you persist." The Colorado Steam Navigation Company emploved two steamers in carrying freight and passengers from San Francisco to Arizona. These steamers went down the coast and up the

Rulef of California to the mouth of the Colorado Rulef, where the freight and passengers were transferred to high draft river steamers and barges and conveyed thence to Yuma. On the completion of the Southern Pacific to Yuma the managers of the railway company addressed the managers of the navigation company as follows: "We want to buy your river steamers and barges. We'll give so much fraging a sum shout half their value, provided pany addressed the managers of the navigation company as follows: "We want to buy your river steamers and barges. We'll give so much (naming a sum about half their value), provided you will agree to leave the route." "We do not want to sell," was the answer. "Oh, very well, if you don't want to sell, we will put a line of steamers on the route and carry freight and passengers for nothing." The threat settled the matter at once; the steamers were tied up and the route was abandoned. That the steamship companies pool their earnings with the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads has often been affirmed. The only remedy is through the ballot-box and polls. Promises of reform from the railway managers are as meaningless as the twittering of a sparrow or the prattle of an infant child, and until the people rise in their might to assert their rights this gigantic railway monster of evil will year after year grow stronger and more severe, and like some mighty anaconda will en relop the entire Golden State within its folds.

OKOLONA.

The Browns, the Chisolms, and the Dixons Deserved the Fate that Befell Them"—

"Let Sambo Skip."
Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).
Virginia jerked the head of old John Brown out of its socket because he tramped down to hat State, in company with his assistant criminals in arms, and proceeded to shoot several procent and inoffensive citizens of Harper's

He thought that the slaves would join in the red-handed work of transforming the Old Do minion into a second San Domingo.

But, glory to God! the conspiracy was foiled, and the head-conspirator was dropped into per

dition from the Red Arm of the Scaffold. And, because he had stained his hands with the blood of Southern men,-And because he had sought to plunge the Southern States into horrors unutterable,-And because he was hanged like the common

malefactor that he was, he became the god of the Puritan party.

They toiled the bells of their churches in his onor, They immortalized his name in oratory, in They consecrated a monument to his mem-

And in 1861 they swept down upon our section, inspired by John Brown's example, with John Brown's purpose flaming in their hearts, and keeping step to the melody of John Brown's name.

W. W. Chisolm, of Mississippi, turned traitor to his people, and became the associate of assasins, perjurers, and thieves.

He and his comrades held high carnival in

Kemper County.

The life, limb, and property of the citizens of that community were in constant peril.

A reign of terror prevailed,— Aparchy threatened,-

Anarchy threatened,—
And yet the iron grip of the rascal grew
tighter and tighter on the public throat.
He was finally jailed;
His rescue was threatened by his satellites,

and then came the popular uprising that ender in his death.

Thereupon he became a martyr in the eyes and estimation of the Puritan party.

They reared a white marble pillar to his memory; they repeat his accursed name with awe and bonor, and seek to surround his history with a halo. us, too, with Dixon, the desperado of Yazoo.

He was shot in a private quarrel precipitated

by himself; and yet the Staiwarts will do hom-age to his dust, and place his statue in the Pantneon of their Browns and Chisolms. The Radical party thinks that its members have a perfect right to slay our people at "pleasure, steal our property, and lord it over us in defiance of divine and human laws; and, if we dare to protect ourselves, they denounce and brand us as barbarians.

The Browns, the Chisolms, and the Dixons demond the control of the control of

served the fate that befell them.

They would have met the same punishment under the same circumstances at the hands of any other people on our planet; and, when the Yankees canonize these criminals, they simply lower themselves beneath the bestiality of

THEIR SENSES.

The colored excursionparty from the State of Mississips, which passed
through here last week for Kansas, will return to
St. Louis to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Mr.
Enos Turner, one of the managers of the excur-THEIR SENSES. colored portion of the excursionists who went out with him would remain in Kansas and not return. He thinks that the other colored people generally will bear home a good report of Kansas, and thereby induce others to leave. It is said they will report almost unanimously in favor of emigration. Those who know anything about the matter predict an exodus next [all, just after the harvest, in comparison with which that of last spring will be simply puny.—Special Telegram to Cincinnati Encurer.

By the holy poker, we are happy to bear it! A little handful of Mississippi planters paid the expenses of this excursion-party, in trust that it would return and report unfavorably to the exodus. These planters conspired against the welfare

of their people and their Commonwealth; and we are giad, and more than glad, that the ex-periment has taught them an expensive lesson. Let Sambo skip. He is not needed in the South. We have no further use for him now that our

labor system has been subverted. He was once a Help; He is now a Hindrance.

More: He is a Firebrand,—

Let him go, and let him get possession of the allot-boxes of Yankedom for a while. Let the people of that section see, and feel, and know what negro-suffrage really means. Let them have it

Fried, Boiled, Fricassed, Stewed, and Roasted

or a spell.

Let the "man and brother" mosey.

Let us have the serene satisfaction of seeing his splay foot on the neck of the Stalwart.

Let us have the sublime joy of seeing this

transferred from our soil to the shores of Pu-Let the son of Guinea glide, and give the

Bloody-Shirters their condemn satisfy of the African Amendments.

Let Squash and Pompey kite to Kansas, and we will have a grand inflow of white immigration that will bring the benisons of peace, pleuty, and prosperity to our wrecked and reined land.

White immigration is Southland's salvation, The German Pipe Manufacture.

London Times.

Among the results of interest brought out in connection with the official inquiry into the extent of the tobacco trade of Germany, are some figures relating to the manufacture of tobacco-pipes in that country. The chief centre of this branch of industry is Ruhla, in Thuringia. In that town and the neighboring yillages the annual production for the past few years has averaged 540,000 genuine meerschaum bowls or heads, and 5,400,000 artificial or imitation meerschaum bowls. The number of polished, lacquered, and variously mounted wooden pipe-heads annually produced was 4,800,000. Of the common porcelain bowls, the favorite pipes of the German peasantry, there were manufactured every vear 9,800,000, and of fine clay or lava bowls 2,700,000. Further, there has been an annual average production of 15,000,000 pipe-stems or tubes of various sizes and materials, 1,600,000 dozens of miscellaneous adjuncts, such as flexible tubes, chaifs, tops, tutis, etc., 12,000 dozens of mescalare. and materials, 1,600,000 dozens of miscellaneous adjuncts, such as flexible tubes, chaifs, tops, tufts, etc., 12,000 dozens of meerschaum-pipe cases, \$00,000 dozen montapieces and cigar-holders of amber or horn, and meerschaum, wood, or eccoanut shell, and, finally, 15,000,000 complete pipes composed of various materials. The value of the whole is estimated at about £1,000,000 sterling.

"Pshaw," said Czardine, as he seated himself in the Times sanctum, "the snake-stories that are going about are all too thin. Why just look here. Last spring I went out into the woods. I took along an ambreller, which I laid down onto some rocks. Well, sir, about an hour afterward I went to get my umbreller, as it had begun to rain a little. I took holt of the handle, and, as I give it a shove, something began to tear, and as the umbreller flew open a live black snake fell, to the ground, split in two from its head to its tail. The confounded critter had actually swallowed my umbreller, and I never noticed it until I shoved up the dumb thing and split the animile open from stem to stern."

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodists D- Not Care to Discuss Physical Mani es ations.

Elder Boring Thinks the Enemy Once Had Hold of Harrison.

Prof. Patton Will Be Installed at the

A Slight Opposition on Account of His Seminary Duties.

Jefferson-Park Church.

THE WETHODISTS. DISCUSSING THE CAMP-MEETING.

The Methodist ministers resumed their weekly meetings vesterday, this being the first one held since the summer-vacation. Elder Willing presided, and there were about twenty members

It was announced that the District Conference would be held at the Clark Street Church

on the 23d and 24th inst. Mr. Boring arose to a question of privilege, and referred to the recent camp-meeting at Desplaines, particularly to the revival services at the close. The meeting, he said, was a glorious one, the Holy Spirit was there in abundance, the people were wonderfully blessed, and grand results were brought about. There was only one instance where the Holy Ghost was not apparent. He thought the young man (Harrison) was honest and sincere, but became mentally unbalanced, and the ene my came in upon him for the time being; it was anything but the influence of the Holy Spirit. It was as to this specific case that be made answer to a reporter who put the question to him, he having no reference to the grand and glorious results of the meeting.

The Business Committee suggested as a topic

for the next meeting "The Sunday Question," the Rev. Mr. Cleveland to lend. Elder Willing said there was need of looking There was, however, no disposition to adopt

the subject, and the matter was cropped.

Dr. Sheppard said he had received a number of letters of inquiry as to the ENTERTAINMENT OF PREACHERS' WIVES during the annual session of the Rock River Conference, to begin in Grace Church Oct. 8. It seemed to him with them the hospitalities of the city pastors would be straiped. He asked that action be taken, and moved that, in view of the number of delegates to be entertained, i was deemed inexpedient to extend an invitation

o preachers' wives as guests.
Dr. Hatfield thought the Committee on Entertainment was competent to decide without formal action of the preachers' meeting. They should answer in the Advocate that it was im-Mr. Clendenning would be sorry if there wa not enough Methodist sympathy in and out of

the church to entertain not only the Confer-Dr. Sheppard said the question was to get them as near the church as possible. The bulk of them would have to be entertained on the North Side if they came. He would like to have the ladies; they would be an inspiration; but as they could not be entertained nicely he thought there was nothing unpleasant about the passage of the resolution. the passage of the resolution.

Dr. Williamson said he would leave it to the

est possible way.

Elder Boring thought there were places mough to keep all who came, provided they were willing to stop where there were accom-Dr. Hatfield didn't believe the wives would

ood sense of the preachers and their wives

want to go two or three miles. The question should be treated in a frank, straightforward Dr. Caldwell remarked that many of the preachers' wives had no vocation, and it would be an event for them to come to Chicago and do a little snopping and visit the Conference. There were twenty Methodist churches in the city, and he thought if they said to the brethren, "We can entertain you, but you will have to travel three or four miles on the horse-cars, in travel three or four miles on the horse-cars, in me instances," a great many ladies would be

very much gratified to come.

Dr. Sheppard withdrew the motion, and offered the following: Resolved. That if the Committee on Entertainment of the Rock River Conference find it impracticable to furnish entertainment for the wives of preachers, that a notice to that effect be inserted in the Northuestern Christian Advocate.

This was adopted by a vote of 9 to oving neither yea nor nay.

Dr. Sheppard stated that the Committee deired a pastor for the South and West Sides to

o-operate in furnishing places.

Messrs. Patten and Caldwell were appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Chase presented a minute expressing sorrow for the death of the child of the Rev. T. P. Marsh, and extending him the symathy of the meeting.

It was adopted by a rising vote.

SHOUTING AT CAMP-MEETINGS. The Business Committee came to the front again, this time with the question, "To what extent may we regard unusual physical demonstrations as the work of the Holy Spirit?" Elder Boring to open the discussion.

Dr. Patten didn't think it necessary to go into that subject, as all had it well balanced in their

Brother Hatfield also deprecated debate in brother, flatness also deprecated debate in the absence of a well-prepared paper. A hap-hazard talk would not be apt to be satisfactory. Presiding Elder Willing agreed with him; it would be disastrous. He called attention to a magazine article on "Religious Catalepsy," which was good reading.

The prevailing sentiment was too strong, so the Committee surgested this topic: "Should Women Be Licensed to Preach in the Methodist

Elder Willing remarked that that was good, but rather worn.
It, however, was adopted, and Dr. Clendenning was designated as leader.

After taking up a collection for the benefit of a sick minister, the meeting adjourned

PRESBYTERY.

PROF. PATTON AND THE JEFFERSON PARK A called meeting of the Chicago Presbytery vas held yesterday morning in the Presbyterian rooms in McCormick Block. The Rev. David Clark, of Austin, filled the Moderator's chair, and, in spite of the unpleasant weather, there was a fair attendance.

The Secretary read the call for the meeting, the special object being the reception and actions on the call of the Jefferson Park Church to the Rev. Francis L. Patton.

The Rev. R. S. Goodman, of Fort Wayne Presoytery; the Rev. Morris Waller, of Springfield Presbytery; and Prof. D. E. Beach, of Marietta College, were invited to sit as corresponding

nembers.
The Stated Clerk read the call to Dr. Patton, the Jefferson Park Church offering him \$3,000 salary per annum.

The Rev. J. M. Worrail moved to put the call in the hands of Prof. Patton, but, before the motion was put, the Rev. O. C. Oggel, pastor of the First Church of Kankakee, rose in opposition to allowing Prof. Patton to accept. He read a communication, in which he takes strong ground against a Professor in the Theo-logical Seminary assuming the pastorate of an

itside church. The Rev. J. T. Trowbridge spoke to the same effect, saying that he wished to know how the Directors of the Seminary stood on the matter. PROF. PATTON REPLIED

Directors of the Seminary stood on the matter.

PROF. PATTON REPLIED

with some acerbity that it was none of the business of the Presbytery as to what the Directors of the Seminary might or would think. The Directors could take care of themselves. He would utterly refuse to answer the question proposed by Dr. Trowbridge. The Presbytery had only one duty to take upon itself, and that was to decide whether it would concur with the Jefferson Park Church in extending this call to him. They had nothing to do with his duties in the Seminary, but should consider the matter solely in the light of a member of the Presbytery called upon to be the pastor of a church.

Dr. Trowbridge said that Prof. Patton made his position very clear, but that he did not remove the difficulty. He was not sure that any man could verform the duties of both positions. Dr. Patton retorted by saving that Dr. Trowbridge's church had tried it for four years.

After a lengthy discussion, participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Davis, Wortall, and Broderick, on request of Prof. Patton, Mr. Farris read from the records of the Seminary to show that the Directors had no objections to Professors taking charge of churches, but that on the contrary they encourage such settlements.

The Rev. Mr. Oggel reiterated his previous objections to the acceptance of the call. At the same time he wished it to be understood that there was nothing personal in it.

Prof. Patton retorted with the same arguments is before, and in addition betraying some ng to go into particulars about the

heat a toeing assailed through the newspapers by fellow-elergymen who should first have pre-sented the case in Presbytery. He explained

as being that some members of the church were holding off because they were unwilling to identify themselves with a church which had no settled pastor. He "proposed to bave authority in the church and boas things." Theology had his undivided attention, unless interrupted by Presbytery meetings, from Monday to Saturday. It was nobed 's business what he did with his time, provided he did the work. He was not a day-laborer, and it was his own affair bow he put in his time.

The Rev. Mr. Orgel replied with his former arguments, and Prof. Blackburn quoted the General Assembly as having established the precedent of maintaining the two positions. There were several questions involved, but it could be practically resolved to the single question as to whether Prof. Patton could uphold the burden. "TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE THING

e burden. The call was placed in Prof. Patton's hands

by a nearly unanimous vote, and he accepted it.
Prof. Patton and Mr. C. O. Water were appointed a committee to make arrangements for
the installation.
Mr. John M. Mills was examined by the Mod-

erator, and was finally referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Patterson, Worrali, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Patterson, Worrall, and Sewall for final examination.

Prof. Patton reported the program for his installation, which is to take place at the Jefferson Park Church, Sunday evening, Sept. 14. The Rev. David Clark was appointed to preside and propound the constitutional questions. The pastor of the Third Church will preach the sermon, with the Rev. Arthur Swazey as alternate. For the charge to the pastor the Rev. J. M. For the charge to the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Worrall was appointed, with the Rev. E. R. Davis as alternate. The Rev. W. R. Brown, or, in his absence, the Rev. J. H. Walker will de-

liver the charge to the people.

The Committee on Examination returned and recommended that the candidate be received under the care of the Presbytery for aid. The report was adopted. The meeting then adjourned after a lengthy ession of three hours, mainly devoted to theo-

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

Two Views of the Yazon Case by Mississir plans Two Representatives of the Buildozed Districts Interviewed in Indiana The Political Troubles at Yazoo, and the Cause Lying at the Bottom of Them.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.
ROCKVILLE, Iud., Aug. 26.—This little city now contains two representatives straight from the bulldozed districts,—Mr. W. D. Hughes, of has been so widely published, and Mr. R. A. Belch, of Mississippi at large,-the former a Democrat, the latter a Republican. Both have friends here, who are friends to each other, and so mingle pleasantly. But the blue sky still bends beautifully above us, the birds sing as pleasantly as ever, and the City Fathers have not sprinkled sawdust on the streets in anticipation of gore. Mr. Hughes visits at the house just across the street from me, and I therefore am compelled to regard his wish that all personal allusions shall be omitted; nor can I give nore than a tenth of the various talks we have

He begins, of course, with the reconstruction measures, and, like all Southern Democrats, maintains that in them lay the seeds of all sub-sequent woes; but he goes more largely into statistics than the average politicians As, for stance:
"Our county is so fixed, sir, that you North-

ern men cannot appreciate the situation. It is one of the largest in the State, and purely an agricultural county, and many plantations with-out a white man on them. Why, there is,—let me see; well, several large districts with searcely a white man. I think the niggroes [his pronunciation] are at least four to one in the county; at any rate they have a clear majority of 4,000. So we can't afford to have the race ssue raised on us—we just exactly can't afford o do it. But the niggroes must be represented a our home affairs; we understand that well in our home affairs; we understand enough, and we do divide. In Yazoo City there must be over 3,000 people, and the whites have a small majority. But there are two darkies on the Town Board, and four white men; and one of the white men is Mr. Bidwell, Postmaster, and a stanch Republican. Gus Oakes, one of the darkies, is a man of great intelligence, and a graduate of Holly Springs Institute. The other one, Frank Stewart, is a higge of very violent prejudices again the whires, very violent indeed. The police consists of one niggree and two whites, and, for all I can see, the niggrow ill take in an offender just as well as any of 'em; but then niggroes cannot filijudicial offices very well. They were occasionally Justices when the niggroes were in power, but none hold such offices now.

mistaken about. Several of the best niggi are successful as planters and in business, and some have amassed a good deal. A few own plantations; and the funny feature of the case s that just as fast as they get property the grow conservative, and by an 1 by they are good Democrats. The real successful niggroes have nothing at all to do with politics; they go right along, attend to their own business, and are mighty well thought of. There's Andy Kincaid, a mulatto, owns a very fine plantation, and runs it well. He is grountly hat his son Robert is t well. He is ignorant, but his son Robert is a scholar,—writes a splendid letter. All such as hese are quiet, have nothing to do with poli

The Subscriber—Yes, yes; this is all interest

ing; but what about the political troubles? How did they begin?

"Well [a pause], the niggroes are a peculiar people [a long pause]. They are in some ways a treacherous people. The regular ones will believe anything against a Southern white man. believe anything against a Southern white man. Sometimes they seem easily controlled, and, I may say, they always are so if left alone. But we are so fixed that we just cannot afford to have them rule us, and that's the main fact. Yazoo is a rich county, about half valley and half upland, and in the valleys the niggroes are almost solid. It's just the same now as if ail the rest of the county, except Rockville, was overrun by niggroes. Would you stand it to have these run the town and the county, and govern you, and elect scoundrels to office, and pile up the taxes just as they pleased? It was no small thing to ask of white men. Well, all who planted just after the War got broke at it because the niggroes were unsettled, but when because the niggroes were unsettled, but when the new government was set up the niggroes and carpet-baggers divided the offices between

and carpet-nagers divided the onces between them, and there was no great amount of trouble till they quarreled among themselves. Then A. T. Morean assasinated Sheriff Hilliard.

"Morgan was from Ohio and commanded a niggroe regiment. At first when he settled in Yazoo he was respected, for he attended to business and was a good citizen. Then he consided to any politics and was to Jackson and outsides and was a good citizen. Then he con-ciuded to run politics, and went to Jackson and married a niggroe woman! Of course that made him absolute with the darkies. He had 5,000 votes just to do what he pleased with. He could send out word any day, and every niggroe in the county moved at his command, like a drilled army. So he put himself in as Sheriff, and two niggroes, J. M. Dixon and W. H. Foote, in as Chancery and Circuit Clerks. And here, I must say, these two niggroes made good officers,—the best we had in all the carpetbag times. They have the conduction of th the best we had in all the carpetbag times. They just hired good white men to run the offices, and never interfered at all. [Mr. Hughes said this as seriously as if quoting Scripture; he evidently did not see any loke in it.] But Hilliard refused to surrender the Sheriff's office, so Morgan got in the office early one morning and shot Hilliard through the head, as he came in, and killed him. Two niggroes were wounded at the same time. Morgan held the office till Dixon (that was killed the other day) run him out of the country; and while Morgan was Sheriff there was no law at all in Yazoo County. Every man protected himself. There were two or three killed, but whoever was arrested fixed it with the Sheriff, and he fixed it with the jury. So all the laws went out of use, and things

the Sherin, and the hard it with the jury. So all the laws went out of use, and things drifted just as they happened until 1875, when it got so the citizens would not stand, it any longer. Yes, you can call it a revolution if you have a mind to; at any rate, they wouldn't stand it, and they didn't."

And here Mr. Hughes rested his case, declining to go into particulars about the buildedging

With a natural desire to hear the other side sought Mr. Belch, but to every application of the gimlet his general reply was, "I'm a busi-ness man. Never cared much for politics, and ness man. Never cared much for politics, and care less now that the Republican party is dead and gone in Mississippi. It is gone, and gone for good,—at least I see no sort of prospect of its ever coming to life again. There isn't a Republican paper in Mississippi,—in fact, I don't know of one in the whole South, except the gallant Louisville Commercial. The fact is, Republicanism is not a natural growth in the South; the white people have no sort of genius for it. No, its dead and done for in Mississippi, and it's useless for men like me to bother our heads about it. I have lived in the South twelve years, and like it well enough to go back; but as to politics, our sort is gone forever."

"What is to be the future of the negro?" "I have no theory whatever about it. There are many puzzling points. Emulgration, however, will help if anything will. But I believe that many of these coming North will go back after a few years. But that's all the better. They will learn last up here, and carry the knowledge to the others. That's what they need. In the river counties especially the negroes live entirely too much to themselves. They tell the same stories, hear the same stories

groes live entirely too much to themselves. They tell the same stories, hear the same sermons, look on the same scenes, and follow the same round year after year. Anything that will shake them up and shake them out of the ruts and give a new turn to their thoughts is bound to do them good; and it looks to me as if this Kansas fever would do it. They've got it bad, too. Every one that can raise the money will leave before they get ever it."

"What do the whites say about it?"

"There is great difference of opinion. Many old Mississippians are emphatic that it's the best thing that could happen. They wantathird or a half of the negroes to leave, and think it would be better for the rest. But they don't exactly put it on the ground that you do. They say there's too much cotton-planting now; if there was a third less it would be better for the planter. Anyhow the blacks' majority is too big in the river countres.—in Chalmers' district. For instance, there is Judge Bailey's plantation,—you remember the Judge at Jackson,—there isn't a white man on it! It is run entirely by negroes. They tend it, gather, gin, and ship the cotton, and return as straight an account as any white man. Judge trusts them, and they never fall him.

"Many other plantations are run the same way. Now, I am positive it would do those darkies immense good to be well shaken up, even if they all came back in a few years. Judge's plantation is on the Yazoo near Satartia, and he has a good set of hands.

"The nature of the negro is not got at in a hurry. Take them as they are now, and 500 white men could run them all into the Mississippi. But with good leaders they are as brave

white men could run them all into the Mississippi. But with good leaders they are as brave as any people. They trust eveything to leaders. They know they are inferior to whites,—they

as any people. They trust eveything to leaders. They know they are inferior to whites,—they feel it right in their bones, and sometimes they feel it more than the facts call for.

"As to prosperity, I guess the country is about as when you were there. [November and December, 1877.—ED.] It certainly is not prosperous. The planters are ready for anything,—more greenbacks, more silver, more gold, expansion, contraction, or depreciation,—they know things cannot get worse. They consider that they are at the bottom, and, let the sider that they are at the bottom, and, let the wheel turn which way it will, any change is bound to be for the better."

Thus ended the remarks of Mr. R. A. Belch a gentleman of unusual powers of observation and thorough business instincts. He likes Mississippi well enough to start back early next

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

What Does the Okolona "States" Say This?]
Lemars (1a.) Sentinel.

We have heard of Southern chivalry, honor, and courage; We have read of them; And we can remember the time when the air vibrated with the musical words, and they

danced through every column of periodical lit-There was a time when it was accepted as an xiomatic truth that the South was the moder xemplar of

Chivalry, Honor,

But it was a delusion as monstrous as the once world-wide delirium of the Golden Tooth. The South is not, and never was, aught else

Cowardly.

In the ante-bellum days, when great landed estates were in order, and slaves did the bidding

of their owners,
There was a coterie of Slave-Barons,
Who, on their domains, entertained travelers
with a sort of
Barbaric splendor.
Their halls were spacious, and fitted with

tapestry and costir furniture:
Choice wines and fragrant Havanas, served in golden goblets and on silver trays by bewitching octoroons, oftlimes the daughters of the lordly host. the heads of the ostentatious entertainers,
And shallow-minded Bohemians would leave
deeply impressed with the grandeur of their

august patrons.
These garish Slave-Grandees would visit Northern watering-places and hotels,
Where finnkies gathered around them and proclaimed to the world the ineffable nobility of the Slave-Baron.
But never in history was there so unsubstantials greation as the lond-trumpeted virtues of

tial a creation as the loud-trumpeted virtues of the Sou herner.

The South of fancy and the South of fact are as wide apart as the poles.

The chivalry and honor of Southern "gentlemen" was fairly exhibited on the eve of the Rebellion, Rebellion,
When the Floyds, and the Toombses, and the
Yanceys, and the Davises
Hung around the Capitol and the White House,

nt they had sworn to pro Southern chivality, bonor, and courage blossomed again in the prison-heils of Salisbury, Andersonville, and Libby, whose histories might well put the old Devil to the blush.

We ask—nay, challengs—all the Brigadiers in land to show even a solitary instan

all its history of either chivalry, honor, or We challenge for a single instance.

One, Or an act tinged with one. We could fill the Sentinel ld fill the Sentinel a thousand time with deeds of Sou nern infamy, Treachery, Bloodthirstiness, Mordacity, Barbarity, Cowardice,

Rapine, Bad faith, Dishonesty, and But it is unnecessary. That so infamous, villainous, base, relentles neorrigible, sinister, indecent, corrupt, faise-nearted, unscrupulous, ignoble and Demoniacal a people should ever have enjoy-ed a reputation for chivalry, honor, or courage,

bad enough; bad enough; But that, after the American people had go Such spawn of Hell should have been reabilitated with political rights, and made th olitical equals of

Northern men, Is the Champion Crime of the Nineteen Century.

The Stalwarts will yet atone for all.

LEMARS SENTINEL BIRD-SHOT. Yazoo—the connecting link between hell-fir and the fire that warms the Southern heart. The South feeds on nog and hominy, which is the raw material from which Southern brains

The bullet and bowie-knife are the arguments of cowards; Southern Brigadiers and Southern chivalry know of no others. The Nigger stands by and laughs, while the white Yahoos of Yazoo practice the shot-gun policy on each other. Killkeany Cat police. The United States would no more dare to enter Mississippi and hang the herds of assasins who hide in the swamps than would Russia. The Nation with a big N would clean it out in depulse in the swamps than the swamps than would remain the swamps than the swamps that the swamps that the swamps that the swamps than the swamps that the s

The Rebel Barksdale shot the Rebel Dixon; and as the almighty United States cannot interfere in the matter, some other Rebel ought to shoot Barksdale, and the glorious work continued till the last man and the last ditch is

It [the Yazoo affair], is no concern of theirs (the Yanks). -Okolona States. Sure enough.
Blaze away.
You laid out that rantankerous Rebel Dixon There's no one interfering. Shoot!

The Yazoo Yahoos are cowardly, bloody brutes; but they are the logical verities of the State-line, State-Constitution, and State-right teachings of the Credit-Mobilier and Christian statesmen that revived the dead Rebel-States and breathed into them the breath of life. If we are not a Nation,-

louble-quick time.

If we are not a Nation,—
If political assasinations
Midday murders, and
Open treason
Are beyond the reach of the General Governnent,—let us either
Proclaim the Nation, or
Kick Mississippi out of the Union.

The Leader is the name of a new Nigger paper started in Indianapolis. It looks as neat as a pin, and we must say the darkies start out bravely. "Believ.ng in a strong central government, we shall spell Nation with a big N." Stick to that boy, stick to that, and, when the Nation with a big N. gets in running order, we'll see to it that old Grant makes you a Grand Whopee of two buttons and a peacock's feather. Shake, Sambol

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

A Splitting-Up of Their Camp into Three Parties.

They Acknowledge a Loss of Five Warriors in the Recent Fight.

lext Winter They Will Have a Hard Time Unless Permitted to Hunt on the American Side.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, Aug. 12.—All is quiet here now. The hostile camp has come and gone,—gone to the neighborhood of the Pinto Horse Butte; and from there, I have since heard, they intend splitting up into three parties. The Uncapapas under Sitting-Bull will probably winter in the neighborhood of Pinto Horse The Ogallallas will go to the Saskatchewan; at least that is their present intention. They were up in that region last spring, and like the country. Stone-Dog, an Ogallalla Chief, told me that White-Cap, the Santee Chief who is farming at sent for him, and had promised that he and me people should be well cared for if they would come. Many of your Minnesota readers will emember the name of White-Cap

WITH PEELINGS OF GREAT HATRED, as he was one of the leaders of the Santee outbreak and massacre of the whites, several years ago. He escaped across the line, and the Canadian Government has nursed him as a subject, and given him and his people a reservation (Albert Mission, on the Saskatchewan); and it must be said that, bad as the Indians were, they are certainly doing remarkably well, and are a great deal more than self-supporting. The remainder of the camp will probably winter at the foot of the Cypress Mountains.

The whole camp came in here directly after the fight, and it was a big camp indeed, but not nearly so large as generally supposed. It is all the greatest kind of nonsense to talk of 3,500 warriors; there is no such number at all. There was a great deal of crying among the women; but the bucks were having a big time dancing laiming to have killed three American sold and several Crows and Chevennes, though all the scalps they could show was that of one Crow. which it was claimed Sitting-Bull killed; but he did not scalp him,—some other buck that was near operated on the defunct Crow's capillary ornament. The Sioux are very reticent about the number of their men killed in the late fight. which it was claimed Sitting-Bull killed; but be

THEY OWN UP TO PIVE; and say that two women and three children were killed in crossing the Milk River, at the fight. From their account it must have been a great From their account it must have been a great scattering. They greatly deplore the loss of their meat, which was all thrown away is the flight. The Indians here are more and more impressed with he greatness of the boundary line. It is called by them Chuncu-Wacau,—Medicine Road. They now think that it is a great medicine indeed, as their enemy cannot follow them across.

The Little Assiniboine, an adopted brother, who was wounded in the fight, was around on horseback four days after the fight. I do not know how it is, but Indians seem to treat gusshot wounds as a very slight affair. Whether it is because of their strong constitution, or their diet of animal food, I do not know; but I have known several instances of Indians shot through the intestines being around comparatively well in a

intestines being around comparatively well in a week or so. Just fancy a white man with a shattered hip being on horseback four days after the wound was made; but such was the fact with the Little Assiniboine. The Indian remedy for wounds is constant bathing with cold water, and poultices of different herbs; and I must say, with all due deference to the learned Faculty of the United States, that the Indian medicine-man, with his drum, prayers,

A GREAT DEAL MORE SUCCESSFUL than most regular practitioners that I have seen, I guess it must be the prayers, as I do not think that they have a place in the United States

Pharmacopeia.
Coris Gilsen, one of Gen. Miles' scouts, was at Wood Mountain, and had a very cold reception; in fact, several of the Indians were very anxious, in Western parlance, to hammer him; but Maj. Walsh talked to the Indians, and disamenable to good advice, drew a bead on the Major, and said he would kill him and the white dog (Gilsen). Several of the Indians interfered,—notably Stone-Dog, who said he would kill Spotted-Elk at once if he drew a gun on the Major. The Major showed his characteristic pluck through the whole affair, which certainly looked very blue at one time. Spotted-Elk is a bad Indian, and finds no sympathy with the rest of the camp.

Old Sitting-Bull got off one good thing in regard to the American soldiers. He said to Mai. gard to the American soldiers. He said to Maj. Walsh, "Tell the Blue-Coat [Gen. Miles] to get lots of shoes for his young men, as they will wear lots out, as

I AM GOING TO KEEP TRAVELING."

Long-Dog, when at Gen. Miles' camp, was shown a new kind of gun, which throws shells on a repeating principle. He was very much pleased at the why the gun worked, but at the time did not say much, but has since persistently bothered Maj. Walsh to purchase it from the United States, saying that it was far too good a gun for the Americans to have. He had an idea of noisting the enemy with his own petard.

This coming winter will be a tyrry hard time on the Indians. What it will end in I do not know; but the buffalo are nearly all south of the Missouri, and without buffalo starvation must ensue. There is no doubt about it, the Indians are in a very bad box. They by the late war are decrived of their chance of getting item buffalo from the American side of the line.

I notice that there is quite I AM GOING TO KEEP TRAVELING." I notice that there is quite

A BAD FEELING existing between the half-breeds and the Indians. The half-breeds complain that they cannot make a living now, there are so many Indians in the country; and, as the half-breeds have no legal right to the soil, the country in the neighborhood of Wood Mountains belonging to the British Assimboines, on one or two occasions an open rupture between the half-breeds and Slouz has seemed inevitable.

has seemed inevitable.

Several of the half-breeds who had been captured by Gen. Miles, have arrived. They soeak in the highest terms of the kindness they have experienced; and quite a good many think they made a mistake when they decided not to accept Gen. Miles' offers.

Maj. Walsh has written to President Hayes for permission for the Indians of this side to be allowed to

allowed to

HUNT ON THE UNION PACIFIC SIDE

of the line. The Major is a thorough Indianlover, and seems imbued with the idea that Sitting-Bull and his kind are much-injured lambs.
Nice lambs—with hands stained with the blood
of many an unfortunate American soldier!
It is strange that a man of so well-balanced
a mind as Maj. Walsh should allow his
judgment to be so warped in favor of such a set
of bloodthristy renegades, who some time or
other will go back on him, as they have on all
the rest of the whites. The Major has certainly
been very fortunate in his administration of Indian affairs. One thing the Major has in a
great degree is decision,—the Major nere hesitates on a course of proceedings; and, in addition, he possesses a great amount of personal
courage, that carries his decisions through. It
is due to the detachment of troops at Wood
Mountain—never more than twenty-three—to
say that they make the whole Sioux
camp do as they wish. It may be
that the Indians, knowing that this is their final
resort, act accordingly; they certainly seen
more amenable to discipline than they did on the
American side of the line.

We across here of course do not know the
policy of the United States Government; but
we all think that, if the return of the hosties
was wished, then the late engagement was

A VERY UNFORTUNATA AFFAIR,
as it aroused their administrated

was wished, then the late engagement was

A VERY UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR,
as it aroused their somewhat dormant hatred
to the Americans to the greatest vitch; and I
am afraid that this coming winter many a poor
wood-chopper will suffer for the anfortunate
war. I am satisfied that a general war is not
probable; still small war-parties will
be constantly out, and any unfortunate white
traveling through this country will have to take
his chances of being jumped. The Indians
here, as it is, have a great many white meu's
horses, stolen from the Yellowstone country.
The Indians are smart about horse-stealing.
When they arrive there, they proceed at once to
trade them with the hilf-preeds, who have an
inordinate love for good horses. It has aimost inordinate love for good horses. It has almost invariably been the case of late, that when white men's horses have been recovered, they have been found in the possession of the half-breeds.

Thousands of people are destroyed by the de-vouring dragon, who conquers the world with dis-cases of the kidneys and oladder, or liver; acute racumatism, caused by poisonous secretions, and the first-named disorders are radically cured by kidney-Wort. For sale by all druggists

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Clarke, Frie PAPE

EXC THE SIDE-WH